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RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY J 0 URNAL.

VOLUMEXXVII.

PHILADELPHIA. - PRINTED BY KITE AND WALTON.
1854.

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# THE 

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subseriptions and Payments received by
JOIIN RICHARDSON,
at no. 50 north fourth staeet, up stalrs,

## PHILADELPHIA.

Postage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, - paid in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any art of the United States, for three months, if paid in dvance, six and a-balf cents.

## For "The Vriend"

## JOIIN KNOX,

## (Continued from page 410, Vol. xXYI.)

"The death of James was followed by a comlication of intrigues, which terminated in the surpation of the supreme power by Cardinal leaton, the nominal authority being left to the egent-the foolish, incompetent Earl of Arran. Jardinal Beaton, who was the ablest as well as he most profligate of the prelates, had long seen hat if the Reformation was to be crushed at all was time to do it. The persecution had recomnenced after the death of the king; but the work vas too important to be left in the hands of the esitating Arran. And Benton, supported by a egatine authority from Rome, and by the power f the French Court, took it into his own hands. The queen-mother attached herself to his party, o give his actions a show of authority; and with aw, if possible, and if not, then without law, he letermined to do what the interests of the church equired. At this crisis, George Wishart, a naive Scotchman, whe had been persecuted away few years before by the Bishop of Brechin, and sad suce resided at Cambridge, re-appeared in jcotland, and began to preach. He was by far be most remarkable man who had as yet taken art in the Protestant movement, and Knox at ce attached himself to him, and accompanied .$m$ on a preaching mission through Lothian, sarrying, we find (and this is the first claracterstic which we meet with of Knox), a two-handed word, to protect him from attempts at assassinaion. They were many weeks out together ; Wishart field-preaching, as we should call it, and ere is one little incident lrom among bis advenures, whieh will not be without interest :
" 'One day he preached for three hours by a lyke on a muir edge, with the multitude about him. In that sermon, God wrought so wonderfully by him, that one most wicked man that was that country, named Lawrence Ranken, Laird of Shiel, was converted. The tears ran from his eyes in such abundance that all men wondered. His conversion was without hypocrisy, for his life and conversation witnessed it in all time to come.'
"Surely that is very beautiful: reminding us of other scenes of a like kind fifteen hundred years before: and do net let us think it was noisy rant of doctrine, of theoretic formulas; like its antitype, like all true preaching, it was a preaching of repentance, of purity, and righteousness. It is strange, that the great cardinal papal legate, representative of the vicar of Christ, could find
nothing better to do with such a man than to kill the danger of it, and he declined to 'thrust himhim; such, however, was what he resolved on self where he had no vocation.' On which there doing, and after murder had been tried and had failed, he bribed the Earl of Bothwell to seize him, and send him prisoner to St. Andrew's. Wishurt was taken by treachery, and knew instantly what was before him. Knox refused to leave him, and insisted on sharing his fate; but Wishart forced him awny. 'Nay,' he said, 're(urn to your bairns; ane is sufficient for a sacrifice.'
"It was rapidly ended. He was hurried away, and tried by what the cardinal called form of law, and burnt under the walls oif the castle; the cardinal himself, the archbishop of Glasgow, and other prelates, reclining on velvet cushions, in a window, while the execution was proceeded with in the court before their eyes."

A number of young men indignant at these cruelties, conspired to put the cardinal to death, and they executed their purpose in a manner and with a deliberation whicls prove their enthusiasm to have been wrought up to the pitch, that they thought themselves executing the righteous judgment of the Almighty.
"The regent, who had been careless for Wishart, was eager to revenge Beaton. The little ' forlorn hope of the Reformation' was blockaded in the castle ; and Knox, who as Wishart's nearest friend was open to suspicion, and who is not likely to have concealed his opinion of what had been done, although he had not been made privy to the intention, was before long induced to join them. His life was in danger, and he had thought of retiring into Germany ; but the Lord of Ormiston, whose sons were under his care, and who was personally connected with the party in the castle, persuaded him to take refuge there, carrying his pupils with him. Up to this time he had never preached, nor had thought of preaching; but cast in the front of the battle as he was now, the time was come when he was to know his place, and was to take it. The siege was indefinitely protracted. The castle was strong, and supplies were sent by sea from England. The garrison was strengthened by adventurers, who, for one motive or another, gathered in there, and the regent could make no progress towards reducing them. The town of St. Andrews was generally on their side, and, except when it was occupied by the regent's soldiers, was open to them to come and go. Taking advantage of this opportunity, Knox was often with his boys in the church, and used to lecture and examine them there. It attracted the notice of the towns-people, who wished to hear more of the words of such a man. The castle party themselves, too, finding that they had no common person among them, joined in the same desire; and as-being a priest -there could be no technical objection to his preaching, by a general censent he was pressed to come forward in the pulpit. The modern as sociations with the idea of preaching will hardly give us a right idea of what it was when the probable end of it was the stake or the gibbet; and although the fear of stake or gibbet was not likely to have influenced Knex, yet the responsibility of the office in his eyes was, at least, as great as followed a very singular scene in the chapel of the castle. In the eyes of others his power was his vocation, and it was necessary to bring him to a consciousness of what was evident to every one but himself. On Sunday, after the scrmon, John Rough, the chaplain, turned to him as he was sitting in the body of the chapel, and, calling him by his name, addressed him thus:-
"' Brother, ye shall not be offended, albeit that I speak unto you that which I have in charge, even from all these that are here present, which is this. In the nnme of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ, and in the name of those that presently call you by my mouth, I charge you that ye refuse not this holy vocntion; but as ye tender the glory of God, the inerease of Christ's kingdom, the edification of your brethren, that ye take upon you the public office and charge of preaching, even as ye look to avoid God's heavy displeasure, and desire that ye shall multiply his grace with you.'"
"T Then, turning to the rest of the assembly, he asked whether he had spoken well. 'They all answered that he had, and that they approved.
"Whereat, the suid John, abashed, burst forth in the most abundant tears, and wihdrew himself to his chamber. His countenance and behaviour from that day till the day that he was compelled to present himself to the public place of prenching did sufficiently declare the grief and trouble of his heart, for no man snw any signs of mirth in him, neither yet had he the pleasure to accompany any man many days together.'
"Again, we ask, is this the ambitious dema. goguc-the stirrer-up of sedition-the enemy of order and authority? Men have strange ways of accounting for what perplexes them. This was the call of Knox. It may seem a light matter to us, who have learnt to look on preaching as a routine operation it which only by an effort of thought we are able to stimulate an interest in ourselves. To him, as his after history showed, it implied a lite-battle with the powers of evil, a stormy tempestuous career, with no prospect of rest before the long rest of the grave.
"The remninder of this St. Andrews business is briefly told:-At the end of fifteen months the castle was taken by the French in the name of the regent ; and the garrison, with John Knox among them, carried off as prisoners to the galleys, thenceforward the greater number of them to disappear from history. Let us look once more at them before they tako their leave. They were very young men, some of them under twenty; but in them, and in that action of thcirs, lay the germ of the after Reformation. It was not, as we said, a difference in speculative opinion, like that which now separates sect from sect, which lay at the heart of that great movement; the Scotch intellect was little given to subtlety, and there was nothing of sect or sectarianism in the matter. But as Cardinal Beaton was the embodiment of everything which was most wicked, tyrannical, and evil in the dominant Catholicism, so the conspiracy of these young men to punish him was the antecedent of the revelt of the entire nation
ngainst it, when the pollution of its presence could fulty. These nerangements made, he seized on empty glass to the person who had tried to de-
no longer be borne. They had done their part, nad for their reward they were swept away into exile, with prospects suflieiently cheerless. They bore their fortune with something more than fortitude, yet again with no stoie grimness or fiercecess; but, as fur as we can follow them, with an easy, resolute cheerfulness. Attempts were made to force them to hear mass, but with poor effect, for their tongucs were saucy, and could not be restrained. When the Salve Kegina was sung on board the galley, the Senteh prisoners clapt on their bonnets. The story of the painted Regina which Kinox, or one of them pitched overboard is well known. Another story of which we hear less, is still more striking. They had been at sea all night, and Knox, who was weak and ill, was fainting over his oar in the gray of the morning, when James Balfour, as the sun rose, touched his arm, and pointing over the water, asked him if he knew where he was. There was the white church-tower, and the white houses, gleaming in the early suulight, and all which was left standing of the Castle of St. Andrews. 'I know it,' he answered; 'yes, I know it. I see the steeple of that place where God first opened my mouth in public to his glory, and I shall not depart this life till my tongue again glorify his Name in thit plaec.' Most touching, and most beautiful. We need not believe, as some enthusinstic people believed, that there was anything preternatural in such a conviction. Love, faith, and hope, the great Christian virtues, will account for it. Love kept faith and hope alive in him, and he was sure that the right would prosper, and he hoped that he would live to see it. It is but a poor philosophy which, by comparison of dates and laboured evidence that the werds were spoken in one year and fulfilled so many years after, would materialize so fine a piece of nature into a barren miraele."

John Knox "remained in the galleys between three and four years, and was then relcased at the intercession of the English Government. At that time he was, of course, only known to them as one of the party who lad been at the castle; but he was no sooner in England than his value was at onee perecived, and employment was lound for him. By Edward's own desire he was appointed one of the preachers before the court; and a London rectory was offered to him, which, however, he was obliged to refuse."
(To be continued.)

## a pet olrang outajg.

The following account of Tuan, a pet ourang outang, will, we think, interest our readers. We take it from a new French book, Woyages et Recits, by Dr. Yvan:

When Tuan was intrusted to me he was about three years old. His height was that of a child of three. Had it not becil for his prominent abdomen, he would have resembled a young Malay, dressed in some brown material, like our little sweeps. When I freed him from the bamboo basket in which he was brought to me, he seized hold of my hand, and tried to drag me away, as a little boy who wanted to escape from some disagreeable object might have done. I took him iato my room, in which M. Dutroncoy had a sort of cell prepared for him. On seeing this new cage, which resembled a Malay house, Tuan understood that it was in future to be his lodging. He let go my hand, and set about collecting all the linen he could find. He then carried his booty into his lodging, and covered its walls care-
a napkin, and having draped himself in this ragg
as majestically as an Arab in his turnous, lay town in the bed he had prepared.

Tuan's disposition was very mild; to raise one's voice to him was sufficient. let he now and then had very diverting firs of anger. One day I took from him a mango he had stolen. At first he tried to get it back; but being unable to do so, he uttered plainive erics, thrusting out bis lips like a pouting child. Finding that this pettislness had not the success he anticipated, he threw himself flat on his face, struck the ground with his fist, and screamed, eried, and howled for more than half an hour. At last I felt that I was acting contrary to my duty in refusing the fruit he desired, for in opposition to God's will, I was secking to bend to the exigeneies of our eivilization, the independent nature which he had sent into the world amid virgin forests, in order that it should obey all its instincts, and satisfy all its longings. I approached my ward, calling him by the most endearing names, and offered him the mango. As soon as it was within his reach be clutched it with violence, and threw it at my head. He was, however, only on rare occasions peevish and naughty.

When I first let Tuan dine with me at table, he adopted a somewhat ineorreet mode of pointing out the objects which were pleasing to him. He stretched out his brown hand, and tried to put upon his plate all that he could lay hold of. I gave him a box on the ear, to make him understand politeness. He then made use of a stratagem; he covered his face with one hand, while he stretched the other toward the dish. This seheme answered no better; for I hit the guilty hand with the handle of my knife. From that moment my intelligent pupil understood that he was to wait to be helped.
Ile very quickly learned to eat his soup with a spoon, in this way; a thin soup was placed before him; he got upon the table like a dog, lapping, and tried to suck it up slowly. This method appearing inconvenient to him, he sat down again on his chair, and took his plate in both hands; but as he raised it to his lips he spilled a portion of it over his breast. I then took a spoon, and showed him how to use it. He immediately imitated me, and ever after made use of that implement.

When I brought 'Tuan on board the Cleopatra he was domiciled at the foot of the mainmast, and left completely free. He went in and out of his habitation when he pleased. The sailors received him as a friend, and undertook to initiate him in the customs of a sea-laring life. A little tin basin and spoon were given him, which he carefully shut up in his house, and at meal times he went to the distribution of provisions with the erew. It was funny to see him-especially in the morniag-getting his basin filled with coffee, and then sitting comfortably down to take his first meal in company with his friends, the cabin boys.
Tuan acquired the habits of a gourmet while on board; he drank wine, and had even become deeply learned in the art of appreciating that liquid. One day two glasses were offered him-one-half full of champagne, the other half full of claret. When he had a glass in each hand some one tried to deprive him of that containing the champagne. To defend himself he hastily brought his disengaged hand up to the one which had been seized hold of, and having, by a dextergus effort, succeeded in freeing it, he poured the
sparkting liquid into the glass of which he had undisturbed possession. He then held out the

## rive him of it.

This act, so well conceived, and so difficult to execute, was fillowed by one no less remarkable. Tuan was among the ropes, and would not come down, in spize of my reiterated orders. I showed him a glass of beer to persuade him to come to me. He looked a long while at what I offered him, then, not trusting perfeetly to what he saw, he took a rope, and, with admirable precision, direeted its end into the glass. He then drew up the rope, put the end lse had dipped into the liquid into his mouth, and having made sure of the flavour, hastened down to share the beverage wih me.
It is false that ourang-outangs have been taught to smoke; Tuan and all those 1 have scen were unable to execute that act.

Tuan took possession of all the pieces of stufl -or elothing-he found, and either threw them over his shouldcrs, or covered his head with them. Handkerchiefs, napkins, shirts or carpets, which came in his way, were indiscriminately used for this purpose. In those buraing countries it was, most certainly, not the temperature which led him to wrap himself up.

If an animal invaded his cage, Tuan drove him away unmercifully; one day he even picked the feathers out of a pigeon who had been struck with the unfortunate idea of taking refuge there.

Wherever we put into harbour, I brought him clusters of bananas; the fruits were placed with those belonging to the officers of the staff. Tuan had leave to enter this sanctuary at his pleasure. Provided he had been once shown which clusters belonged to him, he respected the others till such time as he had exhausted his own provision. After that, he no longer went ostensibly and boldly in seareh of fruit, but by stealth, crawling like a serpent; the larceny committed, he came up again faster than he had gone down.

## BARNARD DICKINSON.

A Testimony of Shropshire Monthly Meeting, concerning Barnard Dickinson.
In giving forth a testimony concerning our late dear triend, whieh we feel to be a duty, we believe we may say that, from his early youth to the end of his pilgrimage, he endeavoured to live in the fear of God, and to keep his command. ments.

He was the son of John and Mary Dickinson, of Beverley, in Yorkshire, and was born there, on the 5th of the Fourth month, 1781. His mother, a truly pious woman, died on the day of his birth, and his father, a religiously-minded man, when he was about four years old. Thus circumstanced, he came under the guardianship of our late honoured friend William Tuke, who kindly cared for his education. He afterwards lived for several years successively with different well-concerned Friends, to be trained as a farmer. In all these situations we believe that the religious watehliul care exercised over him was blessed, and that we may safely say, he was concerned to live in great watchfulness and circumspection.

In the year 1805, he was united in marriage with Ann Darby, a member of this meeting, and settled in this neighbourhood. In the course of a few years, he changed his residence to Coalbrookdale, and became a managing partner in the iron-works at that place. We believe that he endeavoured, whilst diligently engaged in business, to act with Christian integrity; and though when at home his mind was closely occupied with these large concerns, yet he studied to be wateh-
res which surrounded him. He was early ap- of his own religious views and exprience lle very rough, so that the nute deemed in impossi-
nted by this meeting an overscer, and afterrds an elder; and in the year 1824 he first ke as a mioister. His communications in this aracter were never long, nosily in the utterse of a few sentences, evidently delivered un-- in apprebeosion of the requirings of the rd's Spirit, inviting all to take heed to the chings of that blessed Guide, which would lead to live, before God and amongst roen,
dance with the precepts of the Gospel.
In the 17th year of his age, under the heartdering visitations of heavenly love, he first nt out as $u$ companion to Friends travelling in work of the ministry. It is inleresting and ructive to us to remember with what kinduess d readiness he gave himself up to this service. en did he travel in various parts of Wales, ending upon his brethren and sisters who felt led, io the love of the Gospel, to visit the few attered members of our Society in that country. his help in this way was not confined to that trict alone: besides many other journeys of the ne description, in the latter years of his life, I when under some bodily infirmity, he aecomied in valued minisipr, during the summers of 17 and 1849 , on a religious visit to the inhabits of the Shelland and the Orkney Islaods. d we believe we may safely say, that in reaing these serviees to our dear Friends of this ss (who often present an espectial claim on the ind, judicious, and affectionate eompaoion. He also, at limes, travelled amongst Friends deffereot parts of this nation, and in Irelaod, in exereise of lis gift in the ministry, with the coneurrence of this meeting; aud when so ,aged, he was remarkably diligent in his exeris to be from home as short a time as sufficed the fulfilment of his concern. In the year 11 , in simple obedience to apprehended duty, visited, alone, all the families of Friends in rk Quarterly Meeting, on which occasion he d upwards of nioe liondred and thirty visits.
When about filty years of age, Barnard Dick on thought he saw the way clear for him to hdraw from the large commercial concern in ich he was a partner; and a short time before ving it, with the consent of this meeting, he de religious family calls upon the various sses of persons employed in the coal and iron rks belonging to the eoncern; paying in this ragement about nine hundred and sixty visits, st of which were well received; and the disrge of this duty afforded him peace. It bene increasingly his endeavour, when thus more eisure, to assist his neighbours and friends, as l as to promute objects of benevolence, and general good of those around him.
Our dear friend was no stranger to some of the es and trials of life. He had a family of elechildren, for the education of whom, in those gious principles which he and his beloved wife I lound to be blessed to them, he was deeply icerned. She was taken from him, by death, 1840 ; and three of their children died at an when their soeiety and amiableness of chater were such as to render them peculiarly learing to a parent.
For some years previous to his denth, our dear nd was subject to a trying malady, which dually increased, and terminated his earthly rse. For the last few months of his life, it $s$ attended with very acute suffering, from ich he was seldom free; but he was enabled
bear his affliction with much Christian fortitude submission.
Through life, he had not been forward to speak
was of a retired, unpretending chameter; ut ble with salcty to steer for her ; and as ihose on honest, upright, and eonscientious, and sound in board did not sce the boat, they witnessed her his faith in the Gospel of Christ Jesus our Redeemer.

He expressed but little of lis feelings in thi. prospect ol death and eternity. Ilis patience and cheerfuloess were striking to those around him: uo anxious words on bis own aecount escaped his lips. He was in London some weeks in the early part of last year, for surgical advice; and when told that his medical attendants could do little more for him, he remained silent a short time, anl then said, with much sweetness aod solemnity, "Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints." On one occasion alter his returo home, he said that he loped his sulferings might be blessed to others, if not to himself. He could not say that he felt any condemmation, a favour lor which he could not be too thanktul. Under a feeling of the many mercies which he had received, he was enabled to make this acknowledgment : "I have never wished my pains less, or ary sufferings chaoged."

He died on the $30 . \mathrm{b}$ of the Fourth monith, 1852 , at his own residence, Coalbrookdale, aged seventy-one; a miaister about twenty-lour years. His memory is precions to us ; and we reverently believe that his end was peace, aod aceeptance vith God, throush Jesus Christ our Saviour.

## A Story of Suffrring at Sea-Six Days upan the Uceatt withont Food or Waltr.

On the 25 th of February last, the schooner S . R. Soper, Capt. Samuel Sioper, sailed from Proviocctown, for a cruise in the Atlantic Ocean, for whales. Nothing unusual happened until about the last of July, when one morning a school of whales was discovered. Three boats were im mediately lowered, each containing five men, and commanded by the captain, first and second mate. The second mate killed the first whale, and towed him to the ship. The other whales then started off, pursued by the boats of the captain and mate. This was in longitude about 77-in latitute atout 34. They contmued the pursuit, and finally the caprain fastened to and killed a 40 barrel sperm whate. By ths time night began to set in, and no vessel was to be seen from the boats in any direetion. 'This was rather startling, as they had no provisions or water on board, but upon consultation they cencluded to stick by the whale until morning, in the hope that with returuing daylight they should be able to find their vessel. When morning broke, the horizon was anxiously scanned, but no vessel was to be seen.

All that day was spent in cruising round after her, and at night another consultation was held. They had compasses, but no time, and the captain ordered, that during the night they should each go in a certain direetion, and meet in the morning. The mate, Samuel Genu, of Provincetown, states that he followed these directions carefully, but when morning dawned, the captain's buat was not to be found. He spent a portion of the next day in searching for the captain, but finding his efforts vain, and that his crew were beginning to suffer dreadfully for food and water, they being in an open whaleboat, without protection from the fieree heat of the sun, he eoncluded that it was best for hin to shape his course for the nearest land, which he did by steering a N. N. W. course. They had a sail, but it was not of much use. Their sufferings from this time cannot be described. But once they saw a ves. sel. She was at some distanec, and the sea was
disappearance with the fecling that their last bope was leaving them.

It now beyan to blow severely, and the mate was obliged to rig a "drug" with his oars ant whaling lines, in which he was cnabled to lie to without danger. When the gale ecased, he again put sail on the boat, but the erew were almost at the last gasp of suffering; their lips were black, and death seemed to stare them in the face. Fer the last twenty-lonr hours, so great were the pangs of thirst, that they began to drink salt water, which usually brimus on delirium and death in a short time. At the end of the sixth day they made Cape Fear, anll went ashore, reaching Beaufort, N. C. Mr. Genu and one of the erew, Cornelius Prince, of Boston, worked their passage in a vessel to New York, and reached this city on Sunday last, and are now at Provincetown.

What has been the late of the captain and the five men in his boat is unknown. They may have discovered the vessel, or they may lave reached the shore. If they did not, they have probably all perished. There was a short rain one day while they were on board the boat, but they had no means to caten it. The seeond mate and five men are on board the vessel, and slie is therefore probably sale, and will probably arrive at some Atlantic frort in a lew days.

The face of the mate still bears the impress of th: terrible sufferings he has undergone, in parehed and blackened lips, and sunken and deathake features.-Boston Truv.
Fur "The Fricml."

## FRIEVBS IN WALES.

## (Continued from page 413, Vol. XXVt.)

In the year 1664, the spirit of persecution in Wales does not appear to have been quite so active as it had been. Yet some iniquitous distraints for tythes and other eeclesiastical demands were made, and some eases of imprisonment for refus. ing to swear occurred. A mongst those imprisoned on this last aceount, were Thomas Lloyd and Richard Moore. They were kept prisoners a long time, but doubtless had some liberty, for it would appear that Thomas Lloyd married afier his commitment, Mary, a daughter of Gilbert Jones. We have no positive information, but it appears probable, as Besse says he was confined several years, that he was continued a prisoner until 1672 ,-for we find that in that year he was released from the goal in Montgomery, with many other Friends, by letters patent from king Charles the Second.

In 1665 , Humphrey Wilson one of those committed to prison with Charles Lloyd in 1662 , died a prisoner of a distemper oceasioned by the coldness and unwholesomeness of the place of his confinement.

Richard Davies had been labouring in the gospel in the neighbourbood of London. There he had got a little tinctured with the Perrot spirit, but quickly saw through its deceitful pretences, and was enabled not only to see its errors, but to bear a faithful testimony against it. When he returned to Welchpool, he found the same Friends in prison who were there when he left, except perhaps Humphrey Walson. The under jailer during his absence, had a dream to this effect :He thought he had in his fold a flock of sheep, and that he wrestled much to get a certain ram amony them, but could not succeed. Soon afier Richard's return to Poole, on the first day of Sixth month this year, ho was arrested by a
neighbouring justice of the peace, who had had a that came from Bristol. I shid I was. Then age, wanting to find more of happiness than this dillerence with him, nad who in the langnage of said they, you are the man we look for. I nsked transitory world ean give, then thou luokedst lhesse, "vented his own private sphen, by ten- them, by what nuthority they cane, or what upou me, O Lord, in thy infinite and unspeakable dering to the said Richard the oath of nlteghonce, warrant they had? and they showed mo their mercy, and saidst, 'Follow me;' nay not only and sending him to prison, where he continued sworls and pistols. I told them such warrats some years." When Kichard was bronsth to the highucdymen had. 'Then I asked them bow they
prison, the dreaming keeper said to Charles d Lloyd, "Now I have got the old ram in among s the sheep." But the dream came true, for the head jailer let him go loome thit very uight to his wile and family; and though he was counted a prisoner, and was premunired will his brethren, yet he was never strictly conlined. He was one of those set at liberty by letters patent in 1672 .

In Shrewsbury this year, Constantino Uverton and Abraham Paynor, two freemen of that corporation, were disfranchised for allowing religious meetings to be held in their houses, and for refusing to swear. Constantine and IJumphrey Overton for opening their stores on a Christmas day, were, with two survants, imprisoned.

A concern now came upon Richard Davies to visit some counties in Fingland and Wales, but he was a prisoner, and though left much it liberty by his keeper, he would not go without consent. Must travelling Friends were ut that time prisoners, and the sense of duty was urgent on Richard to visit the stripped meetings it gospel love. Ile says, "I followed my grood Guide, that showed me what to do. I went to the jaiter and told him I had an oecasion to go out a little while, and 1 could not go without acquanting him of it, because I was his prisoner. IL: said, I warrant you will go to preach somewhere or other, and then you will be taken to prison; and what shall I do then? I told him, that if I was taken prison. er, I would send to him where I was, and he might send for me it he pleased; so he bid me have a care of myself."

Richard went first to Shrewsbury, and thence into Worcester, holding meetings as he went. After many religious opportunities in Gloucestershire, he passed into Bristol. When his gospel labours in that city were satisfactorily ended, he set forward on his journey towards Pembrokeshire. Ife says, " I travelled without any companion but the Lord alone, who was with me all along in my journey; he was my helper and preserver. Sol came to the house of our friend Lewis Davies, who gladly received me in the Lord. Staying there some time, they lent me a horse to go to a meeting at Redstone, and I lelt my own horse behind me, thinking be might rest for some days after my hard riding. When I came to the place, the mecting was out of doors, there being no house that I knew of that could contain the multitude of people. When we came to the meeting, Mereduth Edwards, whom Friends judged unfit to preach the gospel, had the confidence to speak to the people till they were weary of him, and those that were sensible were burdeaed by him; after some time there stood up a Friend and silenced him. I sat as a straoger anong them. The Lord was with us, his good presence was our comfort and satistaction ; and alter some time I had an opportunity to open to the people those things that belong to their eternal salvation; and having concluded the meetug in prayer, this man, Meredith Edwards aforesaid, stood up again and preached to the people, and I turned iny back and came away, and the Friends with most of the people followed me. As I was coming out, a Friead came and told me, there were two soldiers (I understood afterwards they were the two sons of a priest) that had brought my horse there some miles. When I saw my horse, I drew nigh to them, and asked them who bruught my hurse there? They asked me whother I was the man
durst vemture so, among such a company. They said they knew we were peaceable men, and would nut resist; otherwise they would have brought greater force. I told I'riends, we were not bound to obrey them, and desired Friends to part and leave only two or three with me; but ['ricn's' love was so great to me, that they kept mostly in a body about me. Su I desired the Friends to take my saddle and bridle, that was upon the Friend's horse that I rode to the meeting m , and put them on my own horse. Su I go upon my horse, and bid them lay their hands off my horse, for I feared not their swords nor pistols; but il they had a warrant from any justice of the peace, or lawful magistrate withon the county, I would obey it. Then they let iny horse go, and I turned a little nside, and saw them lay hold of the other man Meredith Edwards; I could nut call him Friend, because he was not quided by a right spirit. I turned myselt to them again, and told them, that if any justice of the peace, or awhul magistrate wi:hin the county, had anytbing to say to me that came from Bristol, he should hear of me at the house of Wiilium B tteman, in Haverford-west. I told them my business would require some stay in the country. So they lei me go pretty friendly, and I had several brave meetugs in llaverford-west, and other places in the county.'

As for M. Edwards, the two men before mentioned took him before a justice: the justice would have been moderate to him, and would have shown him kindness, but he by his ungoverned temper, provoked the justice to passion, so that he committed him to the House of Correction us a vagrant, for three months, to the great trouble of Friends."

## (To be continumb.)

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\text { Fur } \cdots \text { The Frumul. }
$$

## Acknowledgment of Dirial Godaces.

Those who occupy the talents committed to them, to the glory of the Giver, always speak well of the goodness of God. 'They acknowledge bis unmerited mercy, in lifting them out of the pit of distress when all earthly helps had lailed, and in setting their feet upon the Rock, which can alone sustain the obedient snul. He enlightens their path through life, renews from time to time their faith in Him, and fills their hearts with praise and thanksgiving for the consolations of his Spirit. As the end of their pilgrimage draws nigh, their spirits redeemed from all earthly attractions, become more and more absorbed in contemplating the joys of the church triumphant in heaven, inspired with holy hope, by Him who hath done great things for their redemption, that they also shall be permitted to juin that multitude clothed in white, to sing ceaseless praises to his excellent Name. The following are testimonies to this effect.
"Thou art my God, and I will praise thee ; my Saviour, and I will exnlt thee. What moved thee, $O$ thou Father of infinite goodness and mercy, to cast an eye, a pitying eye, upon me, a poor worthless creature, when I was running in the sure road to eteroal destruction? Nothing, no. thing but thy unbouaded love to the poor souls of men, who wouldest not that any should perish, but that all should come, and have everlasting life. When 1 was sitting low in the earih, wearied wih following the vanities of this licentious
so, but led lest me forth, free from the entanglements of the world, and from the many snares that are therein."-Mary Niftel.
"Let me not be thought ungrateful to the Preserver of men. I forget not, I think, to commemorate the merey which hats sustaned in the way of alliction, supported through many deep and hidden comblicts, been a resting place to my tossed spirit, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary lind, and enabled me at seasons, not only to praise him for mercies past, but also I trust hum. bly to hope for more. O, my precious friends, may we all be more willing to walk by faith, and not by sight; and to profit by that which we have suffered; this is of all Christian lessons, one of the hardest to endure. It has been a very frequent one in my litte experience, and continues to be so; and were it not for a degrec of confidence in the truth of the remark, that steps taken in simple laith, are large steps in Christian advancement, I should be often ready to cast a way the shitid. I know nothing. I covet so much, as to be able to adopt the language of David, 'My heart is not haughty, nor my eyes lolty; weither do I exercise myself" in great matters.' My soul is become as a weaned child. And as to this world, I ho, I I am losing my interest in every oher prospect than that of standing in my right allotment; whether it ever be required of me to run in the way of the Lord's commandments in a public line again; or whether a short time only remains for me to trim the lamp, and through Divine aid, have it burning, when the midnight cry is heard."
In 1815 she wrote, "I commemorate the mercy which has hitherlo kept me in beights and in depths, so that the power of the enemy has not ultimately prevailed. But though the cup of sur. fering hath been largely administered-though laith hath been oiten ready to tail, and many severe provings and conflicts have been my experience, known only to the Searcher of hearts, the ability is yet, at seasons, mereifully afforded, to bear testimony to the Divine faithiulness, in that his promise has so far been verified, "Thy life will I give unto thee for a prey, in all places whither thos goest.' May patience then have its perleet work in me, and the fiery baptisms do their office, until in the end of days, a capacity may be received to unite in the final surrender of the holy Pattern, 'Thy will, O Father, and not mine, be done;' and thereby to join in the song of the redeemed, even, 'Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty, just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints.' Amen and amen, saith my soul."-Sarah Hustler.

Six Penny Savings Bank.-The New York Courier and Enquirer, in speaking of the Six Penny Savings Bank, recently opened ia that city, says, it has already led to small savings on the part of a large number of children, as well as adults, and will eventually accomplish much good
to the poorer classes. The total deposits up to the beginning of this month amount to about ten thousand dollars. Interest at the rate of six per cent. is allowed on all accumulations under $\$ 500$, and five per cent. on all above that sum. Interest is allowed after the deprosits reach three dollars. One of the first deposits in the Six Penny Bank was made by an urchin who was without shoes or stockings. His first deposit was the sum of five cents, and before the end of the day it reached thirty-one cents. He begged that his de-
it book might be retained at the bank, otherhis parents would clainn all his future earns (as they had his previous ones) for the chase of liquor. It is only necessary to have objects of the Institution generally known, to uce thousands to avail themstlves of the privie of depositing their small earniugs in this nner in other cities.

## TO HANNAH MOORE.

## BY JOHN NEWTON.

Tritten in her album, at "Cowslip Green," the place er residence, when requested by her to insert his

Why should you wish a name like mine
Within your book to stand;
With those who shone, and those who shine As worthies of our land?

What will the future age have gaioed, When my poor name is seen,
From kuowing I was entertained By you at "Cowslip Green?"
Rather let me record a name That shall adorn your page,
Which like the sun is still the same, And shines from age to age.
Jesus! who found me when I stray'd In Afric's dreary wild,
Who for my soul a ransom paid; Aud made His foe a child!
He taught my wild blaspheming tongue, To aim at prayer and praise;
To make His grace my theme and song; And guided all my ways.

A monument of Mercy's power Where'er I stand, is seen,
Such as, I think, was ne'er hefore Beheld at "Cowslip Green."

THE KINGS OF TIIE SOIL.

## by edwin henry burrington.

lack $\sin$ may nestle below a crest, And crime below a crown,
s good hearts beat 'neath a fustian rest,
As under a silken gown.
ball tales be told of the chiefs who sold
Their sinews to crush and kill,
nd never a word be sung or heard Of the men who reap and till? bow in thanks to the sturdy throng Who greet the young morn with toil; od the burden I give my earnest song Shall be this-The Kings of the Soill hen sing for the Kings who have no crown But the blue sky o'er their bead; erer Sultan or Dey had such pewer as they, To withhold or to offer breadl
roud ships may hold both silver and geld, The wealth of a distant strand;
ut ships would rot, and be valued not, Were there none to till the land. he wildest heath and the wildest brake, Are rich as the richest fleet,
or they gladden the wild birds when they wake, And give them food to eat.
nd with willing hand, and spade, and plough, The gladdening hour shall come, heo that which is ealled the "waste land" now, Shall ring with the "Harvest Home."
value him whose foot can tread
By the corn his hand has sown;
hen he hears the stir of the yellow reed
It is more than music's tone.
bere are prophet-sounds that stir the grain, When its golden stalks shoot up; oices that tell how a world of men Shall daily dine and sup.
hen shamel 0 shame, on the miser creed, Which holds back praise or pay rom the men whose hands make rich the lands;for who earn it more than they?

The poet hath gladden'd with song the past, And still sweetly he striketh the string,
But a brighter light on him is cast
Who can plough as well as sing.
The wand of Burns had a doable power To soften the common heart,
Since with harp aud spade, in a double trade, He shared a common part.
Rome lavished fame on the yeoman's name Who banished her deep distress,
But had he ne'er quitted the field or plough Ilis mission had searec been less.
Then sing for the Kings who are mission'd all To a toil that is rife with good; -
Never Sultan or Dey had sucla power as they,
To withhold or to offer food.

## From the North American \& U. S. Gaz.

## Yellow Fever and the Slave Trade.

Messrs. Edetors:-Has it occurred to you, or to any of your numerous and intelligent readers, that this terrible epidemic first made its appearance in the Western World in connection with the Slave Trade? Is it not a fact that, from time to time, it has, since its origin, manifested itself, directly or indirectly, in connection with this traffic?
'This great scourge had never been south of the Equator before the south tropical summer of 1849 and 1850. During the month of January, 1350, it began to excite attention, as its appearance became more alarming. Its first appearance was in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil ; first among the shipping, and finally spread over the eity and along the entire coast of the empire, sweeping tens of thousands, ol all classes, ages and nations, to the grave.

Rio de Janeiro, the maritime city of Brazil, with the exception of a slight fever, seldom fatal, called the "Polka fever"-more properly the dangué-had been always celebrated lor its remarkable exemption from all epidemics, and its usually good health. Indeed so proverbial was its fame for salubrity of climate and health of its citizens, that it had gained for itself, from the most distinguished travellers, as well as from our own citizens, the appellation of being " the Paradise of the New World."

The yellow fever, which made its appearance in Rio de Janeiro, January, 1850 , was clearly traceable to the visit and presence of seven filthy slavers, which entered that beautiful harbour within a few days of each other during the latter part of December, 1849, and having discharged their live eargo on the coast, above or below the city, emptied their human putresence into the waters of that harbour, disgorging themselves of masses of putrified bodies, and all the corruptions of the tropical slave ship. It was mid-summer; the heat ranging from 90 to 100 degrees, light sea breeze, and scarcely any land breeze; the deposit of human putrelaction into that tranquil harbour, contiguous to the city, and just amid the shipping, was the sowing the seeds of the terrible epidemic in that port and country. In less than twelve days after the arrival of these slavers, the disease commenced a mong the shipping, and raged with most alarming mortality. There were weeks at a time when from thirty to forty vessels rode at anchor without a soul on board. Al! had been swept away by the dreadiul malady.

It spread on shore, and from January to May, over 31,000 deaths in the eapital of Brazil were reported as the victims of this disease, by the city anthorities, besides multitudes whose death never eame to their notice.

The overpowering scent of the slave-ship, and the victims of this putrifying disease and death, could not be mistaken ; so strong was the conviction of the public mind on this puint, and so
dreadful was the suffering, and so overwhelming the ponic, that it was not a difhcult matter to seeure decided action on the part of the goverument, to renew and vigorously execute its purpose against the slave tride. And though that accurs. ed traffic is now interdieted and banished from the coast of Brazil, yet ita fruits linger, a blighting curse, a terror to the people, in the form on yellow fever.

It is a well known fact that the revival of the slave trade in Cubat, particularly at Havana, during the last eighteen months, has greatly increas. ed the prevalence and matignity of this epidemic there. And from that port, as the great entrepot of the slave trade, has emanated the worst type of the yellow fever, spreading over almost all the West Indies, and extendary its blighting breath to the northern shores of South Amorica, and the southern ports of the United States.

It is well known that, among others, one Spanish slaver, within the last six months, landed one thousand mutilated, diseased slaves near llavana, and disgorged three huntrel purrified human boings from the same vessel into the sea. Among the one thousand living, and landed, many were in a frightful condition-limbs and flesh in a state of actual putrelaction-large numbers of whom died on shore.
From these slavers thus visiting Cuba, and dis. charging their cargoes of living, and dead, and dying, the yellow fever has rivived into a tnost terrible, sweeping epidemic in that island, and spread with unprecedented scverity and morality over the West ludirs.

Commercial vessels fiom Havana have conveyed it to New Orleans. The first appearance of yellow fever at New Orleans this season, can be traced to importation from Cuba, by vessels direct from there, and arriving at New Orleans with the disease on board. From New Orleans it has extended to Mobile, Natehez, Vicksburg, and no one knows what will be its limit, or the number of its vietims.

No one acquainted with the yellow fever can, for an instant, mistake it; and every one familiar with a slave-ship, particularly after its voyage, and while discharging its slaves, and being cleansed from its human corruption, must, at onee, perceive the identity of the disease. The signs and symptons are too unequivocal and pal. pable to be mistaken.

To my sorrow, I have been familiar, day after day, week aftor week, and month after month, with the formor, and sufficiently familiar with the latter to satisfy my own mind as to the origin of the dreadful disease. And during the time of my experience and observation, the cause and effect were in cluse proximity.

What a terrible retribution is this awful epidemic, now raging through the West Indies, South America, and in several of the Southern cities, viewed as one of the bitter curses of the slave trade! How humiliating to think that, in the prevalence of this scourge, the just suffer with the anjust; yea, that the imocent, more than the guilty, are the sufferers.

Long after the slave Irado shall have been driven irom the sea, and the world, its sad physical influenee may exist, a taint and scourge to man, teaching how painful and far-reaching are the fruits of such gigantic cruelty.

Lead Pipe.-Some one, who is interested in tin, is endeavouring to get up an alarin about the dangers of lead pipo for conducting water. Dr. Brande says-"Perfectly pure water, such as distilled water, put into a clean leaden vessel and exposed to the uir, soon oxydizes and corrodes it,

## THEFRIEND.

and delicate tests diseover oryde of lead in s It. tion in the water; hut river ond spring water extrt no such solvent power; the carbomates and sulphates in such water, themgh in very minote quantitics, entirely prevent the solvent power."

Reluting to the nature of true worship; with some remurks on the state of our Sicuty; lath in carly times, and now.
The nature of neceptable worship is set forth by our Lord and Saviour Jesas Clariat, in a manner well adapted to the suljeet, viz.: that it is 10 be pertormed in spirit and in truth. The reason is given, "Beeause God is a Spirit;" and therefure, "they that worship him, must worship him in spirit und in truth." Thus is not the eeremonial, shadowy, and tepieal worship of the Jews; which because of weakness, wals dispensed to them, until the better hope and more excellent worship of the Goppel dispensation wats brought in; whereby man has a nearer access to the 1)ivinity, and a belter knowledge of himself. Here such a brighteess of heavenly glory appears, ns causes all signs, figures and typers, to vanish away, and worship is to be pertiomed in the truth, and real substance of all that was typified and preligored by the cerenmoial law of Moses, the righteousness of that law being tuithlled in those who walk and worship in the spirit.

The soul must bow in perlect sincerity, humble pros'ration, and a deep inward sense of its own traily, wat and unworthiness; being at the same time decelly impressed with in lively sense of the Lord's adorable greatness and grudness. From this sensibility renewed upon the mind by Him who is the sole object of worship, thanksgiving and praises ascend, lor the mullitute of his mercies received, and reverent prayer, either mental or vocal, aceording as the mind feels itself influenced or dirceted by the holy anointing, for the continuance of his gracious preservation in the wry of righteousness; agrecably to Eph. vi. 1 . Praying always with all supplication on the spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication lor all sams.

It is clearly to be understood, by what our Lard said to the woman of Sanaria, ihat acceptable worship is not contined to any particular place, modr, lorm, or ceremony; which was a deception manhind had generally ballen into and greatly needed to be drawn from, being then, as well as now, apt to rest satistied with exterior performances. Althongh some: of these were dispensed to the Jews in condrscension, yet they were not even then substituted in the place ol' spiritual worship, nor at all aceeptable without the buwing of the soul. But our Lord shows that the outward worship was to be laid aside, and not to continue any longer in his glorious spiritual dis. pensation; a dangerous suare lur man to please himsel!' with and rest in. But it could hardly be expected that so great a mass of outward observatioos could be all cast off at once ; yet in the apostles' days, the chareh was for the time, brought out of them, as appears by those few things laid upon the Gentiles. But alas! the Claristian chareh, so called, instead of leaving all and bccoming parely spiritual, gradually decayed as to life and power, and increased in ceremonies and outward observations, ontil she beeame as full of them as ever the Jewish church was. Then she got full possession of the outward court, having nothing to enjoy but her own inventions, and nothing to glory in but Babylon, which she had built iustead of Sion, antil her measure should be filled up, and her determined oserthrow take place.

Paul snith in the Philippiane, "For we are the in Cant. vi. 10: Who is she that looketh forth as circumeision which worship, (iod in spirit, and re- the morning, fiuir as the moon, clear as the sun, joice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in and terrihle as an army with banoers? Terrible the flesb." What ciremmeision is here intended, indeed they were to the man of $\sin$, the son of appears from Rom. ii. 24,29 . Col. ii. 11 . Thme perdition, and mighty instruments in the Lord's the generality of Christinn profissors, of every hand to reveal him. They were a great annoyIenomination, have lamentably devinted from tha ance to the merchants of Babylon, and thoso kind of worship, requires not inuch penetration to who enriched themselves by her superstitious diveover. And though the great Author of the wares; which, through her witcheraft and enChristian religion has so fully expressed his will chantments, maukiod were deluded to buy; and phasure in this most important point, yet many will not be satisfied wihout a kind of wor. ship that the man's part can be active in, and that has something in it to amuse the outward senses They would worship the Most Iligh with human abilities or the work of men's hands ; and by an unjustifiable vencration, which some endeavour to keep up for old mass housers and other plaees of worship, calling them churches, houses of God, holy places, \&c., they scem to maintain a doctrive contrary to the testimony of that holy marIyr Stephen; who says, " Howbrit the Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands, as saith the prophet;" and that of the great aposile of the Gentiles; "God that made the world, and all hings thercin, sceing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; and neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though lue needed any thing, seeing he givels to all lite and breath, and all thangs."

Most Protestan's, thoagh they have cast off murh of the Romish superstition, still retain some mutward ceremonies and observations very unsuitable to the spirituality of the Ciospel dispensation, for which they have no divine authority, nor any warrant but whot is patched up from the esample. of some in the promitive clurch; which being then just arising cut of a load of ceremonies, was not wholly weaned from every thing of that kind at once; and therefore several of these things were for a time condescended to. For although it was a very glorious beginning, and the Cbristian church abounded with heaventy power, in order to make her way in the world, yet it was but the morning of the Gospel day; and as the Sun of Righteousness, who ruls the evertasting day of God's salvation, rose higher and higher, she was to put on all her beautiful garments; to make herself ready for the bridegroom, and by a gradual increase of clear discoveries, was to grow into maturity of wisdom and ripeness of judgnem.
Our Lord clearly intimates the great danger ot lacking anything of the old ceremonial dispensation to the new Guspel dispensation; showing they would by no means agree, or safely subsist together. This the experience of many gencrations fially declares. Oh! what rents and schisms, have there been by means of retaining some patches of the old garment!

Yet there has been a godly travail and an ar. dent labour preserved, even through the darkest ages of saperstition and idalatry, by the true church, though hidden from carnal eyes, as in a wilderness, that she might cast off this heavy eclipsing mass of outward observations. There were many risings ap through the divine power, against it, especially the grossest part thereol; but the most extraordinary, as to its consistency with the unmixed purity of the Gospel, was aboot the middle of the last century.* Then evangelical light and truth appearel, without the blending of ceremonics and outward obscrvations. When the Lord by his overraling power, had erected this blessed standard of simple truth and pare righteousness, many thousands flocked to it, and spoke the language, in a considerable degree, set lorth
thoush now the wieked craft is much more seen in all its transformations, than it was at its first rising.
(To be contunued.)

From The Annual of Scienific Dixcovery.
11. Arago on the True Place of the Sun in the Lniserse.
Archelaus, who lived in the ycar 449, B. C., was he last philosipher of the Ionian Sect; he said, regarding the sum,-"It is a star, only it surpasses The conjecture-for what is not based upou any measurement, or any observation, deserves no other name-was certainly very bold and very beautiful. Let us pass over an interval of more than two thousand years, and we shall find the relation of the sun and the stars established by the labours of the moderns, upon basis which deties all criticistn. During nearly century and a hali, astronomers endeavoured to determine the distance between the stars and the earth; the repeatel failures with which their researches wore attended, seemed to prove that the problem was insolvable. But what obstacles will aot genius, buited to perseverance, overcome? We have discovered within a very few years the distance which separates us from the nearest star. This distance is about 206,000 times the distance of the sun from the earth, more than $z 06,000$ times $95,000,000$ ol' miles. The product of 206,000 by $95,000,000$, would be too much above the numbers we are in the habit of considering, to warrant its annunciation. This product will still more strike the imagination, when 1 reter to the rapidity with which light travels. Alpha, in the constellation of the Centaur, is the star nearest to the earth, if it be allowable to apply the word near to such distances as those of which 1 ain about to speak. The light of Alpha, of the Centaur, takes more than three years to reach us, so that were the star annihilated, we should still see it for three years alter its destraction. Recall to your recullection that light travels at the rate of 192,000 miles in a second; that the day is composed of 80,400 seconds, and the year of 365 days, and you will feel as thanderstruck before the immensity of these numbers. Furnished with these data, let us transport the sun to the place ol this, the nearest star, and the vast circular disc, which in the morning rises majestically above the horizon, and in the evening occupies a considerable time in descending entirely below the same line, would have dimensions almost imperceptible, even with the aid of the most powerful telescopes, and its brilliancy would range among the stars of the third magnitude, you will thus see what has becone of the conjectare of Arclielaus. One may perhaps feel humiliated by the result which reduces so far our position in the material world; but consider that man has succeeded in extracti...n everything from his own resaurces, whereby he s elevated to the highest rank in the world of thought.

We would remark that in the recent works of complete astral catalogues, we shall find that the number of stars visible to the naked eye in a single liemisphere, namely the northern, is less than
e thousand. A certain result, and one, which
vithstanding will strike with astonishment, on unt of its smallness, those who bave only aely examined the sky on a beautiful winter

The character of this astonishment will age, if we proceed to the telescopic stars. ying the enumeration to the stars of the fourth magnitude, the last that are seen by our erful telescopes, we shall find by an estimate ch will furnish us the minor limit, a number rior to $40,000,000,(40,000,000$ of suns ! !) the distance from the farthest of them is such the light would take from three to four thouyears to traverse it. We are then, fully auized to say, that the luminous rays,-those d couriers,-bring us, if I may so express it, very ancient history of these distant worlds. hotometric experiment, of which the first intions exist in the Cosmotheoros of Huygens, xperiment resumed by Wollaston a short time re his death, teaches us that 20,000 stars the e size as Sirius, the most brilliant of the ament, would need to be agglomerated to shed a our globe a light equal to that of the sun. reflecting upon the well-known fact, that some he double stars, are of very different and dislar colours, our thoughts naturally turn to the bitants of the obscure and revolving planetary es which apparently circulate around these ; and we would remark, that to a day light1 by a red light, succeeds not a night but a day, ally brilliant, but illuminated only by a green
ut abandoning these speculations, however thy they may be of admiration, we shall come E to the chief question, which I have proposed eat in this account, to try, if possible, to esta1 a connection between the physical nature of sun and of the stars. We have succeeded by help of the polarizing telescope in determining nature of the substance which composes the r photosphere, because by reason of the great arent diameter of the orb, we have been able bserve separately the different points of its umference. If the sun were removed from us distance where its diameter would appear as Il to us as that of the stars, this method would napplicable, the coloured rays proceeding trom different points of the circumference would be intimately mixed, and, we have said ally, their mixture would be white. It appears, , that we must not apply to stars of impercepdimensions, the process which so satisfactoconducted us to the result in regard to the
There are, however, some of these stars, ch supply us with the means of investigation. ude to the changing stars. Astronomers have arked some stars whose brilliancy varies conrably; there are even some which, in a very hours, pass from the second to the fourth nitude; and there are others in which the oges in intensity are much more decided. se stars, quite visible at certain epochs, totally ppear, to reappear in periods, longer, or ter, and subject to slight irregularities. Two anations of these curious phenomena present aselves to the mind; the one consists in supng that the star is not equally luminous on all $s$ of its surface, and that it experiences a rotamovement upon itself; thus it is brilliant n the luminous part is turned towards us, and when the obscure portion arrives at the same

According to the other hypothesis, an que, and, in itself non-luminous satellite, cirtes round the star, and eclipses it periodically. ccordance with one or the other of these suptions, the light which is exhibited some tine
ance of the star has not issued from all points of laborators, the original objects for which "The the circumference. Hence, there can be no doubt Eriend" was established, have never been lost of the complcte neutralization of the tints of which sight of or disregarded, but through good report we have just spoken.

If a changing star, when examined by a polarizing telescope remains perfectly white in all its phases, we may rest assured that its light emanates from a substance similar to our clouds, or our inflamed gas. Now, such is the result of the few observations that have been hitherto made, and which will be highly uscful to complete. This means of investigation demands more care, but succeeds equally well, when applied to those stars which experience only a partial variation in their brilliancy. The conclusion to which these observations conduct us, and which we may, I think, without scruple generalize, may be announced in these terms; our sun is a star, and its physical constitution is identical with that of the millions of stars with which the firmament is strewed.

Bed of the Mississippi River.-It has general. ly been the received opinion of geologists that the Mississippi and its tributaries traversed a valley, with the strata dipping towards the bed on ench side. Recent observations prove, very conclusive. ly, that this is all a mistake. Dr. Norwood's survey, as well as the excavation of the Artesian well at Belcher's refinery, at St. Louis, show that the line of the Mississippi traverses a ridge, and not a valley, and that the strata dips from the river east and west. In other words, that the bed of the Mississippi traverses a line of anti-clinal axes, or upheavals. This theory is applied by Mr. Phillips, the geologist, to explain the structure of lead veins in the West.-Alton Telegraph.

## $\boldsymbol{T} \boldsymbol{H} \boldsymbol{E} \boldsymbol{F} \boldsymbol{R} \boldsymbol{E} \mathbb{N} \mathbf{D}$.

NINTH MONTH 17, 1853.
This number commences the 27 th volume of "The Friend." Twenty-six years ago it first made its appearance, at a momentous era in the history of our religious Society in this country, when it was convulsed with the efforts made to fasten upon it the unsound doctrines of some who having stood in the loremnst ranks, made use ol the influence they had obtained, to lead great numbers into a practical denial of the faith once delivered to the saints, and revived in its fulness and purity by our honourable predecessors. "The Friend" was put forth to defend that laith, to illustrate and enforce the doctrines and testimonies comprehended within it, and to point out and repudiate the errors that threatened to modify or completely lay it waste. Concurrent with these objects, it was to supply a miscellany at once interesting and instructive, so that while it brought into the families where it was taken, a weekly repast of agreeable reading, it should exert an infuence to form a correct taste, and to cherish the seeds of piety and virtue.

Twenty-six years make great changes in human affairs. Of those who first associated to conduct this Journal, not many are left to nssist in its support, and take an interest in its welfare. Some have gone to give an account of their la. bours in this probationary scene, and to receive their reward; while others, some from one cause and some from another, have withdrawn from the care and responsibility which attaches to its publication. A few however, of the original Coniributors are still at their posts; and others equally concerned for the proper management of the paper, have been associated with them. But
and evil report, amid all the trials that have overtaken our Society, it has steadily adhered to its original design, and bonestly-however feeblygiven its influence to uphold sound doctrine, to bear a faithful testimony agaiust error, and to maintain the testimonies and the principles of churel government, eiven to our Society by the blessed Head of the Church. The literary and miscellaneous matter introduced into its columns, whatever other merit it may lack, has, we believe, been uniformly such as was ealculated to inform and instruct, or to promote the cause of sound Christian morality.

It would have been a vain expectation that "The Friend" should give entire satisfaction to all its readers at all times. The dissimilarity of taste existing among them, were there nothing else, would preclude the hope of effecting this; but where questions of so much moment, and innovations of such fearful importance as have been agitating our religious Society for so many years, were recognized and discussed in its columns, it could not be otherwise, but that the endeavour to maintain a firm and undeviating course in the defence of the Truth and the detection of error, should bring upon us the censures of such as wanted no opposition to those innovations to be made; and that of those who would be glad to see them arrested and testified against, some would think "The Friend" went too far, and others that it went not far enough. But although throughout the twenty-six years of its existence, our Journal has had its times of trial, yet it has never had reason to complain of the want of firm unwavering lriends who took a deep interest in it, and were willing to labour in promoting its welfare ; and we have uniformly lound, that a faithful upright maintenance of old fashioned Quakerism, did not fail to secure the support of a sufficient number of subscribers to meet its annual expenses.

We think the value to the members of our Society of such a Journal as "The Friend" has not lessened with the lapse of years; and the Contributors feel it incumbent on them to relax in no effort, that it may properly fill the position it has so long occupied, and contime to answer the purpose, for which it was at first instituted. Without altering the shape or size of the sheet on which it is printed, the columns of the volume now commenced have been enlarged so as to contain a page and a third more copy than formerly, consequently reducing the cost proportionably by giving that much more matter for the same money. We feel justified in appealing to the past as a criterion and pledge of our tuture course, and as pecuniary gain bus never been and is not now an object in the publication, though the expenses incurred must be defrayed by the payments of subscribers, we ask our iriends not to withhold their exertions to extend the circulation of our Journal, and thereby promote the dissemination of correct principles and a taste for sound literature. There are many in different neighbourhoods, some, perhaps, beginners in housekeeping, who have never known how much enjoyment the weekly visits of a Periodical like "The Friend," contributes, nor how much food for ingenious thought or serious reflection is to be derived from the various matters to be found in its columns, and who, if they once made the experiment, wuuld be very reluctant to forego the advantages connected with it. To such as these we would encourage our friends to apply, in order that their names may be added to the list of our subseribers.

In our next number we will publish $n$ list of Agents, who will reccive the names of now subscribers, and forward subscriptions paid to them.

## 1TEMSOF NEWS.

No news from Europe at the present time ( 14 th ) later than the 27th ult., brought by the Asia. The Niagara is looked for to-dity

FYfiLAND.-The queen has grone on a visit to Ireland. There is some caluse for fewr of the rot nomong potatoes in Jreland. The grain crop in Eagland, France, and Germany, is below the average. The eotton market is tirm. Three hualred and fifty labourers have left for Aastralia to work un a railroad, nuder engagement for five years, at four shillings sterling per day The price of labour has advanced in all sections of the country.

FRANCE.-Things are quiet throughout the empire.
ITALY.-Arrests for conspiracy have recently been made iu Rone. There is much diseontent. The recent statement of the finances of the Papal Goverument show inerensed debt.

RI'SSLA AND TCRKEY:-Difficulties not yet settled. The proposition of the four l'owers not yet icceded to. Correspondence from Paris states, that the French Governmeat had received despatches from Vienna, which are surnised to contain the athesion of the Porte, but only on the indispensable condition that the Danabe principalities shall be cracuated before the Sultao will send an ambassador to the Czar. To meet this punctilio, the Vienaa Conference had proposed a niddle conrse for the joint acceptance of the Czar and the sultan. This proposal had been communicated from Vienna to Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and some time must necessarily elapse before replies could be received.

ACSTR1A.-The Austrian Government has published a Protest against the action of the American officer in the Kosta affair.

SPAIS.-There are doubts expressed whetber the American Minister recently sent to that conntry, will be receired at court, in consequence of the opinions expressed by him in relation to the acquisition of Cuba.

PORTUGAL.-The disease among the grape-vioes continues to spread.

In relation to the probable scarcity of breadstuffs in Enrope, the New York Courier says:-"In 1847, our whole export of wheat and wheat flour to Great Britain, amonnted to less than two millions of quarters ; and we are now told by the Banker's Magazine of Londonthough to oursclres we confess the statement appears extravagant-that eighteen millions of quarters will be required to meet the deficit of England alone. And yet ngain it must be remembered that in the former period of scarcity, no other part of Europe drew npon our re-
sources. Un the contrary, every wheat producing sources. Un the contrary, every wheat producing
conntry in Europe, excepting Greece and Portugal, had wheat to spare, and exported more or less to the British 1sles. Now, many of them are in pressing want of it themsclves. France, which in 1847 exported to England 179,259 quarters, now by her own very lowest calculation, will require before the next harrest, one million and a half of quarters from abroad. Have we noy surplus that can meet these demands? Our whent erop for 1849, according to the censns of 1850, amounted to $100,503,899$ bushels. That crop was nodoubtedly a short one, and the one of the present year is probably thirty per cent. larger. Allowing the widest possible margin, and assuming our wheat crop to be this year $150,000,000$ of bushels, it will all amonat to less than nineteen millions of quarters. That is to say, our entire crop will amonnt to less than the estimated wants of England and France alone. And yet we must feed our own people first, and ean only spare them the surplus. How can Europe then, according to her own showing, escape a famine?"

Dates from Pern to the 10th of August. Nothing new concerning the difficulties between Bolivia and Peru bad been received. The internal affairs of the former country were very unsettled. A revolution had broken out at Cochambumba, bnt it was speedily quelled by President Belzus's son-in-law
Revolutionary outbreaks had oceurred in the sonth, under the lead of Generals Velasco and Argadn, who were defeated, however, in an enconnter at Mnjo with Col. Cordova, and Gen. Velaseo was killed.
The provinces of Chicas and Cincire and Cinti, were previonsly declared ia favour of Velaseo.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.-The small-pox is raging among the natives, and from thirty to forty are dying daily.

ENITED STATES.-Now York.-Sereral Conventions were held in the city of New York last week. In the
"World's Temperance Convention," great disorder arose
from a womsa persisting in speaking. Women were finally excluded trom the platform. The city is crowded with strangers. On the 9th instant, a large piece of the table rock at Niagara Falls fell with a tremendous crash.

The steamship Star of the West, arrived at New lork from Sun Juan, with advices from San Francisco to the 16th ult. She had on board five handred and sixty passengers, and nearly one million of dollars in gohtdust on freight. She brings the passengers and part of the bullion brought to San Juan del Sur by the steaner Sierra Nevada, which sailed from San Francisco, August 16th, with $\$ 1,304,000$ in gold.
Sept. 10.-The steamship llinois arrived here this erening, in eight days from Aspinwall, with 400 passengers and $\$ 685,000$.
The steamer Philadelphia, duc at Aspinwall from New Orleans, had not arrived, and some anxicty was entertained for her.
The health of the Isthmns was good.
Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia from 3rd to 10th inst., 203. The Supreme Court has decided in favour of the right of corporations to subscribe for interan improvements, sc.

Maryland.-A fow cases of deaths from cholera reported at Cumberland last week.
South Carolina.-There has been a great fresbet in the Peedee and Watcree rivers. The new rice crop is beginning to come to market.
Lousiana.-At New Orleans the yellow fever is gradually abating. Deaths in the week endiog the 4th inst., 897, of which 767 were reported as yellow fever. The decrease of the fover was restoring animation to the city, and the boats resumed their trips $n p$ the river. The Crescent, however, declares that the fever has only been stayed for the want of material, and the papers generally warn strangers from approaching the city.
The ferer is increasing at Mobile. It prerails thronghout the lower Mississippi. A recent mail way-bill states that at Thehodeaux, the town was nearly abandoned, and the stores were closed.

Texas.-Advices from Galreston, Texas, represent the yellow fever as prevailing there in a mild form.

California.-Gold still discovered in large quantities; yet money is very much in demand. The lowest interest demanded is $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a month. A cupper mine between Los Angelos and Santa Barbara has been discovered.

The taxable property of San Francisco is estimated at $\$ 30,000,000$, being an increase of $\$ 11,000,000$ over last year's estimate.
An earthquake was felt at Honolula on the 17th of July.
Strikes among the labourers and mechanics are frequent in San Francisco. The latter are now getting \$8 to $\$ 10$ a day, and the former $\$ 6$.
(iold-dnst in large quantities has
ithin the city limits of Sacramento.
The California markets were dull, but prices were firm.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from F. H. Williams, agent, N. Y., for M. Peasley, $\$ 2$, vol. 26 ; from A. L. Benedict, agent, O., for S. Healey, S4, vols. 25 aod 26 ; from Nlenry Knowles, agent, N. Y., for B. R. Knowles, J. J. Peckham, J. P. Carpenter, H. A. Knowles, and Abm. A. Knowles, \$2 each, vol. 27 ; from Asa Garretson, agent, $0 ., \$ 2$, vol. 27, for J. Doudna, S2, vol. 27, for James Crew, Barak Nicheaer, and David Lupton, $\$ 2$ each, vol. 26 ; from Abm. P. Rudolph, N. J. $\$ 2$, vol. 27.

## WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

Information to Parents and others respecting the conveyanec of Pupils to and from Friends' Boarding-School, at Hest-town, on and after the 7th of Tonth month.

## Close of the semmer session.

The summer session of the school will close on Sixthday, 7th of Tenth month. The pupils who go to Philadelphia will be taken to West Chester on that morning, and from thence in the railroad cars, which will leare that place at seven and a-half o'clock A. m. They will be accompanied by an agent from the scbool, who will have the care of them and their baggage. The cars will arrive at the depot, south side of Market street above Schuylkill Fifth street, about ten o'elock, where parents and others will be expected to meet their children.

Parents and others intending to send children to the school, will please make early application to Joseph

Snowdon, Superintendent at. the school, or Josepl Seattergood, Treasurer, No, 84 Nulberry street, Pbiladelphia.
The winter session of the school will commence or Second-day, the 31st of Tenth month next. The pupil will be conveyed by railroad to West Chester, wher conveynnces will be in waiting to carry them and theibaggage to the school on the arrival of the morning cars on Second-day, the 31st of Tenth month, and Tbird day, the 1 st of Eleventh month. The cars leave thi lepot, south side of Market street above Schuylkil Fifth street, at seven and a-half o'clock, A. M. Tht agent of the school will be at the rallroad depot on Se cond and Tbird-day mornings, who will furnish papil. With tickets, conduct them to the cars assigned them and have the care of them and their baggage, and wil accompany them to West Chester. Those intending to go to the school will please apply to the school agen for tickets, and not to the agent of the railroad compa ny. The charge for each papil and baggage from Pbi ladelphia to the school, will be $\$ 1$, to those who pro cure their tickets of the agent of the school. All bag gage should be distiactly marked West-town, with the name of the owner (if it is a trank) on the end, an should be sent directly to the railroad depot, and not ti Friends' bookstore.
office, stage, packages, hetters, etc.
The West-town Office is at Friends ${ }^{\prime}$ Bookstore, No. 8 . Mulberryst., where all small packages for the papils lef hefore tivelve o'clock, on Seventh-days, will be forwarde to the school. All letters for the pupils and others a the school, should be sent by mail, directed to West-town Boarding-Nchool, West Chester P. O., Chester Co., Pa Postage should be pre-paid; and packages shonld b distinctly marked and put op in a secure manner, ling. A stage will be run on Sccond, Fourth and Sev enth-days, from West Chester to the School, on the ar rival of the norning cars from the city; and from th School to West Chester, to meet the afternoon cars fo Pbiladelphia, on the same days. The fare for ench pas senger to or from West Chester, by the stage, will be 2 ents. When special conreyances at other times ar provided at the school, an extra charge will be made.

Wesl-toun Boarding-School,
Ninth month, 1853.
Disd, on the 12th ult., at Nether Providence, Dela ware connty, Pa., Maxy W., wife of Samuel Bancrof aged about 54 years.
on the 13th ultino, in the 75th year of her age
Ann Mifflin, a valued member and elder of the South ern District Monthly Meeting in this city.-Very earl in life she was deprived by death of both ber parent: and exposed to many of the temptations incident to ga life. In this unprotected sitnation she was mercifull cared for and watched over by the Father of the father less; and, yielding to the tendering visitations of hi love, was strengthened to turn ber back npon the plea sures and fashions of a vain world, and taking upon he the yoke and cross of Christ, to deny herself and follor Him in the way of his leading. As she grew in year she increased in religious stability and watchfulnes and became a useful and excmplary member of Society to the services of which she devoted much of ber tim She possessed excellent natural abilities, a cultivate literary taste, a purity and refinement of mind seldor surpassed, and a gentle and amiable disposition. The being regulated and sanctified by Divine Grace, an adorned by a meek and hnmble spirit, rendered ber so ciety peculiarly interesting; while her conversation by a scrupulous and sometimes nivaton, was mark evil, and of whatever would lessen the reputation another. Maintaining, to the close of life, a circum spect and consistent walk, she gently and calmly de scended to the borders of the grave, realizing in a re markable degree the humble hope, which she expresse
to a friend sometime before ber decease, that when th to a friend sometime before ber decease, that when
present scene closed to ber, it would be in a peaceft calm.
, at the residence of her son-in-law, Jonatha Harris, in Guilford county, N. C., on the evening of th 26th of Eighth month, 1853, Elizabeth Stuaat, wido of John Stuart, in the 87 th year of ber age;
of Deep River Monthly Meeting of Friends.
on the 9 th instant, in the 90 th year of bis ag
Caleb Peirce, a valued member and elder of
Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.
PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,

# THE FRIEND. 

 a religious and literary journal.
## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments recelved by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
at no. 50 north fourtil street, UP stalra, PHILADELPHIA.
ostage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, aid in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in ance, six and a-hatf cents.

## For "The Fruend."

## JOIIN KNOX.

## (Continued from page 2. )

The force of his character, however, brought in constant contact with the ruling powers; here the extraordinary faculty which be posed of seeing into men's characters becomes conspicuous. At no time of his life, as far ve have means of knowing, was he ever mis. en in the nature of the persons with whom be to deal; and he was not less remarkable for fearlessness with which he would say what he ight of them. If we wish to find the best acnt of Edward's ministers, we must go to the viving fragments of Knox's sermons for it, ch were preached in their own presence. His $y$ as a preacher he supposed to consist, not in vering homilies against $\sin$ in general, but in aking to this man and to that man, to kings, queens, and dukes, and earls, of their own ul acts as they sate below him; and they all iled before him. We hear much of his power he pulpit, and this was the secret of it. Never, suppose, before or since, have the ears of at men grown so hot upon them, or such ds been beard in the courts of princes. greatly afraid,' he said once, 'that Ahitophel ounsellor ; and Shebnah is scribe, controller, treasurer.' And Ahitophel and Shebnah -e both listening to his judgment of them: the $t$ in the person of the then omnipotent Duke Northumberland; and the second in that of -d Treasurer Paulet Marquis of Winchester. force which then must have been in him to 'e carried such a practice through, he, a poor neless, friendless exile, without stay or strength, what was in his own heart, nust have been rmous. Nor is it less remarkable that the n whom he so roughly handled were forced to with him. Indeed, they more than bore h him, for the Duke of Northumberland proed to make him Bishop of Rochester, and had interview with him on the subject, which, vever, led to no conclusion; the duke having complain that : he had found Mr. Knox neither teful nor pleasable;' the meaning of which s, that Knox, knowing that he was a bad, hol. $v$-hearted man, had very uncourteously told n so."
"A better scene for Knox's labours was found Berwick, where he could keep up his commuation with Scotland, and where the character the English more nearly resembled that of his n people. Here he remained two years, and pealed afterwards, with no little pride to what
he had done in reining in the fierce and lawless forts there, but only to reproach himself for ne-border-thieves, and the soldiers of the Linglish garrison, whose wild life made them almost as rough as the borderers themselves. For the time that he was there, he says himself, there was weither outrage nor license in Berwick. But he had no easy work of it, and whenever in his letters he speaks of his lile, he calls it his 'battle.'
"At Berwick, nevertheless, he found but a brief resfing-place, and on the death of Edward, and the re-establishment of Catholicism, he had to choose whether he would fly again, or remain and die. He was a man too marked and too dangerous to hope for escape, while as an alien he had no relations in England to be offended by bis death. In such a state of things we can scareely wonder that he hesitated. Life was no pleasant place for him. He saw the whole body of the noblemen and gentlemen of England apostatize without an effort; and the Reformation gone, as it seemed, liko a dream-Scotland was wholly French-the Queen in Paris, and betrothed to the Dauphin; with the persecution of Protestantism in full progress under the Archbishop of St. Andrews. And though his faith never failed him, the world appeared, for a time, to be given over to evil; martyrs, he thought, were wanted, 'and he could never die in a more noble quarrel;' it was better that he should stay where he was, and 'end his battle.'
"In this purpose, however, he was overruled by his friends, who, 'partly by admonition, partly by tears, constrained him to obey and give place to the fury and rage of Satan.' He escaped into Erance, and thence into Germany ; and, alter various adventures, and persecuted from place to place, he found a welcome and a home at last with Calvin, at Geneva. While in England he had been engaged to the daughter of Mr. Bowes, a gentleman of family in the north, and with Mrs. Bowes, the mother, he now kept up a constant correspondence. These letters are the most complete exhibition of the real nature of Knox which remains to us. We cannot say what general readers will think of them. It will depend upon their notions ol ${ }^{\circ}$ what human life is, and what the meaning is of their being placed in this world. It might be thought that, flying for his life into a strange country, without friends and without money, he would say something, in writing to the mother of his intended wife, of the way in which he had fared. She, too, we might fancy, would be glad to know that ho was not starving; or, if he was, to know even that, in order that sie might contrive some means of helping him. And afterwards, when he had found employment and a home at Geneva, we look for something about his prospects in life, his probable means of maintaining a family, and so on. To any one of ourselves in such a position, these things would be at least of some importance; but they were of none either to him or to his correspondent. The business of life, as they understood it, was to overcome the evil which they found in themselves; and their letters are mutual confessions of shortcomings and temptations. When Knox thinks of England it is not to regret his friends or his com-
glected opportunities:-
" 'Some will ask,' he writes, 'why I did fleeassuredly I eannot tell-but of one thing I am sure, that the fear of death was not the cause of my fleeing. My prayer is that I may be restored to the battle again.'
"It would not be thought that, after he had dared the anger of the Duke of Northumberland, he could be accused of want of boldness or plainness of speeeh, and yet, in his own judgment of himself, he had been a mere coward:-
" 'This day my conseience accuseth me that I spake not so plainly as my duty was to have done, for I ought to have said to the wicked man expressly by his name, thou shalt die the death; for I find Jeremiah the prophet to have done so, and not only he, but also Elijah, Elisha, Micah, Amos, Daniel, Christ Jesus himself. I accuse none but myself; the love that 1 did bear to this my wicked carcase, was the chief cause that I was not faithful or fervent enough in that behalf. I had no will to provoke the hatred of men. I would not be seen to proclaim manifest war against the manifest wieked, whereof unfeignedly I ask my God merey:' . . . 'And besides this, I was assaulted, yea, infeeted and corrupted with more gross sins-that is, my wicked nature desired the favour, the estimation, the praise of men. Against which albeit that some time the Spirit of God did move me to fight, and earnestly did stir me-God knoweth I lie not-to sob and lament for those imperfections, yet never ceased they to trouble me, and so privily and craftily that I could not perceive myself to be wounded till vain-glory had almost gotten the upper hand.'
"And again, with still more searching self. reproof:-
" ' I have sometimes been in that security that I felt not dolour for sin, neither yet displeasure against myself for any iniquity; but rather my vain heart did then flatter myself (I write the truth to my own confusion)-thou hast suffered great trouble for professing Christ's truth; God has done great things for thee, delivering thee from that most cruel bondage. He has placed thee in a most honourable voeation, and thy labours are not without fruit ; therefore thou oughtest rejoice and give praises to God. Oh , mother, this was a subtle serpent who could thus pour in venom, I not perceiving it.'
"God help us all, we say, if this is sin. And yet, if we think of it, is not such self-abnegation the one indispensable necessity for all men, and most of all for a reformer of the world, if his reformation is to be anything except a change of one evil for a worse? Who can judge others who has not judged himself? or who can judge for others while his own small self remains at the bottom of his heart, as the object for which he is mainly concerned? For a reformer there is no sin more fatal; and unless, like St. Paul, he can be glad, if neeessary, to be made even 'anathema for his brethren,' he had better leave reforming alone.
"The years which Knox spent at Geneva were, probably, the bappiest in his life. Essentially a peace-loving man, as all good men are, he found
himself, for the first time, in a sound anl whole- constituted what has since been known as the some atmosphere. Mrs, Bowes and ber daughter, Haarlem Meer, or Sea. The people of Holland after a time, were able to joun him there; and, saw with mueb alarm, the rapid extension of its with a quiet congregation to attend to, and with boundaries, and, nt an eapense of about $£ 33,000$, Calvin for a friend, there was nothing left for him succeeded in partially arresting its progress; an to desire which sueh a man could capeet life to expense of about $£ 4,000$ per year was moreover yield. 'The Genevn Church,' he said, "is the entailed, for the preservation and repair of the most perfeet school of Christ that ever was on works of defence. Nore than two centuries enrth since the days of the apostles.' And let us elnpsed from the time of the first inundation bo. observe his reasun for saying so. "In other tore any one began to dream of recovering this places,' lie ndds, 'I confess Christ to be truly vast tract of country, and then, for a long period, preached, lut manners nnd religion so sincerely' all plans proposed were deemed impracticable. reformed I have not yet seen in uny wher place At length on the 9th of November, 1836, a faribesides.' He could have been well contented to ous hurricane from the west drove the waters of
 he looked wistfully back to it, and longed to re- ed upwards of 10,000 neres of low land in the turn and die there. Bad news from Scotland neighbourhood. On the 25th of December followsoon disturbed what was but a short breathing ing, another burricane from the east drove the time. The Marian persecution had filled the waters in an opposite direction upon the eity ol Lowlands with preachers, and the shiting polities Leyden, the lower parts of which were submerged of the time had induced the court to connive at. if not to encourage them. The queen-mother had mancuvred the regency in'o her own hand, but, in doing so, had offended the Hamitons, who were the most powerful of the Catholic families; and, at the same time, the union of England and Spain had obliged the French court to temporize with the Huguenots. The Catholic vehemence of the Guises was neutralized by the broader sym. pathies of Henry the Second, who, it was said, 'would shake hands with the devil, if he could gain a purpose by it;' and thus, in France and in Scotland, which whs now wholly governed by French influence, the Protestants found everywhere a temporary respite from ill-usage. It was a short-lived anomaly; but in Scotland it lasted lony enough to turn the scale, and give them an advantage which was never lost again.
(10 be continued.)

## Drainage of the Great Lake of Haarlem.

We bave in a former number given some account of the draining of the Haarlem Lake, but the following taken from the "Annual of Scientific Diseovery," gives a more full and satisfac tory view of the magnitude of the undertaking, and the means by which it was effected, than any other we have scen; and we think our readers will not regret having the subject thus breught before them again.

The drainage of the great lake of Haarlem by the Dutch Government, a work which stands unrivalled in the history of hydraulic engineering, and which has been proseculed with energy since 1848, has been nearly completed within the past year. The origin and history of this great enterprise is as follows :-
"In the year 1539, the North Sea, long restrnined by artiticial dams and dikes, ns well ns by some natural ridges of sand, suddenly burst its barriers, and brought horror and desolation into the fertile flats of Norih Holland. Twenty-six thousand acres of rich pasture land, with meadows, catle and gardens, were covered by the waves, and the village of Nieuweinkirk was submerged and all its inhabitants lost in the tremendous calamity. The inundation resulted at first in the formation of four lakes, but the barriers of soft alluvial soil which separated them were gradually destroyed, nnd the four lakes became merged into one. The degradation of the shores also continued, until, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, the waters covered an area of 45,000 acres, with an average depth of 13 feet below low water in the Zuyder Zee. This lake
lorty-eight hours, nad 19,000 aeres of land were inundated. The enormous loss oecasioned by these two storms induced the government to determine on the drainage of the lake, and a credit of $8,000,000$ florins was voted by the States General. In May, 1840, a commission was appointed to superintend the work.

The first operation was to cut a canal round the lake, to isolate it from the neighbouring waters, and to afford the means of navigation to the enormous traffic which previously passed over the lake, amounting to 700,000 tons per annum. This eanal was 37 miles long, 130 feet wide on the west side, and 115 feet on the east side of the lake, with a depth of 9 feet water. On the side next to the lake, the mouths of all water-courses entering it, were closed by earthen dams, having an aggregate length of 3,000 yards, made in 10
feet depth of water. Other grent works were executed by enlarging the sluices at various points, and in erecting powerful steam-engines to assist in discharging the water from the eanal during the time of high water. The water of the lake las no natural outfall, being below the lowest practical point of sluicage. The area of water enclosed by the canal was rather more than 70 square miles, and the quantity to be lifted by mechanical means, including rain water and springs, leakage, \&c., during the time of drainage, was estimated at $1,000,000,000$ tons. In determining the motive power to be employed, two points were to be kept in view; first, the cost of draining the lake; second, the cost of annual drainage; for, when once the work was accomplished, the site of the lake could only be kept dry by mechanical power. With the exception of a few steam-engines, the wind had hitherto been the motive power employed to work the hydraulic machines used in the Netherlands to keep the country dry. And the power of 12,000 wind-mills, having an average aggregate power of 60,000 horses, is required to prevent two-thirds of the kingdom from returning to the state of morass and lake, from which the indomitable energy and perseverance of the Duteh people have rescued what is now the mest fertile country in Europe.

The Haarlem Meer Commissioners were convinced that the old means must be laid aside, and new ones adopted to suit the magnitude nnd peculiarities of their work. They accordingly determined to erect three gigantic steam-engines of a peculiar construction, which was aecordingly done, and the whole put in operation in 1848. These engines consume but two and a half pounds of coal per hour, for each borse power, and are capable of raising 112 tons of water 10 feet high at each stroke, or of discharging $1,000,000$ tons

A short description of one of the engines may prove interesting. It has two steam cylinders, one of 84 inches diameter, placed within nother of 144 inch's diameter; both are fitted with pistons; the outer piston is of courso ammular, and he two pistons are united to a grent cross-head, or cap, which is furnished with a guide-rod, or spindle; both pistons and cross-hend are fitted with iron plates, and together, with parts of the engine attached, have an effective weight of nearly 90 tons. The Engine Ilouse is a circular tower, on the walls of which are arranged 11 large castiron balance-beams, which radiate from the centre of the engine. Their inner ends, furnished with rolless, are brought under the eireular body of the great cap, and their outer ends are connected to the pistons of 11 pumps of 63 inches diameter each; the stroke of both ends is 10 feet; and the disclarge from the pumps 66 cubic metres, or tons, of water per stroke.

The action of the engine is very simple; it is on the high-pressure-expansive-condensing principle. The steam is ndmitted first beneath the small piston; and the dead weight of ninety tons is lifted, earrying with it the inner end of the pump balances, and of course allowing the pistons to descend in the pumps.

The equilibrium valve then opens, and the steam in the cylinders passes round to the upper surface of the small and annular pistons; puts the former in a state of equilibrium, and presses with two-thirds of its force upon the annular piston, beneath which a vacuum is always maintained; thus, the down stroke of the engine, and the elevation of the pump pistons and water, is producec by the joint action of the descending dead weigh in the cap and pistons, and the pressure of steam on the annular piston. The engine has two airpumps, of 40 inches diameter, and 5 feet stroke each. The water is lifted by the pumps into the canal, from which it passes off towards the sea sluices.
The total weight of iron employed for the engine, pumps, \&c., is 640 tons. The cost of the machinery and buildings, £36,000.
The pumping was actively commenced in May 1848, and has been continuously carried on up th the present time. The lake is now nearly dry; much of the bottom is exposed, only large pools of water being left. The remains of the unhappy village of Nieuweinkirk have been found, with mass of human bones, on the very spot wher the old charts of the province fixed its site. From May, 1848, up to April, 1851, the lake was low ered 7 feet 3 inches. The level reached at the end of October of the same year was 9 feet \% inches below the original surface, or at an aver age rate of 4.79 inches per month. In Novem ber, 1851 , a great quantity of snow and rain fell raising the level of the lake about 4 inches, anc in December the weather was still unfavourable so that at the end of that month, the level stoot at 9 feet 5.38 inches below the original surface showing a total gain since April of 2 feet 5.5 inches, or 3.32 inches per month. This progress may appear to some inconsiderable; but when i is recolleeted that the lowering of the lake ont inch involved the raising of upwards of $4,000,000$ of tons of water, and allowing for rain and snow falling during these eight months, there could no have been less than $186,000,000$ tons of wate pumped up during that period, the performance will appear great indeed. To give a better ides of this, it is stated that $186,000,000$ tons of water are equal to a mass of solid rock, one mile square nd 100 feet high, allowing 15 cubic feet to on.
The average progress has been less during the
: year than during the preceding ones, but this raised, as before hinted, in the last century in condition they scem to sit in, at the same time eadily accounted for, by the increased lift of pumps, and by the dificulty of forming the nnels which lead the water to them. The annual drainage hereafier, is estimated at 000,000 tons of water, which must be lifted on average 16 feet; it may occur, however, that much as $35,000,000$ of this amount must be rged in one month, in order to preserve and der the
pitable.
lating to the nature of true worship; with ome remarks on the state of our Society; both $n$ early times, and now.

## (Continued from page 6.)

Chey endured a great fight of affliction; but ugh all, wilh patient but undaunted firmness mained their ground, and were made victori-
through sufferings, as was the Captain of $r$ salvation. The everlasting Gospel was ached by them in demonstration of the Spirit with great power; in substance as it was to preached after the apostacy ; "Fear God, and glory to him ; for the hour of his judgment ome: and worship him that made heaven and :h, and the sen, and the fountains of water." his was indeed coming to the substance, after had wearied themselves with abundance of in vain, catching nothing but vanity and vexn of spirit. If any receive this Gospel, thas ached according to the true intent and meanthereof, there is no room to evade the cross Christ, which is the power of God to salvation. re is no liberty here to retain a few ceremofor decency's sake, and to invite the Papists r , as pretended by Protestants; but all are to race the substance, not daring any more to :l the beggarly elements, so much prostituted defiled during the night of apostacy. The in daughter of Sion is well assured the brideom of her soul will never more appear to her hesc uncertain polluted things, which have a , and yet wil! be, more and more terribly ken, and pass away as a seroll; that those gs whicic can never be shaken, may remain, ceably to Rev. xxi. 1. And I saw a new hea, and a new earth; for the first heaven and first earth were passed away; and there was nore sea, There was no nore sea; nothing table, fluctuating and uncertain; nothing of element from which the beast ariseth, and efore no danger of a beast rising thence any The second, third and fourth verses of same chapter, wonderfully set forth the glory he New Jerusalem coming down from above, tabernacle of God being wilh men, and God's lling with them; of his wiping away all tears a their eyes; and that there shall be no more ing, sorrow and pain, because the former gs were passed a way ; viz., there was no more ; all is purged away which was the cause of ie dreadtul calamities and miseries set forth in divine revelation, by opening the seven seals, ading the seven trumpets, and pouring out the en vials full of the wrath of Goll, who liveth ver and ever. The fifth verse saith, "And hat sat upon the throne said, Behold, 1 will re all things new!" Now there is nothing of old garment, nor old wine left, to tear and to pieces the new garment and the new les. Oh! glorious Gospel time! May the d of hasts hasten it more generally in the doms of the earth! Iaving offered a few general observations upon state of things, it now remains to make some
this land. Their beginning and first progress was here ; thouzh many other hands were also
sharers in the brightness of Trutl's arising in them; and it may without vanity be said, that through them a light has extended, or at least glanced, over a great part of Christendom, so called, which has discovered the hidden mystery of the false church more elearly than heretofore, and given a great shake to the long continued kingdom of antichrist.
They have been, through divine wisdom, established into a compaet body, amongst whom subsists the comely order of the Gospel, as an hedge, by divine appointment, for their salety and preservation from the destroyer, and out of the polluting defilements of a greatly corrupted world. Notwithstanding which, their preservation depends upon their diligently seeking unto, and waiting singly and carefully for a daily renewing of strength and wisdom from above, whercby alone all things must be directed and ordered for their safely and perseverance.
I have ofien accounted it a great favour and blessing, that my lot was cast in a tine when primitive Christianity, in its power and purity, is restored in the world; and that I was so happy as to have my birth and education amongst the before mentioned people: for thoush that did not make me a real and living member of their body, yet it happily put me more in the way of being ro, than if my lot had fallen in some of the foregoing dark ages, and affirded me greater means of restoration, than if 1 had been educated amongst superstitions bigots; for which favour, enjoyed by me and many others, there must be proportionate returns of thankfulness and obedience, or it will surely add to our condemnation; for where much is given, much will be required.
Before I had quite arrived to man's estate, ! was, through merciiul goodness operating upon my soul, brought into a better knowledge of, and a nearer intimacy and fellowship with, these people, in a spiritual sense, than before, to my unutterable consolation; for 1 found the glorious Lord was their king and lawgiver, and that he was indeed become to them a place of broad rivers and streams; and that man's splendid inventions, comparable to a galley with oars, or gallant ship, could not pass amongst them: "For the Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our king, he will save us." This was the blessed language sounded within their borders. My spirit has many times been reverently bowed and aw. filly prostrated before the Lord, in beholding the comeliness, beautiful situation and safety of these his people; in an humble sense whereof I have been ready to say, "Happy art thou, O Israel! who is like unto thee, $O$ people saved of the Lord! the shicld of thy help, and who is the sword of thy excellency! Thine enemies shall be found liars unto thee, and thou shall tread upon their high places!"
It may be objected that the foregoing contains high coconiums on a people, amongst whom we cannot discover these excellencies, but have looked upon them as a mean contemplible body, who affect a kind of awk ward singularity ; and we observe many amongst them as eager after tho world, and who love it as well as any people whatever; and others, who take undue liberties, are as deeply involved in the pleasures and gaie. ties of life, and as much strangers to self-denial, as peoplc of other persuasions. And it is further worship, and observe the manner of their sitting in silence, a Laodicean lukewarmness is very apparent in many of them, by the easy, careless
they proless to be waiting in silence of body and stillness of soul, for the descending of the Holy Ghost, that their spiritual strength may be renewed. Surely, if this is not really so, it must be a mockery and deception of the most contemp. tible and provoking hature in the sight of the all-seeing eye.
(To be continued.)

## Practice of Shoting Horses.

Charles Percival, veterinary surgeon of the Royal artillery, furnishes the following communication to one of the Dublin papers :-
I have lately bern devoting much attention to shocing, and filter myself that the horses under my eare are as well shod as any in her Majesty's service.
The sloe I found in use here was made concave next to the foot, and flat on the ground surface, than which, in my opinion, nothing could be worse. This shoe I have had reversed, making the latter as concave as the foot will possibly ad. mit of, leaving ouly sufficient room between the shoe and foot, for the pricker to pass freely round, to remove dirt, \&e. To the heels of the sloe I have given an inclined plane outwards on the foot surlace, with three nails on the inside, and four on the outside. The heels instend of being,cut off straight, are well sloped, and about the same thickness as the toe. The shoe, one-third as thick at the heel as the toe, recommended by the late pro'essor, the majority of our horses could not travel in. There are many pernicious practices which smiths in general, if left to themselves, fall into, viz.:

1. Mutilating the frogs by improper cutting. I have at length got my larriers to understand that the only part of the frog which ever requires cutting, unless ragged, is the point, to prevent the sensible frog being bruised between it and the coffin bonc.
2. Inflicting serious injury to the crust by an improper use of the rasp, but especially the coarse side of it.
3. In filting the shocs, by cutting too much out of the crust at the toe to admit the clip. The shoe is consequently set too far back, instead of fitted full to the crust, and afterwards rasping away the crust, making the foot in fact, to lit the shoe, instead of the shoc to fit the foot. This is a faulty practice, and very seriously so, which smiths in general are very apt to fall into; onc, too, which renders the crust shelly, for that part into which the uails are driven from time to time is in this way rendered weak.
4. In turning shoes, smiths in general do not attend sulficiently to bevelling or sloping the edge of the shoc from the foot to the ground surface, which I consider of great importance, especially if horses are given to cut or imerfere in the action-
5. Cutting the heels of the shoe off straight. This is also a very had practice. If well sloped, like a sloe for hunting, to which there cannot be any objection, they are less liable to be pulled of ${ }^{\circ}$ by the hind sloe catching in them, and contribute more to safety of both horse and rider.
6. Leaving the inner cdges of the hind shoes too sharp, which, if rounded, will in a great measure, prevent over-reaches, as well as render the fore shoe less liable to be puiled off by their catching in the heels of the former. Squaring the 100 of the hind shoe for horses that forge, or "carry the hammer and pincers," as it is termed, leaving the horn projecting over the shoe, is, in my opnion, good as a general rule, not only preventiug that unpleasant noise, but rendering horses
less liable to overreach and full oft their fore Oh, that a litule time may yet be given me, to incurring the displeasure of a parent, to whon hocs, prosided, boweser, attention be paid to prepare for an everlasting existence!' Then she hat habitunlly looked up with dutiful regar rounding the inner edtess.
7. In rasping the under part of the clinches, farriers are very apt to apply the edge of the rasp improperly to the crast, forming a deep groove around the same, which cannot but be injurious to the foot, and, tomether with taking away too a much of the crust in tinishing ofl the fext, nust to have a tendency to render it shelly. Curving tho shoe at the twe, nfier the Prench fasthion, where horses go near the ground, I am very fond of; but I canmot see any advantage in it as a general practice.

For "The Friend."

## Power of Divine Consielion.

In reading the memoir of Elizabeth Raper, we may see inticated the wish that the Troth might be possessed without the crose, that Quakers might enjoy it nut contorm to the customs and lashions of the world, as some at the present day among us appear to think quite reasonable and practicable. But it is also very plain from her account, which ngrers with the experience of thousands, that the thorough Quaker not only is changed in hear! by spiritual baptism, but this inward snnctification calls for the cleansing of the outside also. We know of no genuine, spiritu-ally-minded Friend, who does not feel bound frum the convictions of the Holy Spirit, to maintain n watels at the door of his lips, that his communications may be "yea, yen, and nay, may ;" to whom is restored the "pure language" as alluded to by the prophet; "the form of sound speech that cannot be condemned," such as Christ and holy men and women used, He is also redeemed from the vain fashions and corropt customs of the world, and led to show the reality and efficacy of Christian redemption, by the simplicity of his dress, the furniture of his hoose, and the purity and strictness of his life and deportment, ly which he bears a constant testimony against the deceit of mere professionalists, and the wickedness of the world at large.
"Elizabeth Raper, of Amersham, in Bucking. hamshire, was born in the Twellih month, 1739. Her parents did not make profession with Friends, but were truly estimabie characters; and in conformity with their earnest desires to promote the best interests of their children, endeavoured to give them such an education, as might induce them to prefer Truth nal virtue to every worldly consideration. From their situation in life, however, they had much in:ercourse with what is commonly called polishecl society; and as their daughter in her early years, had great delight in splendour and amusements, she was induced to spend much of her time in a mamer that gave her sorrow in the retrospect. The opportunitics for gratifying lee inclination for display were nlso inerensed, from the circumstance of her frequently passing a considerable portion of the year it places of fashionalle resort, on account of a weakly state of healib; and she arrived at mature age, satislying or endeavouring to persuade herself, that so long as she maintained morality, no-
-thing further was required of her. But in the course of an alarming illoess, with which she was afllicted, when about thirty years of age, it appears by her memorandums, that her mind became very awfully impressed with the prospect of her dissolution; which she imagined to be near at hand, and for which she believed herself wholly unprepared. In this extremity she carnestly sup. plicated, 'Oh that I may be spared to live for some better purpose than I have hitherto done!
was cleurly disconered to ler the necessity of tali- and tender aflection, to be the greatest outward ing $\nu p$, the cross, in order that she might experi- trial she had ever experienced. ace the redemption which is in our Lord Jesus Christ; and when favoured to regain her usual state of health, the remembrance of the inercies as well as the judgments of the Most Iligh, continued with her, so as to make her willing to give up all things for the sake of that redemption.
" The following extract will furnish the best account of the manner in which her views were first direc'ed towards our Society. After describ. ing the grounds of her dissatisfaction with the profession of religion in which she had been educated, she says, "I looked repeatedly on all the denominations 1 knew, and in so doing those called Quakers were the only prople who appeared to live near that blessed 'Truth which is able to make us 'free indeed.' I had once, out of mere curiosity, read Robert Barclay's Apology, and could [then] nether understand nor make anything of it; but now the more I read of their writings, the more elearly I perceived their prin. ciples to coincide with the Divine priaciple in my own breast. Now I discovered how closely my own convictions corresponded with their docirine in every particular, and therefore exceedingly lamented that my education had not been in this religious Society ; where they profess, not only the necessity of worshipping in spirit and in truth, but are not ashamed to wait in silence, until it shall please the Lord to prepare in them an acceptable offering. Y'et this wish was altogether unattended with any idea, that such a confurmity would ever be required at my hands; and when one thing after another becatne too burdensome for me to bear, and the necessity appeared of testifying against them, if I would allain that peace ny soul longed for, even when it appeared to me to be the Divine will that I should become obedient in this respect, still a conformity to so singular a persuasion scemed utterly impossible; and 1 wished that any other people had possessed the Truth in the same purity they held it. Sometimes I prayed to be made obcdient io all things, even unto death; and at others I sought to avoid the name of Quaker, which 1 was sensible must incur many reproaches from men, while all other professions accord in oppearance with the world. But although the prospeet before me was such as made nature slirink buck at the view, yet 1 did not see all the groundless conjectures, lalse aspersions, and uncharitable reflections, I had to meet with from some unexpected quarters. Oh, my soul bless the Lord, and forget not all his benefits! for be who tried me, and saw the way that I took, was a present help in the needful time, when vain was the hetp of man. Aud here 1 found the peace of a Christian did not consist in being free from temptations un 1 difficalties, but in cutmly and steadily overcomzng them, through llm who overcame.'

When she became fully convinced that it was required of her openly to make profession with Friends, she thou;ht it right, hefore making any change in her appearance, to acquaint her lather, (who was then her surviving parent,) with what she bad in view ; upon which he exprossed to her his entire disapprobation and displectsure. This as he knew little of Friends, but from unfavourable and vague reports, and from casual observation, was not at all to be wondered at; but perhaps few can conecive the depth of aflliction into which it plunged the pious daughter, who, although she had earnestly sought for Divine assistance to prepare and strengthen her naturally aoxious and timid mind for such an event, found the reality of
"But she was not suffered a great while to re main under the bitterness of this aflliction; for when in conformity to apprehended duty, she persisted in making the alterations she had con templated, her father, with candour and Christiar charity, soon gave up his prejudices, and tenderly expressed to her his conviction of her sinecrity and his admiration of her consistency; at the same time encouraging her to persevere in wha she conscientiously believed to be her duty. It this also be was followed by others of her neares and dearest connexions. Yel from various cir cumstances, she found that a very oarrow pall was marked out for her, and she did not fail tu enumerate it among the many favours of a kind Providence towards her, that during her residenc at her father's house, which was nenr fiftee years after her joining the Society, she was ea abled su to walk as to avoid giving occasion o offence, without shumning the cross or compro mising her religious principles.
"In the year 1793 she appeared as a minister In her communications she did not express many words; but they evidently proceeded from a min well taught by the Spirit of Truth, and from heart filled with the love and fear of that Gren Shepherd, by whose guidance and providence sh had been instructed and sustained. She did no travel much in the ministry, but to many sh proved a tender mother, by her lively sympath. and affectionate encouragement and counsel, eve appearing to be on the watch to contribute to th best of her ability, towards the temporal and eter nal welfare of those among whom her lot wa cast. She was a firm and true Friend, and ther seemed to be in her miad the substance of Divin love. The prevalence and enduring nature o this blessed principle were strikingly obvious i her last illness; for although to a very advance age, her mental powers had been wonderfull preserved to her, the nature of the disorder whic brought her valuable life to a close, was such a materially to weaken ber facolties: nevertheles fervent piety and beavenly love were retained i their full strength, and appeared indeed to shin forth with inereased brightness. In this truly de sirable frame of spirit, all care and anxiety wer removed from her; for her 'soul was even as weaved child.' And although by her counte nance, it was frequently evident that she wa sensible of the pains of an emaciated body, no thing like complant was uttered; but all wa gratitude and peace.
" To nee of her sisters who was her constan and affectionate attendant in her illness, she saic - Old age is a great blessing, notwithstanding a the sufferings iocident to it; for they are like hat biagers to bid us prepare;' and in allusion to he having joined our Society, she added, ' The fea of offending my father was a circumstance ver trying to me; but the Lord showed me a way and from that day to this He has manifested him self to be my God.' On another occasion sh said to those about her, 'What a good thing it to be good; the Lord loves good people. I lov you dearly though I do not know you. W should love one anothor, and strive to do all i our power for each other.' Not many days be fore her decease, she said to one of those wh waited on her, 'I know thy kind voice, but I car not recollect who thou art;' and on this attendar expressing sympathy for her, in reference to he suffering state, but sayigg it was out of her powe
to do anything to relicere her, she answered,
know where to look for help, as my hope is y fixed on that Rock that will never deceive And at another time she said, 'Through nercies of Jesus Christ, I have a sure hope.', peaceful spirit was released from its trail nacle, on the 2 d of the Third month, 1822 . was in the eighty-third year of her age, and seen a minister about twenty-nine ycars."Promotel.
hat a cloud of witnesses have we had, the out of different religious professions, who borne testimony to the convincing power of ght of Christ in their hearts, leading them to owledge the Truth as held and lived up to by Friends. It was not with them a mere matfopinion, a beautiful system of religion that might make choice of, or reject at pleasure, hey saw that their everlasting welfare was ected with obedience, to the constraining $r$ of Truth in the day of their visitation ; and they obeyed the will of God clearly made n, there was no peace for them; but when gave up entirely thereto, then they received gth to take up the cross, deny themselves, follow Christ in the regeneration of their
. Many of these have becn made living 'sses of his power and goodness, and powerreachers of his everlasting gospel-and it be, have received the honour and the crown were designed for members, but who despisheir birthright, and selling it for a mess of
diy pottage and glory, have been rejected. dly pottage and glory, have been rejected.

## For "The Friend."

frievds in wales.

## (Continued from page 4.)

icr leaving Haverford-west, Richard Davies to Pontchison to hold a meeting there among Velch. He says, "They having notice of a thman coming to keep a meeting in those , many came to that meeting, and good serI had for the Lord, his Truth being declared eir own language to them. We had the ing out of doors, and I stood with my back rds the wall of 'Thomas Simmon's house. I
young and strong, and my voice was heard asteeple-house, and most of them [the contion] came out to hear me. Very lew came vhen the priest had done. When the priest such a multitude, he was moved to passion, would have had the constable to take me

It was reported some said to the priest, would not take me down, for I preached it and his gospel to them, and they would him come and learn of me himself. I was med that the priest's wife and two of his hters were at the meeting, and were very $g$ and tender, and came to be convinced of ruth. The Lord was not wanting to us; fe, power, and good presence was with us. meeting was the last I had in Pembrokeat that time. The Friends of that county very loving and careful of Friends that from far to visit them. They dwelt in love unity among themselves. My service was hty upon me, being myself only without a ranion. The Lord alone that knew the inty of my heart, was my comfort, support, exceeding great reward." "I was informed the justices and magistrates of that county generally very moderate in the hardest times rsecution. From Pontchison I took my leave riends in Pembrokeshire, and came pretty tly home, blessed be the name of the Lord, e comfort of my wife and family, and those ads who were prisoners. The jailer was well fied that I came to my prison without further
rouble to him. Several were taken prisoners at the mectings I was at, but the Lord preserved and delivered me, blessed be his lioly name forever."
In Montgomeryshire, in the Fourth month, 1666, Owen Jones, Evan David, Griffith and Watkin David, were arrested in their own houses, and being taken before some magistrates, had the oath of allegiance tendered to them, and in default of taking it, were committed to prison. In the Fifth month, Elizabeth Hughes, an elderly Friend, whose husband was a prisoner for conscience sake, whilst carrying some clean linen to him, was arrested by some rude persons, who carried her before a magistrate, who tendered her the oath, and sent her to prison with her husband. Here she lay until cleared by the king's letiers patent in 1672. This year Hugh Lloyd, who was confined at Haverford-west for obeying the command of his heavenly Master, not to swear, died in prison. Edward Lord was for the same offence, committed to prison at the same place, where Hugh Simonds and Laurence Edwards were also sent, on the charge of "absence from the national worship."

Very many Friends continued in the various prisons in Wales during the year 1667, which may account for the sinall number coammitted during the year. Besse records the names of but uine, and these were all imprisoned on the charge of absenting themselves from the places of public worship. A few distraints for tythes were made.
John Whitehouse, a follower of Juhn Perrot, had been into Wales, and had sown the seeds of disunity even among the bonest ones at Welchpool. This was a great trial of faith to Richard Davies and his wife. He says, they were ready to say, 'Hath the Lord sent us here to be instrumental for the gathering of a people in this country, and bath he suffered the enemy to scatter them in their imaginations?' Afier a time of exercise on this account, the Lord showed him ' that those who were simple hearted among them, should be restored again into a more settled condition than they had formerly known.' Richard believed the opening given to him, and he adds, "In time the Lord broke in among them, and opened the understandings of some of them, and they began to reason among themselves, and saw that they were in darkness. So most of them were restored again into their first love, and lived and died faithtul to Truth."
Cadwallader Edwards was an exception; he continued stubborn and hard of heart, seeking to mislead the simple ones. Richard Davies gave forth a testimony against him, and so did several others. One testimony prepared and signed by the principal Friends at Welchpool, was read in the Monthly Meeting for worship, where, in the language of Richard Davies, "The Lord was pleased to aftiord us his sweet, melting presence, and his power melted, tendered, and mullified our hearts, and caused us to praise the Lord, for his great goodness and mercy to us, in bringing us out of that darkness that came over us, by giving heed unto the seducing spirit."
Thus those who bore a laithful testimony against error, were comforted by the Lord's approving presence. Many of those led astray in various parts of the nation, were brought to sce wherein they bad erred; and as they were honest in condemning themselves and the spirit they bad given way to, they were forgiven of their heavenly Leader, and accepted by the brethren. Of Thomas Ellis, after noting his acknowledyment, Richard Davies says, " Blessed be the Lord, he was sweetly restored again to his former love and integ. rity, to the great comfort of himself and brethren."

In tho year 1668, Richard Moore, whose faithful labours in Wales we have frequently had occasion to notice, died in London. He had laboured abuudantly in the ministry of the Gospel, having about the year 1660 been in America in the service of his blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. He died as he had lived, in unity with the faithful. Little respecting his travels has been preserved. A small essay of his entitled "The Redemption of the seed of God, declaring the return of the true church out of the wilderness, into her former state of glory," left by him in manuscript in the hands of Ellis Hookes, was published some years after his decease. Ellis Hookes wrote the preface, and publishod it with the funds of the Society.
In the ycar 1668, Wiilliam Dawson and Roger Scudamore, two Friends of Munmouth, were imprisoned for having their places of business open on the day called Christmas. There was, Besse says, "no express law against it, neither was it any sufficient cause for their imprisonment."
(T'o be continued.)

## Curious Mental Phenomena,

Dr. Carpenter is delivering a course of lectures in Manchester, Eugland, on the physiology of the nervous system. In his fifth lecture the doctor related some curious instances of aberration of mind. He spoke of a very learned professor, some years ago, at Aberdeen, Dr. Rubert IIamilton, whose essay on the national delet of England largely contributed to the abolition of the sinking fund. In public this man was a sladow. He pulled off his hat to his own wife in the streets, and apologized for not having the pleasure of her acquaintance. He went to one of his classcs early in the morning, with one of his wife's white stockings on one leg, and a black one on the other. He often spent the whole time of the class in moving from the table the hats, whicl his students as constantly returned. He sometimes invited the students to call upon him, and then fined them if they called. He ran against a cow, and begged lier pardon, called her madam, hoping she had not been hurt. He would run against posts, and chide them for not getting out of the way. Yet if any one was with him at the time, his conversation would be perfectly logical. Another instance of absence of mind was quoted in the case of a Scotch ciergyman, who was invited to a party in Edinburgh, at a time when it was usual to mix devotion with social intercourse. He was requested to conduct the services before the company broke up; and he therefore knelt down and began to pray in an appropriale manner. But soon he apparently entirely forgot where he was, and he continued his prayer as if in the quietude of his owa chamber. He made reflections, in the prayer, on the mode in which he had spent the evening, and on the individuals present with him at the party. When he had concluded his prayer he rose up, took off his coat and waisitcout, and was about to proceed to further exiromities, when his friends stopped him. More familiar instanccs of absence of mind were mentioned as occurring to more than one gentieman, who have bech known to go up stairs to dress for an evening party, and have actually undressed and got into bed, Lwhile their wives perhaps, were waiting for thembelow! Afier giving other cases of spontaneous mental abstraction, the lecturer spoke of the case of induced reveric, cominonly known under the absurd name of electrobiology. All the essential phenomena of this state had been shown to him (several years before "clectrobiology" was brought before the pablic) by Mr.

Braid, in the person of n gentleman well hnown |riend and fellow-essay ist of Addisun. Some if sweetness to their common-place remarks, and
in Manchester, a man of high intelligence, and his letters nre beautifil specimens of criticism,utterly incapable of decesvin\%, who has the power of spoutanenus abstraction in a very remarkable degree, and who, when fixing his attention for $n$ very few seconds upon any objeel, loses so entirely his voluntary control, that he is completely nt the mercy of external suggestions, as hix whole mind is for the time possessed with whatever iden may be communicated to hin by another. This he (Dr. Carpenter) considered to be the essential character of this state of the mind-a condition in which the power of the will over the current of thought is entirely suspended, while the sensorium is more open to extravngat expressions than it is in ordnary reverio; but otherwise the two states are essentally the sane.
For "The Frimol."

## Or ginal Letters on Literary Subjets.

Dear M-.... My late visit to -was a pleasnnt one, and the houghts hant I have had since relative thereto, have bren in the main satistiuctory. Iet I acknowledge to having had som. sidly serious thoughts relative to one joung freem, who has not yet been convineed of the necessity of some of our peculiar testimonies, and of their having their ront and rise in the etcrnal unchangeable Truth. Whilst thinking about him, intelligent, intellectual, ardent, warm-hearted as he is, I have decmed that but one thing was needed to qualify hime for great usefulness. That one thing is, an aequaintance with and submission to the cross and government of our Lord Jesus Christ. Oh! that laying nside all dependence upon the wisdom and reasonings of unconverted mien, nnd the promptings of his own natural will, he might through the biptisms of the Iloly Spirit, and its blessed teachings, come to a living nod experimental knowledge of the way to the kingdom of glory and everlasting peace. This way is now,--ever was, and ever will be,-foolishness in the estimation of those who depend on the pride, comprehension and wisdom of man. "The cross of Christ,"-not a carved image of that upon which Christ was crucified, but that humbling, sett-denying spirit which governs in the truc Clristian,-" is the power of God unto salvation." Whenl our young friend comes to know this cross exalted whin him, -when he comes to expericnee his will, his intellect, his affections nailed to it, he will then understand the mystery of godliness,-which his allgrasping eapacity cannot comprehend. Then, instead of abstractions and reasonings, he will see, -will feel,-will know.

I have been employing what minutes I could spare from more imperative engayements in read. ing, or rather skimming over many volumes of the letters of liternary men and women, and other noted personages who flourished during the last two cenluries. My primary object was such facts ns could be found throwing light on the history of the Society of Friends, or any of its prominent members,-a secondary one was the gathering such other information worth retaining as might be met with. 1 have enjoyed the employ. ment, and purpose continuing my researches through many similar volumes. I have found some good letter writers,-many animated, sprightly, descriptive letters, -not n few foolish ones,-much flattery, and an abundance of interesting anecdote, and particulars relative to the state of things, literury, philosophical, political, durny the period in which the letters were written.
I commenced my researches with two octavo volumes of the Letters of Richard Steele,-the
some of shrewd and sharp disputation,-some contain very just, moral reflections, and wise remark, and divers addressed to his children are delightrully adapted to juvenile minds. Yet 1 tound rather seanty pickings in the volumes, for the most of the letters contained in them were onworthy of prescrevation. They were principally little notes addressed to his wife, rendering reasons why he could not come to her in the avenings at their residence out of the eity, wh"n detained by business or pleasure in London. Ite appears to have been a very loving hustand, and generally in his babits, a correct moral man, yet it is phain by his letters, that when dining with his politieal friends, he would occasionally take too mueh wine. He does not applear ashamed of such thinys, nud on two or three oceasions in writing to his wife, renders "being tipsy" as his exeuse for not coming to her. One of his letters written after the decease of Addison, contains a bentutiful and forceful eulogium on his departed tricind. Of Addison's conversational powers, he vays, "lle was above all men in that talent we call humour, and enjoyed it in such perfection, that I have otten refleeted, alter a night spent wihh him apart from all the world, that ! had had the pleasure of enonversing with an intimate acquaintunee of Terence and Catullus, who had all their wit and nature, heightened with humour more exquisite and delghitiliu than any other man possessed."

Would it not have been pleasant to have heard Steele and Addison in free discourse, if one could have been in a closet, so as to have listened unnoticed. Addison was baslful, and if he had seen one or two interested faces peeping at him, he would have been unable to talk with freedom. Few men possess conversational powers to a high degree. Edmand Burke had it, and was interestmg to every person thrown into his company. I have rend somewhere a remark to this effect, that no man could stand under an awning with Burke for a few minutes, in a shower of rain, without feeling that he was in company with one of the greatest men in England. On one occasion, the and an another good talker being in an earuest and brilliant conversation, kept n company of females around them listening to a very late hour. Alter midnight, one of the females whispered to another, "1 wish somebody would cry fire." She was conscious that at that hour she ought to have been ut home, but she had not resolution enough to depart whilst such an interesting exhibition was going on. No man, amongst the English literati, has been more noted for his conversational talent, than Samuel Johnson. He could draw the attention of almost any company he was in, if thuse who composed it , were educated enough to comprehend the learned length of word in which he gave forth his thoughts.
1 have met with a lew, and only a few of that class of good talkers, who seem to hold all they have ever read, or heard, at easy command, for the benefit, instruction, or amusement of those around them. 1 am led to believe such persons are scarce in this country, and perhaps the scarcity may depend on children not being edueated to use their rensoniny powers, and because they so seldom hear their elder friends and nssociates converse on any subject of greater importanco than the passing occurrences of the day. We meet with many persons who are moderately in-teresting,-whose conversation, to those who love them, contain much to awaken kind feelings,and some things occasionally to brighten the intellect, and amuse the fancy. Kindness adds
stray thought of more importanee, original or s lected, once in a while starts new-born from 1 intelleet, or is shaken unhoped for out of t storehouse of memory, which would suffice prove to an acute observer, that those collect were really possessed of fancy, memory, at renson. Such people constitute the grent ma of general company, in which kindly social fet ing is desirable, but from which no one expects earry away any increase of wise thought, plea ant tancies, or indeed, of useful knowledge, e cept it be on the minor minutia of feminine oct pations, shopping, knitting, crochetting, and parallel matters of masculine littlenesses, the ternnee of which constitutes " small talk."
Some great talkers talk for the pleasure of it, for the mere exeitement it ocensions them, whi pouring out their thoughts for the entertainme of others. When such have no original gold the intellect, no valuable deposis in the memor the hearers are much to be pitied. But when talkers have inexhaustible funds, native and $\mathfrak{\delta c}$ eign, their intellect becomes brighter for the d mand made upon it, and reason, fancy and $m$ mory, all grow more and more animated. Su a man was Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the por the essayist, the opium eater, the drenmer. was his wont, when surrounded by listeners, pour forth by the hour, his thouglits, his mem ries, his phantasies, in such glowing, majesti deseriptive, bewildering languaye, as to encha and hold fast all kind of hearers. One hote keeper who had witnessed his power to attra and retain lis:eners, offered him the use of house and a seat at his table free, knowing th the crowds drawn there would abundantly repe him. Sumuel Johnson belonged to another cla of talkers. He spoke not from the overflowing the intellectual spring, which in Coleridge w ever pouring forth an unrestrained and unrestrai able flood. No,-Johnson's conversation was t result of cool calculation, and a determination maintain the character he had won, of being 11 very best talker in England. He had a stro mind, vigorous thought, and n great storehou in memory. Yet his conversation, incessant as was at times, was not a natural flow like that Coleridge, in whom it scemed but necessary f the mooth to open wide enough for artieula sounds to escape, to give vent to much worth r membering. Jolinson had an ineshaustible me tal supply, yet you could always trace his wi and his pride at work, modifying that which w given forth. To Coleridge, talking was purely relief,-to Johnson, a labour,-and though i love of conquest, and the love of applause, swe ened that toil to him, it is plainly to be read every page which Boswell has preserved. I aimed at making pointed sentences-at givi forth startling and thundering climaxes, stro condensed truths, or fallacies in a truthfial appea ance. Everywhere you can see the work of t mind modilying the natural thought to suit ti circumstance of time and place. It is all arti cial, and you never feel any security that th thought uttered, is the pure unbiassed promptin of his mind. Where all admitted his supremac he talked merely for admiration, and if neith prejudice nor waywardness ruled the hour, gave utterance to many wise sayings. If an called in question the truth of a proposition la down by him, then he talked for victory; and r assertion was too gross, ne sophistry too flims for him to make use of, in causing a weak poi to appear strong. However acute his oppose might be, and however right in his views, y Johnson's overbearing manner, command of la
, abunlance of illustration and strength of enabled him generally to force such to e when he failed to convince him. I do not that he ever fairly met his match, except contending with Dr. Parr, who, his equal tellect, in knowledge and in roughness, not allow him even the advantage of a on the floor in their debate.
ere has been a class of talkers, although I very small one, of which Riehard Jordan fine specimen. Those who to strong conional powers, add a deep religious convicof the foolishness and vanity of all things $y$, save as they may aid in the great work soul's salvation. Men and women who do onsider their tongues nor their time as their These converse not to win admiration, o gain word victories; but they use their -s of language and of thought, under the din of the Holy Spirit, and for the promotion kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. Riehad a memory stored with anecdote, and he ssed a wonderful facility in making these otes convey reproof, instruction, or conso, in a peculiarly pleasant and acceptable to his eager listeners.

## (To be contidued.)

For "The Friend."
reeably to a suggestion in "The Friend," Hlowing is offered as a beginning of the

## CHAPTER FOR YOUTII,

## voices of autumn.

ch useful knowledge may be had by culti$g$ the habit of observing and investigating is going on around us. We are thus someled into the natural history of insects, \&c., avages of which, may be prevented by prorecautions: sometimes we are instructed in eauty and harmony of creation, or animated reverence for the power, wisdom and goodstrikingly displayed; whilst a feeling of huis produced in seeing our absolute dependon the same Divine Hand, which sustains roper relations of vast systems of worlds, as as those of myriads of creatures so minute most to escape observation.
minds perceptive of those "swee'er" sounds h nature "employs" to " soothe and satisfy uman ear," the voices of the seasons accord the seasons themselves. Spring, the time of and gladness, is ushered in with tones of Iness. The iey chains of winter being brothe blue-bird, black-bird, robin, and grosbeak us expressive of the pleasure of discovery, newed associations. Summer, the time of r , of care, and of productiveness, has its s of alarm, anxiety and diligence, to provide young. Autumn, the twilight of the year, arting, waning sounds. The blue-bird, livespring, and social in summer, is now shy, hovering aloft with her brood joined by broods, in signal of departure, reluctant to s adieu in those shortened but softened tones f fall upon the ear with melancholy cadence. ink, one of the most voluble concert-chattern his passage northward in the Filth month, d in variegated plumage, now, clad in brown, ely in sight, sends down from his aërial altia plaintive note, seldom heard except by well acquainted with it, and looking for his ward visit : and if he tarry awhile amongst jonums of the fields, or reeds of the marshes,
scary, uttering but the one note, which s to say baste, haste. Many other voices tutumn ; as I am writing, the air of morning
twilight is filled with them; there is one, however, which has so often been to me a subject of research, that I elose this with some account of it. In this, or next month, sooner or later, according to coldness, those who may be curious to listen very late or very early, in a foggy time, in the middle townships of Chester county, or between them and the Delaware river, and perhaps in many other localities, (remote from towns and in districts bordering on streams, and somewhat wooded with trees or bushes,) may hear a number of voices, some near, some distant ; but all in answer to each other, after the manner of a ventriloquist. And from such they really proceed, as we shall see in the sequel. The voices are plainly those of birds, each having a single faint note like that of a lost chicken, weary with huoling its mother in wet grass on a cold morning,-rather shrill, but not inharmonious. It is the voice of an accomplished pedestrian, in a journey from Hudson's Bay to our Atlantic streams, where he may be soon found, and where his sudden arrival and departure have exeited much interest amongst naturalists, and much foolish conjecture amongst careless observers. If my readers will take IW ilson's Ornithology, and read his account of the Rail-bird (the traveller in question), and if occasion offer, detect his voice, they will be prepared for some facts connected with the eapture of one here, identifying the bird with the sound, and confirming Wilson's opinion of their migration.
Y. W.

Whiteland, Chester county, Pa., 19th of Ninth mo., 1853.
(To be continued.)

Sympathy.-It is not always in our power to comply with the solicitation of distress; but it is never out of our power so to refuse the supplica. tion, as not to cause the tear of wounded feeling to glisten in the eye whose lustre is already dimmed with the drops of sorrow.

Florida Paint Root-This root grows in great abundance in the flat woods, near the streams, and in the savannahs of the counties of Levy, Marion, Sumpter, and perhaps many other counties of East and South Florida. It has a top sim. ilar to the flag, and a root about the size of a man's thumb, of various lengths, running horizontal, not far below the surface. It is very juicy, and of a deep red colour. Hogs are exceedingly fond of it, and fatten on it rapidly, if they are black, or have black hoofs. It is said by the old settlers that hogs with white hoofs seem to founder, and their hoof comes off, which causes them to perish unless fed well till they recover. Even when the animal has only one white hoof and the others black, the white hoof comes off. The root colours the flesh, bones, and marrow, of hogs that feed upon it. There is no doubt this root may be substituted for madder, and become a source of no inconsiderable traffic, to the people of Florida. Like the arrow root or compta-it grows spontaneously in great abundance, and may bc cultivated, it thought advantageous-Ocala Mirror.

Apple Trees.-The experience of Mr. Pell, of Ulster county, N. Y. is invaluable as to the man. agement of apple trees, and cannot be too ofien repeated. The following is from that gentleman:
"For some years I have been experimenting upon the apple tree. Having an orchard of 20,000 Newton Pippin apple trees, I have found it very unprofitable to wait for what is termed the bearing year. I have noticed that the Newton Pippin
bears more profusely than any other kind, and, consequently, requires the intermediate year to recover itself, by extracting from the atmosphere and earth the requisites to enable it to produce. If unassisted by art, the intervening year must necessarily be lost. If, however, it is supplied with the proper sustenance, it will bear every year.

Three years ago, in April, I scraped all the rough bark off a few of the apple trees in my orchard, and washed the trunk and limbs within reach with soft soap, trimmed out all the branches that crossed each other, early in June, and painted the wounded part with white lead, to keep out the moisture, then split open the bark, by running a sharp pointed knife from the first set of limbs, in the latter part of the same month, which prevents the tree from becoming bark bound, and gives the iuner wood an opportunity of expanding. In July, I placed one peck of oyster shell lime around each tree, and left it piled about the trunk until November, when I dug the lime in thoroughly. The following year, I collected from these trees 1700 barrels of fruit, some of which was sold in New York for $\$ 4$, and the balaace at $\$ 9$ per barrel. Strange as it may appear, they are now (1844) literally bending to the ground with the finest fruit I ever saw, a specimen of which is now before you. The other trees in my orchard, not treated as above, are barren, next year being their bearing year."-Dazly Puper.
"Breaking up a Negro School.-The officers at Norfolk made a descent recently upon a negro school kept in the neighbourhood of the Stone Bridge, by a Mrs. Douglas and her dauylter, and the teachers, together with their sable pupils, were taken before his Honour. They acknowledged their guilt, but pleaded ignorance of the law, and were discharged, on a promise to do so oo more -a very convenient way of getting out of a scrape. The law of this State imposes a fine of one hundred dollars, and imprisonment for six months for such offences-is positive, and allows no discretion in the committiag magistrate."Richmond Examiner.

The Slave Trade to Brazil.-The following statement and table shows how effectual have been the efforts to put an end to the infamous traffic which has been so long in successful operation between Africa and Brazil. The credit is due to Great Britain, which Government has never relaxed her vigilance, and, to "make assurance doubly sure," keeps up still her preventive squadron on the Brazilian coast. At present, with such statistics, which there is no doubting, and with a falling off since 1843 from 60,000 to 700 , the slave trade to Brazil may be said to be at an end.

Extract from the Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, presented to the Legislative Chambers of Brazil, May 14, 1853:
"Since my last Report (May, 1852) to the present time, there have been only two landings of Africans made in this Empire.
"One took place on the shores of the Province of Rio Grande de Sul, in April of last year, from a vessel whose name and nationality are unknown, and which ran ashore and was lost. It is estimated that she brought 200 Africans; 24 of them were apprehended.
"The other landing was on the shores of the Province of Rio de Janeiro, at the bar of the river Bracuhy, near Jerumerim, and was from the American brig Camargo, on the 12 th of December last ; that vessel being afterwards burnt to destroy
all traces of the crime. It is estimnted that she brought 500 Africans; $\forall 4$ havo been npprehended.
"Total of Africans imported, 700; number ol them apprehended, tiow.
" I renew the calculation I presented to you, in my Report of last yenr, of the importution of Africans into Brazal, from the year $18.1: 2$ to 1851 , with that of the last year added.


## THEFRIEND.

## NINTII NONTII 24, 1853.

## OHO Ye.arly meeting.

We Iearn that Ohio Vearly Mecting was held at Mount Pleasant, as usual. It commenced with the meeting of Ministers and Elders, on Seventhday, the 3 rd inst. The general meeting closed its sessions in the afternoon of the following Seventhday. The business of the meeting was at first much obstructed through the opposition offered to the sittiog of a persen in attendance; but it was however enabled before its close to attend to the various important matters claiming its care. We shall give a further account when we receive the printed minutes of the meeting.

## AGESTS Op "TIIE FRIEND."

## MAISE.

Willinm Hill, North Berwick.
MASSACIIUSETTS.
James Austin, Nantucket.
George M. Eddy, New Bedford.
Israel Buffintoa, Fall River.
George F. Read, sulem.
William B. Oliver, Lyan.
VERMUNT.
Amos Battey, Starksboro'.
RHODE ISLASO.
Charles Perry, Westerly.
NEW Y゙URK.
Heary Robinson, 568 Water strcet, N. Y.
John F. Hull, Stanfordville.
David Bell, Rochester.
Thomas Townsend, Lowville.
Johu King, Ledyard.
Thomas Bedell, Coxsackie.
Francis II. Williams, Jacksonville P. 0.
Henry Knowles, Smyrna, Chenango co.
Smith Upton, Clinton Corners, Duchess co.
NEW JERSEY.
William Mickle, Woodbury.
John Bishop, Columbus.
David Roberts, Muorestown.
Joel Wilson, Rahway.
Benjamin Sheppard, Greenwieh.
Willinm Carpenter, Salem.
PENNSILYANIA.
George Mnlin, Whiteland.
Joshua B. Pusey, Londongrove.
Jesse J. Maris, Cheater.
Joel Evans, Springtield.
James Moon, Atcleborough, Bueks co.
Thomas Mendenhall, Benton 1'. (\%., Columbia co.
Daniel P. diriflith, Brownsville, Fayette co.
Jacob Huines, Muacy, Lycoruing co.
Daniel Thompson, strickerville P. O.
Marilavid.
Joseph J. Hopkins, Baltimore.
Dr. Thomas II. Worthington, Darlington, Inarford co. VTRGINIA.
Robert White, Barber's $\rightleftharpoons$ Ronds, P. O.
Aaron H. Griffith, Winchester.
NORTH CAROLINA.
John Russel, New Giarden.
David Beard, Westminster.
Ollo.
James Taylor, Cincinnati.

Ezekiel Bundy, Baraesvillo, Belmont co.
Elisha Stubbs, West Ritkton, Prehle co.
Jeha Faweett, Salem, Columbiana co.
Gershom l'erdue, Fiast Monroe, Mightand co.
Aaron L. Benediet, Benniugton, Delaware co.
Jushua Marmon, Zainesficld, Logan co.
William Foulke, 1'enusville, Morgan co.
Caleb liracken, Ftushing, Belmont co.
Joho LIunt, P'. M., Martinsville, Clinton co.
Samuel 13. Smith, Suyrna, ltarrison co.
Joshua Manle, Culeraia, Belmunt co.
Mark Wiltets, Smithtietd, Jefferson co.
Natham P. Hall, tlarrisville, Harrison co.
Asa Garretson, Sumertoa, Belmont co.
1)r. George Hichener, Chester 1lill, Morgana co.

## MDINA.

Berah Kenyon, Richmond, Wayne co.
John S. Harned, P. M., Canton, Washington co.
Joel Parker, 1. M., New Garden, Wiayne co.
HしH1GAS.
Joseph Ciibbons, Raisia, Lenawee co.

## FOWA.

Juseph D. IIong, East Grove, Henry co. C.ANADA WEST.

Augustus logers, New Market, Home Dist.
Willinm Wright, Bickering, Do.
ENGL.AND.
George Harrison, Manchester.
Nes Subscribers will oblige by paying the amounts due by them, to the agent most convenient. Bills to most of those indebted, will shortly be forwarded in the paper.
"The Friend," and other books may be ncatly bound, by being sent to the Office.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Aretic steamship has brought advices from Liverpool to the 7th instant.
E.NGLAND,-Busiaess in the manufacturing districts active. Cutton dull. Wheat slightly declined. The funds steady.
TURKEI.-The enstern question is still unsettled.
FRANCE-The Government is oceupied in endeavouring to regulate the supply and sale ot bread in Paris. The price ot whent declining throughout France.
SPAIN.-The "London Times" is prohibited by the goverament of Spain.
MEX1CO.-Much dissatisfaction exists in different States of Mexico, with the late measures of Sants Anna. The heary taxation imposed, and the impressments for the army, are peculiarly unpopular.

UNITED STATES.-The cotton crop brought to market for the year ending on the 31 st of last month, reached $3,262,882$ bales. This is a larger amount than was ever raised in one year before. The yellow fever is still spreading up the Mississippi, and is very fatal.

Pennsylvania.-Philadelphia market. Sales of beeves lnst week large, at from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 9$ per ewt. Hogs sold to city butchers at from $\$ 6.87 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\$ 7$ per 100 lbs . Deaths in Philadelphia for the week eading the 17th instant, 201.

New Iork-Deaths in the eity for last week, 447. The scholars of the public schools there number about 50,000.

South Carolina. -The freshet in the Pedee has been very destructive to the erops in the lowlands near that river.

Missouri.-Mention is made by an editor at St. Louis, of receiving a basket of almonds grown in that State.
Louisiana.-The yellow fever at New Urleans continnes steadily diminishing. The number of its vietims during last week, were 241 ; whole number of deaths of nill disenses, 365.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from Elizabeth S. Thompson, Pa., \$2, vol. 26 ; Irum Isruel Buffinton, agent, Mass., for bimself, P. Chace, L. P. Chace, W. Woud, W. F. Wood, M. Buffinton, M. Chace, N. Buffinton, T. Wilbur, R. Lincoln, P. Tripp, M. tiould, $\$ 2$ each, vol. 27 ; from Geo. F. Read, agent, Mass., for N. Page, $\$ 2$, vol. 26, for D. Buffum, J. Buxton, 1R. Churcbill, Joseph Nichols, \$2 each, vol. 27 ; from Joel Evans, agent Pa., \$2, vol. 26, for Ed. Harrison, \$2, vol. 26, and J. F. Harrison, \$2, vol. 27 ; from Rebecea Jones, N. J., $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from Mary Roberts, lnd., $\$ 2$, vol. 26 ; from S. K. Church, L. I., $\$ 2$, vol. 27.

## WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the oversight of this Institution, will meet in Philadelphin, on Sixth-day, tho 7 th of next month, at 7 o'elock, P. 31 .

The Committee on Instruction, and the Committee Admissions, meet on the same day-the former at and the latter at 5 o'clock, p.m.

The Seni-annual Examination of the Schools, w commence on Third-day morning, and conclude Yifth-day evening of the same week.

Thumas Kimbea, Clerk.
Philada., Ninth mo. 24th, 1853.

## WEST-TOWY SCHOOL.

A Teacher is wanted in the Boys' Classical Depar ment. Application may be made to either of the a deraigned. William Evans, Samuel llilles, Pennot lassmore, Thomas Evans, Samuel Bettle, Jr.

Philada., Ninth mo. 19th, 1853.

## FRIENDS' ASYLC'M.

Wanted a Friend capable of keeping accounts, mal ing purchases, and rendering general assistance in tl institution. Application may be made at the Asylut near Frankford, to Dr. J. II. Worthington, Superi tendent.

## WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

Information to Parents and others respecting the conve ance of I'upils to and from Friends' Boarding-School, West-town, on and after the 7th of Tenth month.
close of the scmmer session.
The summer session of the school will close on Sixt day, 7th of Tenth month. The pupils who go to Phil delphia will be taken to West Chester on that morain and from thence in the railroad cars, which will lea that place at seven o'elock A. m. They will be aceor panied by an agent from the sehool, who will bave $t$ care of them and their baggage. The ears will arrive the depot, south side of Market street above Schuylk Fifth street, about half-past nine o'elock, where pare and others will be expected to meet their children.

## commencement of the winter session.

The winter session of the school will commence Second-day, the 3lst of Tenth month next. Pare and others intending to send children to the school, w please make early application to Joseph Snowdon, S perintendent at the school, or Joseph Scattergood, Tre surer, No. 84 Mulberry street, Philadelphia. The pup will be conveged by railrond to West Chester, whe conveyances will be in waiting to carry them and the baggage to the school on the arrival of the morning ca on Second-day, the 31st of Tenth month, and Thir day, the 18 t of Eleventh month. The cars leave t depot, south side of Market street abore Schuylk Fifth street, at seven and a-half o'clock, A. M. T agent of the school will be at the railroad depot on $S$ cond and Third-day mornings, who will furnish pup with tickets, conduct them to the cars assigned the and have the care of them and their haggage, and w accompany them to West Chester. Those inteading go to the school will please apply to the school age for tickets, and not to the agent of the railroad comp ny. The charge for each pupil and baggage from Pb ladelphia to the school, will be $\$ 1$, to those who pr cure their tickets of the agent of the achool. All bn gage should be distinctly marked West-towa, with $t$ name of the owner (if it is a trunk) on the end, a should be sent directly to the railrond depot, and not Friends' bookstore.
office, stage, packages, lettels, etc.
The West-1own Office is at Friends' Bookstore, No. Mulberry st., where all small packages for the pupils 1 before twelve o'clock, on Seventh-days, will be forward to the school. All letters for the pupils and othera the school, should be sent by mail, directed to West-to Boarding-School, W"est Chcster P. O., Chester Co., 1 Postage should be pre-paid; and packages should distinctly marked and put up in a secure manner, that the contents will not be liable to be lost by han ling. A stage will be run oa Second, Foarth and Se enth-days, from West Chester to the School, on the rival of the morning cars from the city; and from School to West Chester, to meet the afternoon cars Philadelphia, on the same days. The fare for each pe senger to or from West Chester, by the stage, will be cents. When special conveyances at other times a provided at the school, an extra charge will be made

West-town Boarding-School,
Ninth month, 1853.
PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street

# THE FRIEND. 

## A Religious and Literary Journal.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
ice 2 wo dollars per annum, payable in advance.Subacriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
at no. 50 NORTH FOURTH StREET, UP stairg,
Philadelphia.
tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, d in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any f the United States, for three months, if paid in ce, six and a-half cents.

JOHN KNOX,
(Continued from page 10.)
At the end of 1555, John Knox ventured to pear there; and the seed which had been ered eight years before, he found growing alt the lowlands. The noble lords now came him; the old Earl of Argyle, Lord James t, better known after as Earl of Murray, Glencairn, the Erskines, and many others. is no longer the poor commons and the townsle; the whole nation appeared to be moving; latent scepticism, no doubt, being quickened conversion by the prospect of a share in the y-lands ; but with abundance of real earnestas well, which taught Knox what might y be hoped for. Knox himself, to whom, an unconscious unanimity, they all looked ruidance, proceeded at once to organize them form, and, as a first step, proposed that an should be tuken by all who called themselves estants, never any more to attend the mass. erious a step could not be taken without prong notice; the Hamiltons patched up their rences with the regent on the spot, and Knox summoned before the Bishop's Court at Edrgh to answer for himself. It was just ten s since they had caught Wishart and burnt ; but things were changed now, and when $x$ appeared in Edinburgh he was followed by tinue of hundreds of armed gentlemen and lemen. The bishops shrank from a collision, did not prefer their charge ; and on the day ch had been fixed for his trial, he preached in aburgh to the largest Protestant concourse ch had ever assembled there. He was not rting rebellion, but so large a majority of the ulation of Scolland were now on the reformside, that he felt-and who does not feel with ?-that, in a free conntry, the lawful rights he people in a matter touching what they coned to be their most sacred duty were not to set aside and trampled upon any more by an gal and tyrannical power. In the name ol the ple he now drew up his celebrated petition to queen regent, begging to be heard in his dece, protesting against the existing ecclesiastical tem, and the wickedness which had been endered by it. It was written firmly but rectfully, and the regent would have acted more ely if she had considered longer the answer ich she made to it. She ran her eye over the es, and turning to the Archbishop of Glasgow, o was standing near her, she tossed it into his ads, saying, 'Will it please you my lord, to d a pasquil?
"' 'Madam,' wrote Knox, when he heard of it, might have been deceived fatally. But the clear, 'if ye no more esteem the admonition of God, strong understanding of Knox, fir away as he nor the cardinals do the scofling of pasquils, then was, saw through the real position of things, He shall shortly send you messengers with whom There was no one living whose political judgment ye shall not be able in that manner to jest.'
"It is the constant misfortune of governments he laid before them their danger and their duty. that they are never able to distinguish the move- He saw that the intention was to make Scotland ments of just national anger from the stir of a French province, and how it would fare then superficial discontent. The sailor knows what to with the Reformation was no difficult question. look for when the air is moaning in the shrouds; the fisherman sees the coming tempest in the heaving of the under-roll; but governments can never read the signs of the times, though they are written in fire before their cyes. For the present it was thought better that Knox should leave Scolland while his friends in the meantime organized themselves more firmly. To a grave and serious people civil war is the most desperate of remedies, and by his remaining at this moment it would have been inevitably precipitated. He was no sooner gone than the Archbishop of St. Andrews again summoned him. He was condemned in his absence, and burnt in effigy the next day at the market cross. But the people were no longer in the old mood of submission, and to this bonfire they replied with another. "The great idol' of Edinburgh, St. Giles, vanished off his perch in the rood-loft of the High Church, and, after a plunge in the North Loch, the next day was a heap of ashes."
"If the question had been left for Scotland to settle for itself, the solution of it would have been rapid and simple. But the regent knew that sooner or later she might count on the support of France; and she believed, with good reason, that it the real power of France was once brougbt to bear, such resistance as the Scotch could offer to it would be crushed with little difficulty. The marriage of the young queen with the Dauphin, and the subsequent death of Henry, removed the causes which had hitherto prevented her from being supported. The Guises were again omnipotent at Paris, and their ambition, not contented with France and Scotland, extended itself, on the death of Mary Tudor, to England as well. With the most extravagant notions of England's weakness, and with a belief, which was rather better grounded, that the majority of the people were ill affected to a Protestant sovereign, they conceived that a French army had only to appear over the border with the flag of Mary Stuart displayed, for the same scenes to be enacted over again as had been witnessed six years before; and that Elizabeth would as easily be shaken from the throne as Jane Grey had been. But the success of the blow might depend upon the speed with which it could be struck; and no time was, therefore, to be lost in bringing Scotland to obedience. Accordingly, under one pretence and another, large bodies ol troops were carried over, and the queen regent was instructed to temporize and flatter the Protestants into security, till a sufficient number had been assembled to crush them. It is no slight evidence of their good meaning that they should have allowed themselves to be deceived by her, but deceived they certainly were; and except for Knox's letters, with which he incessantly urged them to watchfulness, they
" ' God speaketh to your conscience, therefore,'
he wrote to the lords, 'unless ye be dead with
the blind world, that you ought to hazard your lives, be it against kings and emperors, for the deliverance of your brethren. For that cause are ye called princes of the people, and receive of your brethren honour, tribute, and homagenot by reason of your birth and progeny, as most part of men falsely do suppose, but by reason of your office and duty, which is to vindicate and deliver your subjects and brethren from all violence and oppression to the uttermost of your power.'
"In the meantime the Church, as a prelude to the energetic measures which were in contemplation, thought it decent to attempt some sort of a reformation within itself. We smile as we look through the articles which were resolved upon by the episcopal conclave. They proposed, we presume, to proceed with moderation, and content themselves with doing a little at a time. No person in future was to hold an ecelesiastical benefice except a priest, such benefices having hitherto furnished a convenient maintenance for illegitimate children. No kirkman was to nourish his bairn in his own company, but every one was to hold the children of others. Aod such bairn was in no case to succeed his father in his benefice. The naïveté of these resolutions disarms our indignation, but we shall scarcely wonder any inore at the risk or the spread of Protestantism. On the strength of them, however, or rather on the strength of the French troops, they were now determined to go on with the prosecution; Walter Milne, an old man of eighty, was seized and burnt; and although the queen regent affected to deplore the bishop's severity, no one doubted that either she herself or the queen in Paris had directed them to proceed.
"Now, therefore, or never, the struggle was to be. Knox left Geneva, with Calvin's blessing, for a country where he was under sentence of death, and where his appearance would be the signal either for the execution of it or for war."
"On the 2nd of May, 1559, Knox landed in Scotland; crossing over, by a curious coincidence, in the same ship which brought in the new great seal of the kingdom, with the arms of England quartered upon it. The moment was a critical one; for the preachers were all assembled at Perih preparatory to appearing at Stirling on the I0th of the same month, where they were to answer for their lives. Lord Glencairn had reminded the regent of her many promises of toleration; and throwing away the mask at last, she had haughtily answered, that 'it became not subjects to burden their princes with promises further than as it pleased them to keep the same.' 'The moment was come, she believed, when she could
crush them altogether, and crush them she would. the finster for the fuel, and from the church the rain, they are so doubled as to conduct the wa

As soon as the arrival of Knox was known, a mob poured away to the monnsteries in the town. away price was set upon his liend; but he determined No lives were lost, but before evening they were to join his brother minsters on the spot nad share gutted and in ruins. The endurance ol centuries their forlune. Ile hurried to Perth, where Lord nad suddenly given way, and the anger which for Glencairn and $n$ few other gentlemen had by that ull these yenrs land been accumulating, rushed out time collected, to protect them with some thon- like some great reservoir which has burst its emsand armed followers. The other noblemen were bankment and swept everything before it. To distracted, hesituting, uncertuin. Lord James the Protestant leaders this ebullition of n mob, Stuart, and young Lord Argyle, were still with 'the rascal mulitude,' as even Knox calls it, was the queen regent; so even was Lord Ruhiven, re. ns unwelcome as it was welcome to the queen remaining loyal to the last possible moment, and gent. She declared that 'she would cut off from still hoping that the storm might blow over. And Derih man, woman, and child, that she would the regent still trifled with their credulity ns long drive a plough over it, and sow it with salt;' and as they would allow her to impose upon it. Pre. she at once marehed upon the town to put her tending to be nfraid of a tumult, she used their threat in execution. The Lords met in haste to influence to prevail upon the preachers to remain where they were, and not to appear on the day fixed for their trial; and the prenchers, ncting ns they were advised, found themselves outlawed for contumacy. It was on n Sunday that the news was brought them of this proceeding, and the people of Perth, being many of them Protestants, Knox, by the general voice, was called upon to preach. Let us pause for a few moments to look nt him. He was now filty-four years old, undersized, but strongly and nervously formed, and with a long beard falling down to his waist. His features were of the pure Scotch cast ; the high cheekbone, arched but massive eyebrow, and broad underjaw; with long full eyes, the steatiness of which, if we can trust the pietures of him, must have been painful for a man of weak nerves to look at. The mouth free, the lips slightly parted, with the incessunt play upon them of that deep power which is properly the sum of all the moral powers of man's nature-the power which we call humour, when it is dealing with venial weakness, and whieh is bitterest irony and deepest scorn and hatred for wickedness and lies. The general expression is one of repose, but like the repose of the limbs of the Hereules, with a giant's streugth traced upon every line of it. Such was the man who was called to fill the pulpit of the High Church of Perth, on the 11th of May, 1559. Of the power of his preaching we have many testimonies, that of Randolph, the English ambnssndor, being the most terse nnd striking; that 'it stirred his heart more than six hundred trumpets braying in his ears.' The sub. ject on this occasion was the one all-comprehenaive ' mass,' the idolatry of it; nnd the good people of Perth, never having heard his voice belore, we can understand did not readily disperse when he had done. They would naturally form into groups, compare notes and impressions, and hang a long time about the church belore leaving it. In the disorder of the town the same church serv. ed, it seems, for sermon and for mass; when the first was over, the other took its turn: and as Kinox had been longer than the priests expeeted, the latter came in and opened the tabernacle be. fore the congregation were gone. An enger hearted boy who had been listening to Knox with all his ears, and was possessed by what he had heard, cried out when he saw it, "This is intolerable, that when God has plainly damned idolntry we shall atnod by and see it used in despite.' The priest in a rage turned and struck him, his temper naturally being at the moment none of the aweetest; and the boy, as boys sometimes do on such occasions, flung a stone at him in return. Misaing the priest he hit the tabernacle, and 'did break an image.' A small spark is enough when the ground is strewed with gunpowder. In a few momenta the whole machinery of the ritual, candles, tabernacle, vestments, crucifixes, imnges, were scattered to all the winds. The fire burnt
determine what they should do, but were unable to determine anything; and only Lord Glencairn was bold enough to risk the obloquy of being charged with countenancing sedition. When he found himself alone in the assembly, he declared, that 'albeit never a man accompanied him, he would stay with the brethren, for he had rather die with that company than live after them.' But his example was not followed; all the others thought it better to remmin with the regent, and endearour, though once already so bitterly deceived by her, to meditate and temporize.

## (To be comtinued.)

## From the Presbyterian.

## INDICATIONS OF WEATHER.

An interesting prper was read at the recent meeting of the American Association for the Ad. vancement of Seience, held at Cleveland, Ohio, showing the possibility of foretelling the weather, by observing natural facts, in animals, insects, and plants.

The paper was read by William H. Thomas, of Cinemnati, Ohio. Birds, it asserts, invariably show, by the way they build their nests, whether a senson is to be windy or otherwise. In the spring, migratory birds, if the season is to be windy, thatch the straw and leaves on the inside of the nest, between the twigs and the lining; and if it be very windy, they get pliant twigs, and bind the nest firmly to the limb, securing all the small twigs with their saliva. If they fear the approach of a rainy season, they build their nests so as to be sheltered from the weather; but if a pleasant one, they build in the fair, open place, without taking any of those extra precautions.

Suails also reveal, by their habits, whether rain may be expected or not. They do not drink, but imbibe moisture in their bodies during a rain. At regular periods after the rain, they exude this moisture from their bodies, but are careful not to exude more than is necessary at a time. They are seen abroad about two days before a rain, when they ascend the stems of plants and the bark of trees. If it be a long and hard rain, they get on the sheltered side of the leaf; but if a short one, they get on the outside. Some species of theso insects also change their colour after a rain, growing lighter coloured as they exude the moisture.
The Rana, Bufo, and Hyla are also sure indjcators of rain; for, as they do not drink water, but absorb it into their bodies, they are sure to be found out at the time they expect rain. The Locusta and Gryllus are also good indicators of a storm. A few hours before the rain they are to be found under the leaves of trees in the hollow trunks.

The leaves of trees are even good barometers; most of them, for a short, light rain, will turn up so as to receive their fill of water; but for a long

Another paper was read on the Rising of W ters and Springs, immediately before Rain, Professor Brucklesby.

This paper states the fact as well authenticat that in Rutland, Vermont, and Concord, Mas: chusetts, in each exists a small stream, whi during a dronght, become dried up, and cease flow; that shortly previous to the appearance rain, but belore water has fallen, these strea again begin to flow. So marked has this be the fact, with regard to the stream in Rutland, to attract the notice of the inhabitants, so that the last tuenty yeurs the approuch of rain ${ }^{2}$ expected to le indicated by the rising of stream.

In the case of the Concord stream, the fact $y$ established by cumpetent proof, that rain was be looked for immediately upon the re-appeara, of the brook.

The cause of this phenomenon has been at buted to the fall of water at the distant sources these springs a short time previous to its dese in the vieimty of the spring itself, which conc sion must be erroneous, as it is altogether imp bable rain would fall at two distant localities y atter year, with the same constant period of ti between them, and that this interval should such as to insure that water falling at the fi locality should always arrive through subterra ous channels to the second, before the rain th commenced.

The solution of the matter is found in the minished atmospheric pressure which exists bef a rain.

The atmospheric and hydrostatic press combined, exactly counterbalancing the upwe
force of the jet, the waters will rise when
force of the jet is increased, the atmospheric pr
sure remainugg the same, or when that press is diminished; the elevation being greatest wl the decrease in the density of the atmosph occurs simultaneously with an increase of strength of the jet.

If this phenomenon is general-a fact not ascertained-the curious discovery is made, 1 the springs and fountains of the earth are natu barometers.

Relating to the nature of true worship; $u$ some remarks on the state of our Society; $l$ in early times, and now.

## (Continued from page 11.)

In order n little to open the state of the ct and to answer the foregoing objections, I s. now make some observations upon the defec in practice that is to be found amongst us a F ple, especially of late years, which hath cau abuodance of pain and heart-aching distres: the living body, who fervently travail that Ch may be formed in those who have a natural bi right in the Society, whieh at present seem: be all the title some have to be accounted of As to the first part of the objection, this pec have been viewed in that light by carnal pro sors from their first ri-e, which discovers same undistinguishing blindness, that has dep ed the children of this world of seeing any bea or comeliness in the children of light. I h before noted, that though educated in the st profession, I did not see that the Lord amongst them, in such a manner, until he pleased to open my eyes, agreeably to Matt.
16, 17, where our Lord pronounces Peter bl. ed, in that the Father had revealed the Sor
him. He snid to his disciples, "Blessed are y
, for they see; and your ears, for they hear." through the same blessing, my eyes are yet erved open to see, that notwithstanding the declension in practiee, which prevails over of us, the glory is not departed from igst us: the King is known hy the upright-
eed still reigning in his beauty. Princes do ed still reigning in his beauty. Princes do
ule in the spirit of judgment given them of My faith is, at times, greatly strenghened lieve that it will never cease to be so amongst eople, but that they will be preserved by the ghty power, through all generations, a living ; and that the principles of Truth, as held iem, will yet spread far and wide in the king. of the earth. This, 1 believe, was the blessad for which they were first raised and marusly supported. This glorious work has in degree going on, though very much im. 1 by the unfaithiulness of many amongst us, like the foolish woman, are in some meapulling down what the wise woman hath up. Oh! that all who take upon them our profession of the unchangeable Truth, would y consider the weight of that obligation h they take upon themselves ther-by! It is very lar! from being a light or easy thing; may in a proper sense, be estermed an enginto the solemn covenant, to which those e are bound by their God, of holding up a ard of truth and righteousness meet and ble for the nations, with safety and welladed confidence, to draw unto. None amongst eed to be ashamed to call unto mankind, upon Zion, the city of our solemnities! It ovely sight to behold her walls and bulwarks ivation, and her gates praise; when none of takes are broken down, nor any of her cords ned; being indeed the Lord's halitation, as orth Psalm exxxii. 13, 14, 15, 16; For the hath chosen Zion: he hath desired it for his ation. He saith, This is my rest forever; will I dwell, for 1 have desired it. I will dantly bless her provision; I will satisfy her with bread. I will also clothe her priests with tion, and her saints shall shout aloud for joy. any under our religious proiession disregard$r$ lightly esteeming this solemn covenant, and gh in the profession only, is the principal n why we find them insensible, and harder reached unto and awakened by a living rful ministry, than people of other religious masions. This may seem strange to some, know it is lamematily true; having frely felt it so in my Guspel labours. 'To me s not hard to account for, when it is comsid. that amonyst us there has been dispensed er spiritual favoors, of various kinds, than agst any society of people that I know of: h has not proceeded from any partial regard Almighty towards us more than others, but etter to enable us to keep our covenant with in the discharge of that great work to which th called us. Where any are so inconsideas to disregard and neglect such opportuniof lasting benefit and improvement, iney bemore hardened and impentent than those have been more out of the way of receiving anly impressions. The portiun of such, unhey in time embrace the gilt of repentance, ry dismal, as in Prov. xxix. 1; He that being reproved, hardeneth his neek, shall suddendestroyed, and that without remedy. And vi. 7, 8; For the earth that drinketh in the that cometh of upon it, and bringeth forth 3 meet for them by whon it is dressed, reth blessing from God: but that which th thorns and briars is rejected, and is nigh cursing: whose end is to be burned.

Great indeed hath been the bounty of heaven onity with the scriptures of Truth, and his underto us as a people, both immediately, by the solacing influences and guidance of the Holy Spirit to all that would receive it, and also by the abun-
dant flowing of a truly evangelical ministry, raised up and continued for the greatest part of this last hundred years. But now the Society is much stripped of a living skilful ministry ; yet it is not, and I hope never will be, wholly destitute. This, through the Divine blissing, has beell a means of oor bring gathered into and preserved a people! but many amongst us have leaned and depended thereopon; and therefore it may be, and I believe it is, consistent with Divine $\mathrm{W}_{\text {Isdom }}$, to try how the Society will stand without so much outward help in that way; though perhaps more inay be afforded, in raising up a spirit for promoting sound discipline and good order, which will prove a blessed means of its preservation. And this must be procceded in by the help and holy influences of the same Spirit, which furmishes the ministry. It looks as if the Lord was about to make his people still more inward and spiritual, showing them plainly, that Gospel worship docs not depend upon outward means.

> (Conclusion next week.)

## For "The Friend."

## a family of fatil.

or a brief account of samuel watson, his wife, and some of their ehildien.
It often happens through the merciful visitations of Divine love, blessing the labours of pioos parents, that their children grow up faithful followers of the Lord Jesus, a comfort to the family circle, benefiting civil society, and proving eminently useful in the chureh. The apostle commending the faith which was in Timothy, declares that it was first in his grandmother Lois, and his mother Eunice, belore it was in him. Where parents live close to the Fountain of love and life, ihey are permitted at times, with prevailing efficacy to turn the attention of their beloved otfspring to its refreshing waters, and to urge thein to come and taste and sec for themselves that the Lord is good.

Samuel Watson was born in or about the year 16ะ0. His father resided at a place called Knight-Stainforth, in Stainforth parish, in the West-riding of Yorkshire, which had been the old estate of the family. As his limily was for property and ancestry, one of the highest in the parish in which they lived, Sumuel was doubtless furnished with a sufficient education, to qualify him for the station he might occupy in the world. He was born a member of the Church of England, and retained and kept to her forms and ways, although he was in his youthful days addicted to the "pleasures, pastimes, and recreations of the world."

The father of Samuel Watson having deceased, he in the year 1654, was in possession of the estate of Kuight-Stainforth. Some demands against that estate were at that time made on him, which, believing they were unjust, he relused to pay. For this refusal, he was committed to York prison, where at that time Thomas Aldam and several other Friends were confined, because of their faithful testimony against the anti-christian burden of tithes. Before his commitment, Samuel Watson had become dissatisfied with the public worship in which he had previously been zealously concerned, and he fell into earnest conversation with his fellow-prisoners respecting their faith and practice. After hearing their explanations, and reading some of the writings of Friends placed in his hands, he found their principles in
standing became convinced. He was enabled, through Grace, to see beyond outward profession and ceremonial worship, and to become folly convinced that nothing would avail to salvation, but boing born ayain and becoming a new creature. Now inward trials became his portion, as he wrestled earnestly that lie might experience a saving change of heart. Many were his baptisms, whilst the contlicts of flesh and spirit were strong within him, before the natural man with his lasts and inclinations, his reason and comprehension, were subdued by the power of the Spirit. The inward change went on, for it pleased his all-merciful and all-wise beavenly Father, who had begun the good work in him, to op rate powerfully upon him,-washing and sanctilying him in good measure, ontil he had prepared him " for an instrument of service, to publish his everlasting Gospel, and prociaim liberty to the captive soul." A wonderlul change was seen in hion; he: was broken off trom his former delights and plensures, and his joy now was, to beflound knowing the will of the Lord his Saviour and doing it, in simplicity and iervency of spirit, whilst bearing the daily cross.

The Lord who had wrought so effectually in and upon him, to fit him lor the work of the Gos. pel, now revealed to his broken and contrited chuld, his high purpuse towards him, and that "he would send him forth as a Lamb among wolves" Whea Satnuel felt that it was the will of his heavenly Master that he should go forth of the prison, he telt willing to give up his just rights, in a pecuniary point of view. He accordingly agreed with the man who had prosecuted him, and was then permitted to return to his family and home.
In the neighbourhood of Stainforth there were several persons already convinced of the bless. ed Truth, to whem "Samuel joined himself. "These," says John A rmistead, "he received into his house, and they became his familiar friends." Being zealous for the Truth, he laboured in settling and establishing meetings in the neighbourhood, whereby the cause was much promoted. He gladly and boldly received Friends into his own house, although it was a time of great persecution; and he had a large share of tines, imprisonments, and spoiling of goods. His friends say of him, "In which time of suffering, his resignation of mind, Christian patience and innocency, is worthy of memory; for although he was naturally a man of a stout spirit, yet so effectual was the work of Truth in him, that he had truly learned when smitten on the one cheek to turn the other."

He wis soon called to the work of the minis. try, wherein he was exercised both at home in the West-riding, and abroad in different parts of England. Everywhere bearing testimony against protession whthout the fruits of righteousthess, and against all wickedness in lite and conversation. As the: power of his Master was in him, he felt himself constrained ""m markets," in "other places of concourse," and in the very " steeplehooses ' hemselves, to ery out against will-worship, and against all preachers for hire - hose who lied themselves and not the llock of God. And whilst zealous against error, he directed his hearers "to Christ the true Shepherd, and the anointing for a teacher."

Oi his qualification for and service in the ministry, his fellow labourers in the gospel in tho county of York, bear this testinnony: "He was one whom the Lord was pleased to visit with the day-spring from on high, in the early breaking forth of his Truth in this our age and generation; and through the experimental knowledge thereol;
was turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to the living (God ; and therel)y beenme an able minister of the New Testamem; and by the inspiration of the Almghty, the mystery of the kinddom being opened to him, wus called forth and qualified for that work and serviee; by which he published the gospel day, not the neceptable yont of the Lord, to the poor in spirit, and warned simbers to repentance."
Towatls the clase of the year 1659, Samuel Watson believed it required of him to go to the steeple-house in his own parish, Gingleworth, to bear testimony for the Truth. On his spraking, he was pulled dow $n$, and his head beaten against the sents, after which he was haled out and thrown upon the ice. In a short time atier, going to Leeds on a similar crrand, he was east into prison, where he was confined in a small close room, which contained nothing to lie on, but the floor. llere he was hept (ight diys.
Early in the year ltitio, Sumuel Watson, in compnny with Koger Hehden, an able and laithful minister of the Gospel, visitud Scotland. Samuel on his way thither stepped on a First-day at Burton, in Bishopsdate, where he lu-ld a meeting. During the meeting a constable came in, bringing a company of ruide people with him, who sorely abused those who had nssembled fur Divine worship. Samuel ferhaps was preaching; at all events, he drew on him the principal enmity of the wieked nssailunts, one of whom being armed with a great staff and a pistol, threatened to lodge a brace of bullets in him. Then taking his heavy staff, he struck Samuel several violent blows, felling him to the earth, where he lay stunned, so that it was thought he had been kill. ed. When he recovered, Samuel arose, and standing in a patient, suffering spirit, he said, 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord.' He wrs then burried to the stocks, where they kept him some time. They then drove him and some other innocent persons who had been at the meeting out of the town to a neighbour stream, and crowned the wieked netions of that day, by throwing one of the sufferers imto the river. 'The wicked man who thus abused Samuel, a few years nfterwards, suddenly fell down dead in the town gate of Richmond.

In this journey to Scolland, Roger Hebden snys, they visited most of the "fiew Friends that were then convineed of the Troth, them to strengthen for to stand in the day of tryal, then approaching." The restoration of Charles 11 . was then at hand, and in looking to the license which would be likely to nitend that event, the children of wiekedness planned the persecution, and some of them the extinction of the lquakers. Roger snys, "Many did expeet we should soon have been brought under, either to have denied our God, or into great sufferings. Then was a time of much wickedness, and lewdness; mach of God's good creatures consumed in drinking, and fire making, ringing and rejoicing, because of the coming of the king. Notwithstanding all that lewdness which wis then aloft, by the Lord's power, I and a l'rient with me, named Samuel Watson, passed and had little interruption. So returned forth of Scothnd into Comberland, and visited several Fricuds in that county and so into Yorkshire."

It appears from the remarks of Samuel Watson relative to this visit, that they passed along at the hazard of their lives, yet counting nothing as too near and dear to part with for Christ's sake, they were pro ected trom furiher personal injury, and qualified to pertorm the service required at their hands.
var "Tlie Fromend"

## PdBEXTAL GOVERINLST.

A bishop and un elder or deacon wns to rule well his own house, und to have his clildren in suljection with nll gravity; for if a man kuow not how to rule his cown honse, how shatl be take woonan is to teach, instruct mad order their own children and families, ns the lows did in the old covenant; then much more they should train them up in the now covenant, which execeds the old; so that in atl things, they might give thanks and praises to Gow, that in all things the Lord might be glorified in all their families. Soall Christian families are conrerned in these particular services, before they come to the general setvices; viz, to be overseers and ministers-faithful men ns fathers, and faithfal women as mothers, and teach. ers of good things ; and the young men and women as brethren and sisters in party. So let none spoit their tamilies with bad lives, and unruly tongues, with letting the poison of asps be under their tongues, by which they spoil and corrupt heir families, which begets into a loose and bad language; but that is to be bridled by the Word ol God-For a suft tongue breaketh a bone-he tongue of the just is as choice silver-and the tongue of the just is health, and usels knowledge aright-and a wholesome tongue is a tree of lite ; and whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from trouble. After Solomon had spoken of a virtuous woman, he saith, In ber tongue is the law of kindness, and her claldren rise up and eall her blessed; and her husband also pruiseth her-IIe that hath an ear to hear lei him hear. Therefore all are to keep in this law of kindness, and there your candle doth not go out by night, and your virtue will flow ; for the hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness. Better is be that ruleth over his own spirit, than he that taketh a city -for he that hath no rule over his own spirit, is like a city that is broken down, without walls; then the security and strength are gone. Theretore let every une keep his own linle city with the spirit and power of God, by which you have power over your own spirits; and then the powe: of (God is your strength, and keeps you safe in it, that be led by the Spirit of God."-G. For.

We believe that the religious education of children has laterly obtained a more general serious attention, than at some former periods, the fruits of which have been visible. Disownment of young people for immoral conduct, we apprehend is much more rare than it was some years back. This home training is to be performed by the parents, or guardians, to discharge which duty, they must live under the discipline of the cross themselves, and feel the responsibility and the obligation to con rol, and restrain and lead the children in the path of virtue and self-subjection, instructing them, from their own nequastance with the blessed Truth, in the holy primeiples, and living eflicacy of the religion of the Lord Jesus. More is done by a solid, stable example than by mere precept; nnd there is no time to relax in their vigilance, and the faithful application of the means which the Lord would point out as necdful to keep up a proper hedge around them, and to turn them to their Saviour.

The Pranklin Expertition.-Information of a very interesting character has been received by the British Governmem, wheh, if correct, and it has every appearance of authenticity, may turn out to be ol great importance as bearing on the fate of the missing Aretic expedition under Sir

John Franklin. It is to the effect that intelligen hus ben conveyed to the Rassian Government St. Petersburg, that several of what are call glass balls have been found by the natives nt t mouth of the river Obi, which falls into the Aret basin at the seventieth parallel of latitude. T Russian nuthorities transmitted this informati without delay to our Foreign office ; and a reque has been despatched that some of the so-eall "plass balls," more probably botles, may be possible, secured and transmitted to England.

The localny where these balls or bottes said to have been found is precisely that to whi they would probably have drifted, had they be thrown overboard or otherwise detached fro Franklin's ships in ease the latter had attained high northern latitode; for the current of t Arctic Ocean sets along the Siberian towards European coast, ns is evidenced by the gre quanity of drift wood, \&c. found on the sho It would, of course, be premature to arrive at t conclusion that these glass balls are relies Franklin's expedition; but the information, cru though it be, is of too important aad curious nature to be summarily dismissed as unworthy attention.

## Or'ginal Letters on Literary Subjets.

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\text { No. } 2 .
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## Dear M

After examining the letters of Stee spoken of in my last, I next took up a volu eontaining letters written by James Renwi Livingston, Brown, Cameron, and other leadi eharacters amongst the Covenanters in Scotlar principally during the time of their persecuti onder James the Second. These letters in po of literary exection, fall far below those of Stee yet many sentiments in them are forcibly, a some not ineleganily, expressed. They pre the writers to have been men of stern characte particularly on that side which they displayed their enemies and persecutors. In sone of letters, however, written to religious females, th companions in faith and tribulation, there is e denec of an under current of kindly feeling, a gentle courtesy, greater than could bave be looked for in men, who showed no compuncti at shooting down an opposer, who intended interrupt their religious meetings, or who " coming to arrest their preachers.

The Covenantors were a body of religioni in Scotland, who derived their name from a ' $s$ cmn leagoe and covenant,' made and entered i by them against papacy and prelacy. This co nant had been taken by the Scottish nation ge rally, and it was publicly approved by the Pari ment of England when it was contending agai King Charles the First. After the restorati when episcopacy under Charles the Sucond, I triumpliant, it was declared by another Act Parliament to be illegal ; and many, even in S land, to avoid persecution, or to obtain kin favour, forsook and renounced it. Many hi ever, still clung to it, as to the only thing wh could bring salvation to Scotland, and prevent overflowing of the flood of papistical corrupt and power, which under the open and set favour of Charles II. and James II. was incre ing every day. They therefore, with old mi ters ejected from their meeting-houses, the pul of which were in many cases filled by epised priests, hold meetings in secret mountain reces where often they were sought by armed soldic sent to disperse their gatherings, and arrest th.
preachers. The tendency of these efforts of
ernment to force the consciences of men o rmined will, used to wild freedom of action, little tenderness of heart, was to stir up bigin them, and a fierce desire of revenge. The enantors soon learned to think, that all who not subscribe to, and laithfully maintain the mn league and covenant, were but agents of in, and they felt no moral objection, or relis seruple, in defending themselves with dag-broad-sword, or musket-ball, against any, would compel them to receive episcopacy in form, or contribute to the support of its chers. In their extremity, drivens out of their places of worship, hunted Irom their mountain erings, they lelt the need of effectual suceour, they sought many outward means of defence there was one weapon they appear never to tried-one armour they did not put on. t weapon was Christian love,-that armour patient endurance of wrong The fierce $t$ in which they contended for their rights, ed up in their enemies, as a natural conse ice, a more blood-thirsty disposition, than had previously manifested. The Covenantshed blood, and committed various breaches e peace; their persecutors having the army seir baeks to support them, and the legal trials under their influence, were enabled to y all violence and outrage with compound est. 'The contest was a very unequal one. Covenantors might shoot down a lew sols who ventured in small companies to
est them, - hey might for a few minutes sucfully skirmish with a larger troop,-they it waylay a persceuting arehbishop,* and der him in cold blood on the highway, sais$g$ themselves that they were doing God ser--but their enemies were sure ol' a fourfold nge in the end, by sword, by pike, by musand by the gallows, - which last instrument eath was seldom without its condemned vic.

These were offered up by unjust legal nals to appease the vengeance of James, exby opposition to his favourite measures. He ght if he could force episcopacy on Scotland, cy might ereep in under the surplice.
here are contained in these letters, many exsions of submission to the will of God, but if any, of love or Christian concern for their ecuturs. They manilest the spirit which red in Pcter when he drew his sword, and e off the ear of the servant of the high priest ; exhibit little of the spirit of Peter's Lord, exified in his prayer, "Father, forgive them, know not what they do." It is true a lew Covenantors manifested something of the $t$ of love and meekness towards their deadly ecutors. But it was very mueh confined to who were preparing to give up their lives e scaffold, or in situations in which outward ould not come; when they seem to have felt e solenin certainty of instantly appearing be. God, a necessity of forgiving others, as they d hope for forgiveness themselves. In a lew instances, authentic history shows, that y Christian feeling was developed, and the rness of bigotry, and party hate, melted away $r$ the warming influence of Gospel love.
reading the letters, it did seem ineongruons ad men, prolessing to be the ministers of at Jesus, - the Prinee of peace,-the God of -speaking of taking arms against the legal. government of the country, and of shooting its officers and troops with evident appro-

Yet the Covenantors were, without doubt, better men than their oppusers. Cruelty

* Sharp.
was a common characteristic among them, but deg. Fahrenheit. The temperature of the air didecency, morality, and religious feeling, were almost entirely confined to the poor persecuted Covenantors, who gave up the comforts of life, and even life itsell, rather than deny the religion their learts elung to, as the truc one.

Yet very different were they from their cotemporaries, our early Friends. Robert Barelay thus writes from prison to Sharp, the a rehbishop, afterwards waylaid and murdered on the highway by the Covenantors. Priends had suffered mueh bitter persecution at his hand, yet no hatred or ill-will is manifested tuwards the oppressor. "Thou may assure thysell that the utomst rigour that can be used to us, shall never be able to make us depart from that living, precious 'Truth, that God in his mercy hath revealed unto us; nor yet fright us from the public prolession of it ; yea, though we should be pursued to death itsell; which by the grace of God, we hope cheerfully to undergo for the same,-doubting not, but God would out of our ashes, raise up witnesses who should outlive all the vioience and cruelty of man. And albeit thou thyself shonld be most inexorable and violent towards us, thou mayst assure thyself, not to receive any evil therefor from us, who by the grace of God, have learned to suffer patiently,-and with our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, to pray for, and love our enenics. Yet as thy so doing to an innoeent and inoffensive people, would be an irreparable loss to thy reputation, so the God of Truth, whom we serve with our spirits in the gospel of his Son, and to whom vengeance belongs, we leave it, who will certainly in his own time, and way, revenge our quarrel. His dreadiul judgments should be more tarrible to thee, and much more justly to be feared, than the violent assaults or secret assassinations of thy other antagonists. That thou may prevent both the one and the other by a Christian moderation, suitable to the office thou lays claim to, is the sincere desire of thy soul's well wisher."

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\text { (Remainder of Letter No. } 2 \text { next week.) }
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## SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Proceedings of the American Society for the Alvancement of Science.
A variety of interesting and aseful papers were read at the Scientific Convention at Cleveland, Ohio. Among others was a long communication by Professor Loomis, on the late hail-storm ol the 1st of July, in which the stones which fell were from two and a-half to three inches long, and two imehes wide. After a long description, the Prolessor gives the following explanation:

What was the cause of the haul? The hal was caused by a violent upward movement of the air, carrying along with it an unusual amount of vapour, which was suddenly condensed, and at so low a temperature, that it was frozen in large semi-erystalline masses. That there was violent upward muvement of the air, appears from the following considerations:-(i. W. McLean, of Williamsburg, was in the street, near his house, and noticed the coming up of the storm. He says, the cloud was very dense and black, moved rapilly forward, and under the main sheet the clouds boiled op in a violent and angry manner. Others have testified to substantially the same lacts. Again, it appears impossible that two currents in close juxtaposition should blow from nearly opposite quarters with such violence as to prostrate large trees, unless there is opportunity for the air to escape upward.

How was the coll which formerl the hail pro. duced? The temperature of hailstoncs when they fall is sonctimes as low as 25 , or even 20
minishes as we ascend from the earth At a height of 8800 fect above New York, it is estimated at 32 deg. in summer.
There was a hail-storm in France on the 28th of July, 18.35, which covered the ground at the fivot of a mountain three inches deep with stones, some of which weighed eight ounces; while at a height of 4800 tect up the mountain no hail fell. It is thought, therefore, that the hail of Joly 1 st, $1 \times 53$, was not formed at an elevation of more than 51000 feet. The atmospluere derives its heat mainly from the carih by radiation upwards. Clouds intereept this ri-ing heat, and it therelore becomes unnaturally cold above. The wind, in this ease, came from a highor latitule, as it blew from the north-west; it therefore brought with it a lower temperature. A nother source of eold is found in evaporation from the surface of the hail. stones. If we moisten the bulb of a thermometer, its temperature sinks from evaporation. As the hail-stone is in rapid motom, it is conled by evaporation to so low a temperature, that the surrounding moisture is condensed upon it, and thus coneentric fayers are formed.

How do hail-stoncs remain suspencled in the (iir long enough to acquare a weight of half a pound! I conceive that hail-stones are formed with great rapidity. The vapour is condensed suddenly and ahoost instamly. I think that very large hail-stones may be formed in five minutes. In a vacuum a stone would fall from the height of 5000 leet in less than twenty seconds; but drops of water and hail-stones fall only with a moderate velocity; from my own observation, I shoald think forty feet per second in the July storm; at this rate, a stone would be two minuees in falling 5000 feet; and il we suppose it to start from the rest, and its rate to increase unilormly to the ultimate velocity of forty feet, the time of fall would be in four minutes. The strong upward movement, wheh is known to exist in the neighbourhood where hail is lormed, is quite su:ficuent to sustain hal-stones of the largest kind so long as they can be kept within the influence of the vortcx. I see no reason, therefore, why hailstones eannot be sustained in the air five or ten minutes, or even longer.

Why ded the hail in the preserit case attain so large a size? Because the circumstances were unusually favourable to its formation. The atmosphere contained about as much vapour as it is ever known to hold in this latitude. This vapour was suddeoly lifted to a region of great cold, and rapidly eondensed or trozen. The strong upward movement helped to sustain the crystals as they increased, unth the upward force was no longer equal to gravity, or until they escaped from the influence of the vortex : most of the stones would fall in five minutes, and be of moderate size; others might be sustained ten or filteen minutes, and obtain enormous dimensions.

The Lake Superior Copper Mines are not, as has been generally supposed, a new discovery of the prescmt generation, neithor are the present miners the first diggers in that region for the minral treasure. The huge mounds scattered over the country have left traces behind them of a race long since passed away; but in a more striking minner have evidences of that race been recently brought to light in the diseovery of ancient mines, tools, \&c., in the Lake Superior region. In 1sts, the first of these old mines was discovered, and in it was fond a mass of pure copper weighng six tons, which had bien raised by ancient wed fes, and rolled along the gallery. These ancient mines extended over a tract of country 100 miles long,
rumning from N. E. to S. W. A great number of ancient twols have been found. They all consist of hard stones, with single and double grooves, for the reception of handies like thuse now cmployed by blacksmiths lor hording their wedges. The marks of old lires estended cverywhere, showing that they employed heat in their minng operations-by lieating the rock first, then cool ing it quickly with water to sofien it-the plan for soliening copper. When did those anclem miners work these mines, and who were they ?Norlh American.

AUTLMN FLOWERS.
Those few pule nutumn tlowers,
llow beautitul they are! Than all that went before, Than all the summer store,

How lovelier har!
Aad why? They are the last-
The last! the last ! the last!
0 : by that little word
How plany thoughts are stirred,That sister of the pust!

P'ale flowers: Pale, perishing flowers 1
Ye're types of precious things;
Types of ituse bitter moments,
That thil like life's enjoyments, Wu rapid, raprid wings.
Last hours with parting dear ones
(That time the tastest spends),
Last tears in silence shed,
Last words half uttered,
Last looks of dying trieads.
Who but would fain compress A life into a day,
The last day spent with one
Who, ere the morrow's sun,
Must leave us, aud for aye?
O, precioas, precious moments !
Yale tlowers! ye're types of those;
The saddest, sweetest, dearest,
Because, like those, the nearest To an eteraal close.
Pale flowers I Pale, perishing flowers 1
I woo your gentle breath,-
I leave the summer rose
For younger, blither brows :-
Tell me of change and death!
c. SOUTHEY.

> For "'the t riend."

## fisit to tile ral del bore.

Professor Silliman has just publislied "A Visit 10 Europe in 1851," from which we "xitract the following. We must promise that the travellers had spent the previous minht at Niculosi, twelve miles above Cutania, on the side of Moun Etna. They were necompanied by Matteo, who is described as the veterin guide on Euna.
"Bising nt two o'clock, A. x., I rallied our courice and my companions, nud alier taking a cup of collic, we were in our carriage at four, and sravelled fouricen miles upon a good rond, over the eas't ro slope of the mountain, while Matteo, with his assistants, came on their inules by a shorler roate, to went us nt Zallarma, the appointed place of rendezvous.
." In our morning ride we returned four or five miles upon the road towards Catania, and then diverged to the lelt towards Zallarina, pussing through a very beautiful couatry, in the highest state of cultivation, which lilly justified the glow. ing accounts we had heard of the fertile regions of Eina. Vines, olives, figs, pomegranates, pears, cherries, npricots, oranges, lenvons, wheat, rye, Indian corn, numerous plants, grown for their fragrant essences, are among the productions of
this fertile volennic soil. Several substantial masses appeared now moss-covered, with ever villages occurred in our route; in them churches wrere always conspicuous. The Madonna and Inlunt Snviour occupied prominent situations alung the roud; sometunes also, the shrin's were tenanted by images of saints and martyrs of the Ruman calendar. The people appeared quitt: civil, many of them touched their caps with their honds, and saluted us with a smile; the priosts rarely voluntcered a salutution, but when we first s.anted them, they nlways raised their broadbrommed beavers. Most if the people, trom constant cxposure, are of a deep brown eolour ; the women are quite as dark and coarse ns the men, and they are generally without stockings, shoes, or hats. They labour in the field, and carry heavy burdens npon their heads; nor do they applear to be favoured by the men, for the husband is oiten shod while the poor wife goes barefoot. We see vary lew women who look even tolerably. Among the young, indeed, and especially anong the children, there are pleasing laces, but none nupared quite clean, and as we say at home, lidy. Not a few are ragged and iurlorn, to a degree of which we, in America, ean lorm no conception. Here, upon Mount Etna, as well as upon the martime road, we saw those whose clothes, if such they could be called, hung all about them in filthy tatters, leaving their poor bodies exposed.
"Rye bread and eggs, and the low, weak wines of the country, form the principal aliment of the people. Nilk is not common, and when lound, it is not the milk of the cow but of the goat. Butter s enis almost unknown in Sicily, at lenst in this part of it ; olive oil is the substitute, and in general it is sweet and good, but it is not used with bread, which is extremely coarse, and is eaten dry. Yet Sicily is justly called the granary of Europe.
"Matteo wats already at Zaffarina with his mules when we arrived, nud we were soon equip. ped, and mounted upon animals, which, with a single exception, were large and in good condition. Behold us then, four of our party, with our attendants, seated again on mules for a mountain excursion, but in a country as ditierent as possible lrom that at Tivoli, where we were similarly provided. I have never travelled in any country so urduous and difficult as this. Our gaide led the way, all our equipments being piled upon his sturdy mule, while his son, a youth of fifieen, with aul issistant, walked by his side; we, the toreign travellers, followed in single file, and thus we pentrated mue miles into the very bowels of Etua. For a short distance there was a tolerable path, but atier half a mile, we began to ascend over louse lava stones and among lava rocks, where there was no track but that made by mules and donkeys, moving with their burdens down the monntain; of course they must return again by the same route to obtain their loads. To-day we met many donkeys heavily luden with tiles, and others with timber and planks.
"As we were constantly ascending over a very rough and rugged surlace, which grew steeper und steeper, we had nothing to do but to sit quietly on our saddles, allowing our mules to pick their way in the best manner they could, and as we did not attempt to guide them, they always stepped in the right place. They followed the nule of Matteo, our file leader, with perriect exachess and order; and thus we were leli at liberly to observe the wonderfiul conntry into whose myterious recesses we were now penetrating. We were soon involved among lava currents, rough and billowy, rising into high ridges, and
mark of the antiquity of many centuries. Hig hills nad mountains on our left were marked $h$ more ancient lava currents, and still many them, although they were without excepti n vol eanic necumulations, were covered with vines extending high up on the mountain side whereve any soil could be found.

There are no permanent running streams water on Einn, but mountain torrenis evident sweep down these valleys occasionally; for w vaw deep channels worn in the solid lava, whic was grooved, furrowed, polished, and scooped on as in sleep river channels. In our passage fron Messina to Catania we passed the dry beds o numerous torrents, which, in winter, are said t be powerful, but in the dry season are wholly oh solete. Onward we toiled heavily, up the increns ing steep; the hills on our left became mounnning -certainly they would so appear anywhere els -here, bowever, they are grently surpassed by the subline dome now in full view, and which w were every moment approuching. We passed shether under a broad shield of lava-ruek, whic had been projected so bappily ns to leave a cavit highly convenient to protect adventurers. Here in fact, Baron Walterhousen frequeotly made hi abode during the years when he was engaged i exploring, sketching, and describing Etua.

- We had now opened the Val del Bove, an for four miles, we passed over an ocean of com paratively modern lava, desolate and dreary rugged and sharp, black and barren, except her and there a small tuft of verdure, a mountai weed, which attracted our wearied animnls. Thi lava tract, level as it appears from above, renlly more billowy than the most tempestuou ocean; still, by the aid of our experienced guide and our patient and sagneious mules, we mad our way where we night have been precipitate at any moment by our falling animals, among th sharp points of lava bristling on every side, o thrown headlong into deep ravines. There wer also large tracts of black voleanic sand into whic the feet of our mules snuk fetlock deep, and whe we ascended hills of this sand, it was with n small effort that they could keep on their course The sun, before partly veiled, now poured dow a flood of light and heat, which the lava and san reflicted into our faces, and here we experience the first really oppressive heat which we had fe, in Italy. We mounted the highest pile of loos matterials in the centre of the aren, and as we hat been three hours and a hall in our saddles, whil rising up the mountain, we here took our muc needed refreshonent, but without the slightes shelter, not even of an umbrella, which our cou rier had neglected to bring, white the therinome ter on the ground, was at $95^{\circ}$, and in the air a $92^{\circ}$. When the air was calm the heut sueme almost insupportable, condensed and nccumulate as it was in the black sand. There was no chane of escape from its fervor ; but we were occasionall relieved by a brecze, and there was, now an then, a blast that came roaring along from th mountain cliffs, and was lor a few moments s violent as almost to lay us prostrate; then would instantly cense, and a dead calin with of pressive heat would succeed.
"Ocr Position.-We stood now 3500 fee above the Mediterranean. But how shall 1 de scribe the magnificent and terrific scene aroun us 1 We were in the midst of the grandest vol canic amphtheatre in the world. Its entire cit cuit, including the great chasm through which w had ascended, must be twenty miles ; the circu of the area inmediately around us was five or si miles; the longest diameter, including a portio
e way of access, is nine miles; the diameter re place where we stood three miles. Threeths of the area was inclosed by walls of black rock, in almost perpendicular cliffs and pre:es, which mounted from 1000 to 3500 feet in ation above the floor of the place where we d. The precipices were buttressed and seemy supported by innumerable enormous dykes, rojecting walls, standing out almost at rightles. The main walls receded into deep vertigrooves, and in these the snow, wide above narrowing as it descended, came down 3500 to the very floor of this vast arena of one ol noblest amphitheatres that nature ever formThese snows were joined above to the thick wide mantle of winter, from which they were ected, while their superior portions, still ined with ice the a wful dome that impended al$t$ above our heads. The terminating cone, very vortex of the mountain, was visible over cliffs, rising 3500 feet above their upper edge, as the walls of rock were also 3500 leet high, dome and cone of Etna rose nearly one mile a half vertically above the bottom of the Val Bove in which we stood.
Minor Vents.-In this valley there are subinate volcanoes, and from them, as well as a the side walls, have issued many currents ava, doubless in different geological ages. of these volcanoes, situated in the bottom of Val del Bove, are comparatively recent; one hem broke out in 1811, and the other in 9 .
How much the eruptions from them and from r similar sources may have raised the floor he Val del Bove, we know not; we cannot ot, however, that they have piled up immeuse ses, and thus it appears probable that when valley was first lormed, it must have been h deeper than now.
The Grandeur of this scene far surpasses rowers of deseription. As before remarked, a vast volcanic amphitheatre, with almost ical walls of ragged rock, black and forbid-

The arena has beea a scene of the mos: eendous action of fire. Compared with this ral amphitheatre of Etna, the Coliseum of e is a toy. The area of the Val del Bove Id contain 10,000 such Coliseums, aad Lonitself could be included in its vast capacity. as been well remarked that, compared with , Vesuvius is a cabinet volcano. There lies Val del Bove, amidst the awful solitudes of a ; itself desolated by internal fire, its enor$s$ piles of lava, and its now quiet voleanic :s, attesting that below is the locus of latent gy. Still this area is depressed far below the t power, the great cone of Etna, that, in close imity, impends over it, and holds it, as a al, in subjection. In some future eruption, 's cone may pour into this profound gulf' floods of molten rock as may fill it again up e general slope of the great dome, or convert to an overflowing fountain of fire, which shall - its floods of lava down the declivities and the valleys below, as has more than once rened already.
A cataract of melted lava was, in 1811 and 3, precipitated ioto the Val del Bove, with the : fearfil concussien, and with a tempest of and fragments raised into the air."

## Extracts from John Conran's Journal.

Twelfth mo. 19th, 1805. I sat three meetin Dublin silent, and since to this date have spoken in testimeny once. My spirit feels aken, ashea are on my head spiritually, feel-
ing myself made inwardly sensible, that I am to altogether unworthy and unfit to speak in the name of the Lord, nlnost saying with Moses, 'Send by whom thou wilt send,' for I neither desire, nor can 1 go; and in this disposition I rejoice that I am set at liberty from dealing any more with a people whose ears are dull of hearingeyes they have, but they see not the beauty there is in the Truth-hearts they have, but they understand not the things which concern their everlasting peace! May the Lord in his gracious condescending mercy, onee more say to his people, Arise, and shake yourselves from the dust of the earth, and put on thy beautiful garments, oh ! Jerusalem; that Zion may once more become the praise of the whole earth, that she may again travail and bring forth children, to the praise of the great Name!"-Page 109.
"Sixth mo. 27th, 1823. I have been for some time past a mourner in Zion, travelling heavily on, bemoaning myself and my situation among a people of unelean lips-my dwelling in the cottage in the vineyard-no fellow-traveller to travel with me; yet the language of my spirit has been, 'Not my will, but thine, oh Lord, be done!' I was made willing to bear my portion of his righteous indignation, as Ezekiel had to lie three hundred and ninety days on one side for the [iniquity of the] housc of Israel, and forty days on the other side for the sin ol Judah."—Page 218 .

## For "The Friend." <br> FRIENDLY ADYICE.

$\ln 1711$, William Penn composed a preface to the Journal of his ancieat friend John Banks, which he dictated to an amanuensis, while he walked the floor with a cane in hand, and giving occasional answers to other matters. This being the last piece he published, shows the brightness of his intellect, and the freshness of his religious reelings in the evening of his day.
"Friendly Reader. The labours of the servants of God ought always to be precious in the eyes of his people, and for that reason the very Iragments of their services are not to be lost, but to be gathered up for edification, and that is the eause why we expose the following discourses to public view ; and 1 hope it will please God to make ihem effectual to such as seriously peruse them, since we have always found the Lord ready to second the services of his worthies upon the spirits of the readers, not sulfering that which is his own to go without a voucher, in every conscience. I mean those divine truths it hath pleased Him to reveal among his children by his own blessed Spirit, without which no man can rightly perceive the things of God, or be truly spiritually. minded, which is life and peace. And this, indeed, is the only benefical evidence of heavenly truths, which made that excellent apostle say in his day, 'We know that we are of God, and that the whole world lieth in wickedness ;' for, in that day, true religion, and undefiled before God and the Father, consisted in visiting the fatherless and the widows in their afflictions, and keeping unspotted from the world; not only a godly tradition of what others have enjoyed, but the experimental enjoyment and knowledge thereof, by the operation of the divine power in their own hearts, which makes up the inward Jew and accomplished Christian, whose praise is not of men, but of God; such are Christians of Christ's making, that can say with the apostle, 'It is not we that live, but Christ that liveth in us; dying daily to self and rising up, through fath in the Son of God, to newness of life.' Here formality bows to reality, memory to feeling, letter to spirit, and form
o power ; which brings to the regeneration, with. out whieh, no man can interit the kingdom of God; and by which he is enabled, in every estate to cry, Abba Father !
" Now, reader, before I take my leave of thee, let me advise thee to hold thy religion in the spirit, whether thou prayest, praisest, or ministerest to others; go forth in the ability God giveth thee, promise not to awaken thy Beloved before his time; be not thy own in thy performances, but the Lord's; and thou shalt not hold the Truth in unrighteousness, as too tnany do, but according to the oraele of God, that will never leave nor Corsake those who take counsel at it ; which that all God's people may do, is, and has long been, the earnest desire, and fervent supplication of theirs and thy faithful friend, ia the Lord Jesus Christ.

> Wilifam Penn."

London, 22d of Twelfth mo., 1711."

## From The Annual of scienilifc Discovery.

## gigantic telescope.

A new and gigantic telescope, rivalling that constructed by Lord Rosse, is now erecting upon Wandsworth Common, by Mr. Gravatt, Ior Mr. Craig. It consists of a plain tower, with a long tube slung at its side. The tower, consisting of brick, is 64 feet in height, 15 feet in diameter. Every precaution has been taken in the construction of this building, to prevent the slightest vibrattion ; but, if any disappointment in this respect should arise, additional weight can be obtained by loading the several floors, and the most perfect steadiness will be thus insured. By the side of this sustaining tower hangs the telescope. The length of the main tube, which is shaped somewhat like a cigar, is 76 feet; but with an eyepiece at the narrow end, and a dew-cap at the other, the total lengh in use will be 85 feet. The design of the dew-cap is to prevent obseuration by the condensation of muisture which takes place during the night, when the instrument is most in use. Its exterior is of bright metal, the interior is painted black. The focal distance will vary from 76 to 85 feet. The tute at its greatest circumference measures 13 feet, and this part is about 24 feet from the object-glass. The determination of this point was the result of refeated experiments and minute and caretiol ealculations. It was essemtial to this object in view that there should not be the slightest vibration in the instrument. Mr. Gravatt, reasoning from analosy, applied the principle of harmonic progression to the perfecting of an instrument for extending the range of vision, and thus aiding astronomic research. By his improvements, the vibration at one end of the tube is neutralized by that at the other, and the result is, that the utmost steadiness and precision are attained. The ironwork of the tube was manufaetured by Messrs. Bennie, under the direction of Mr. Gravatt. The object-glasses are aloo of English constructioh, and throw a curious light on the manner in which an enlightened commercial policy has reated upon and promoted the advance. ment of science. Up to a recent period, the flint glass for achromatic telescopes was entirely of toreign manufacture. Since the reduction in the duty, great improvements have been made in this department. The making of the large fint glass was intrusted to Mr. Chance, of Birmingham, who at first hesitated to manufacture one larger than 9 inches in diameter. On being urged, however, by Mr. Craig, he succeeded in producing one of 24 inches; perfectly clear, and homogeneous in structure. Besides this, there is a second of plate glass of the same dimensions, cast by the Thames

Plate Gloss Company. The tube rests upon n tain ranges with such vivid distinctness as to make lyht wooden Iranework, with iron wheels allach- us lonk lor line clenr weather, in order to bring ed, and is fitted to a circular irun railway at a the whole powers of this marvellous instrument distance of $5 \geqslant$ fiet from the centre of the tower. upon our satellite. It is posiitively nsserted that The chain by which it is lowered is capmblo of of a favourable evening, if there was a building sustaining a weight of 13 tens, though the weight or olject of the size of Westminster Abbey in the of the tube is ouly 3 . Notwithstanding the im - moon, the whole of its parts and proportions mense size of the instrument, the machinery is would be distinctly revealed. As an illustration such that it con move either in nzimuth, or up to of its space-penetrating powers, and the manner nu altitude of $-0^{*}$, with as much ease: and rapidity in which it grasps in the light, it may be stated, as an ordiunry telescope, and, from the wature of that soon aller it was directed to a test olject, a tho mechanical arrangements, with far greater minute speck of light in one of the constellations, cernninty as to results. The slightust force upplied which is not to be seen at all times by the most to the wheel on tho iron rall, causes the instru- excellent instruments, though guided by first rate ment to move horizontally round the central observers, and in profound darkness. Tho Craig lower, while a whel at the right hand of the observer enables him to elevate or depress the ob-ject-glass with the greatest precision and lacility. With respect to the magnifyng power of this novel insirument, it is only necessary to state that, though, the focus is not so sharp ns it will be shorily, it has alreudy scparated the nebuke it the same way ns Lord Rosse's. It has also separated some of the double stars in the Great Bear, and shown distinctly a clear distance of $50^{\circ}$ or 60 - between them, with several other stars occupying the intervening space. Ordinary readers will better understand the extriordinary magnifying power of the telescope, when we inform them that by it a quarter-inch letter can be read at the dis. tance of half a mile.
The London Olserver furnishes the following additional purticulars relative to the power of this new instrunent; it says:-" It has been already ascerained, that, as i measuring instrument, or for penetrating space, its powers are unapproach. able by all oiher instruments. It separates minute points of light so distinetly, that its qualifications as n discovering telescope must be extremely valuible. It resnlves the milky way, not simply into beautioul and Lrilliant star-dust, to use the language of astronomers, but subdivides this 'dust' mo regular consellations, slowing counterparts of the Orion, the Great Bear, and the oher brillinnt gulaxies ol our system, adorned, in addition, with the most varied aud gorgeous colours. The lenses are so perfectly acliromatic, that the planet Saturn appears of milk-like whiteness; and, as regards this planet, a goud deal of scientific interest has been recently atlached to it, in conse quence of the dissinguished American astronomer, Bund, of the Cmintridge Olservatory, Massachusetts, having stated he believed he saw a third ring or belt round the planet. Prolessor Challis brought the Northumberland telescope at Cambridge to bear upon it, but failed in diveovering it. Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope was also employ. ed upon it in vain; and it became a matier ol great interest to the nstronomical world, to aseertain whether there was a third ring or not; and this question has been solved by the Craig telescope ; the third ring, of a clear, brilliant gray colvur, having been distinclly seen. This is owing to the great quamity of light which the Wands. worth telescope brings to the eye of the observer from this planel, giving a bright appearance to what, in an instrument of less power, would have been coapletely invisible.
" Some idea of its powers may be formed from the lact, thnt it magnifirs the light of the moon 40,000 times; and in coarse oljects, like the outlines of the lunar mountains and the craters, the whole of these rays may be allowed to pass nt once to the focal point, as they do not in such objects confuse it in any apprecinble degree. In the Craig telescope, the moon is a most magnifi. cent olject, and perfectly colourless, enabling the beholder to trace the outlines of the various moun-
telescope at ouce discovered that this test object was not a minute speck of light, but a brilliant double star. As soon as it is linally adjusted, Mr. Craig proposes to direet the instrument to the planet Venus, to examine it minutely, in the hope that he may be able to settle the question of whether she has a satellite or not. We need not say what an advantage the solution of this fact would be to science.
"But wonderful as are the effiects of this telescope, it is not yet periect, and it has been found that a part of one of the lenses is too flat by about the five-thousaudh part of an inch! To many it may appear incredible that the five-thousandth part of an inch can be estimable so as to be appreciablo and measured; but the indistinctuess of a portion of the image revealed the fact. The rays of light which fall upon that part of the lens go beyond the focal length, and render the object indistinct, and confuse the image. This portion of the lens has to be "stopped out" when extraordinary accuracy of definition is required ; as, for instance, in observing so fine a point as the third ring of Saturn; and, ns the aperture is so large, the absence of this small portion of the rays is not important, the quantity of light being so great. It was at first feared that the attempt to correct this defect might produce the inconvenience of over correcting it, and produce an error on the other side; but Mr. Gravatt has devised a plan by which the lens, which was polished in the first instance by four workmen, may now be repolished by machinery upon such accurate mathematical principles as will prevent the possibility of error. The machinery is somewhat similar to that by which the reflectur of Lord Rosse's giganlic telescope was polished, with the difference, that, the reflector being concave, and the Craig lenses convex, the machinery will act reversely."
"A dry doctrinal ministry, however sound in words, can reach but the enr, and is but a dream It the best. There is anollier soundness, that is soundest of all, viz., Christ the power of God. This is the key of David, that opens and none shuts, and shuts and none can open : As the oil to the lamp, and the soul to the body, so is that to the best of words."—W'm. Ienn.
"I have offen observed this, that penple of the world, never speak well of it at parties."

## THEERIEN.

TENTH MONTII 1, 1853.

## 1TEMS OF NEWS.

Intelligence from Europe to the 9th ultimo, has been received by the Africa.
GREAT BIRITAIN.-Cotton is dull, and flour has declined. American stocks in demand.
RUSSIA.-The Turkish question is yet unsettled.

The cholera has committed grent ravages in the $R$ sian aray, and among the inhabitants of the southe prorinces. Gold has heen diseovered on the right ba of the Lena, and thousunds of diggers are there work.
PRANCE-To facilitate the introduction of food i France, the Government has issued a decree, that vessels londed wholly with "grain, breadstuffs, ri potataes, or dried vegetables, shall pass on all the $r$ ers and canals, free from all navigation dues," until close of this year. Some riots had oceurred, owing the high price of food.

ALIATRAA.-The erops reported satisfactory.
P'RCSSIA.-The Prussian Board of Agriculture, af eareful iavestigation into the crops, declares that average is such "as to remove all apprehensions scarcity."

GREECE.-Thebes, and many villages in the nei bourhood, have suffered by au earthquake, which shaken down all the new houses which have been bt of stoac. Several persons were killed at Thebes, the survivors are suffering for want of water, the we having become dry. The shocks continued for 80 days.

UNITED STATES.-Nero Iork. Deaths io New I city last week, 440 .
Pennsyluonia.-Philadelphia. Denths last week, 2
Moryland.-Baltimore. Breadstuffs advancing.
Louisiana.-New Orleans. The yellow fever still clining; business reviving. There were 253 deaths 1 week, 158 from yellow fever. The fever contiaues spread in other parts of Louisiana, and in the nei bouring States.

California.-The Northern Light, at New York, fr San Juan del Norte, brought 655 passeagers, and nea a million and a half of gold from Califoraia. Trade San Francisco rery dull. Indian outbreaks in north becoming scrious. Journeymen bricklayers h raised their wages to twelve dollars per day; bod a riers their's to six dollars.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from J. Maule, agent, O., for Jesse Robe $\$ 2$, vol. 26 , for Israel Steer, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 , for himself, vols. 26 and 27 ; from Samuel W. Lynde, Indiana, vol. 27.

## WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committce charged with the oversight of Institution, will meet in Philadelphia, on Sixth-day, 7th of next month, at 7 o'elock, P. M.

The Committee on Instruction, and the Committee Admissions, meet on the same day-the former a and the latter at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Semi-annual Examination of the Schools, commence on Third-day morniag, and conclude Fifth-day evening of the same week.

Thomas Kimber, Cler
Philada., Winth mo. 24th, 1853.

## The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instruc

 of Poor Children.A mecting of "The Philadelphia Association Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children, will held on Second-day eveaing, Tenth month 3rd, 1853 7 o'clock, at the committee-room, Mulberry street m ing-house.

Eoward Ricaie, Cleti

## WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

A Teacher is wanted in the Boys' Classical Dep ment. Application may be made to either of the dersigned. William Evans, Samuel Hilles, Penn Passuiore, Thomas Erans, Samuel Bettle, Jr.

Ihilada., Ninth mo. 19th, 1853.
WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.
A conveyance will be in readiness at West Ches on Second-day, the 3rd of Tenth month, on the arr of the afternoon cars, to take such members of the iting Committee to the School, as may go that The cars leave the city at three o'clock on that day; stead of four.

Died, at Haddonfield, New Jersey, on the 25th Blakey Seanpless, (formerly of this city,) in the $f$ ycar of his age.

## PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,

No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Cbesnut stre

# THE FRIEND. 

a religious and Literary Journal.

## OI. XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, TENTH MONTH 8, 1853.
NO. 4.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ice two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
at No. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP GTAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.
tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, 1 in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any $f$ the United States, for three months, if paid in ce, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

## JOHN KNOX.

(Continued from page 18.)
The town people in the meantime had deter1 to resist to the last extremity, and the rewas rapidly approaching. With a most able anxiety to prevent bloodshed, Lord s Stuart and Lord Argyle prevailed on the sses to name the conditions on which they 1 surrender, and when the latter had cond to do so, if the queen would grant an amfor the riot, and would engage that Perth d not be obliged to receive a French garrihey hurried to lay these terms before her. regent had no objection to purchase a bloodvictory with a promise which she had no tion of observing. Perth opened its gates; marching in at the head of her troops, she arately violated every article to which she pound herself. The French soldiers passing the High-street fired upon the bouse of an xious citizen, and killed one of his children; with an impolitic parade of perfidy the ess replied only to the complaints of the e, that 'she was sorry it was the child and he father,' and she left the offending soldiers e garrison of the town. Her falschood was nprudent as it was abominable. The two men withdrew indignantly from the court, ring formally that they would not support her ach manifest tyranny;' and joining themselves ly to Knox, they hastened with him to St. ews, where they were presently joined by Ochiltree and Lord Glencairn, and from e sent out a hasty circular, inviting the gen. on and lords of Scotland to assemble for the ice of the kiogdom. It was still uncertain support they might expect, and before any ort had actually arrived, when Knox bastenrealize the conviction which long ago be expressed on board the French galley, and lorify God' in the pulpit of the church where 1 had first opened his voice.' If he had sutitious feelings on the matter we cannot quarvith him for them; and although it was at isk of his life, (for a detachment of the French at the Falkland, only twelve miles distant, the archbishop had sent a message to the 3, 'that in case the said John presented bim. to the preaching place in his town, he should binn be saluted with a dozen culverins, where. te most part should light on his nose,') yet at a time the beldest policy is always the Idest, and he refused to listen to the remonnces of his friends. 'To delay to preach to-
morrow,' be said the evening before the day fixed, 'unless the body be violently withholden, I cannot of censcience. For in this town and kirk began God first to call me to the dignity of a preacher, and this I cannot conceal, which more than one heard me say when the body was far absent from Scotland, that my assured hope was to preach in St. Andrews Lefore I departed this life.' He went straightforward, he preached as he had done at Perth, and with a still more serious effect, for the town council immediately after the sermon voted the abolition of ' all monuments of idolatry.' The circumstances of the prophecy and still more the circumstances of their previous knowledge of him, his present position as an outlaw with a price upon his head, the threats of the archbishop with the doubt whether he would attempt to put them in force; all these, added to the power of Knox's own thunder, explain the precipitancy of the resolutions in the excitement which they must have produced; and the resolutions themselves were immediately carried into effect. Some one to go first is half the battle of a revolution, and with such a leader as Knox it is easy to find followers. By the time the regent's troops were under the walls so many thousand knights, gentlemen, and citizens, were in arms to receive them, that they shrank back without venturing a blow, and retired within their intrenchments; and thus within six short weeks, for it was no more since Knox landed, the Reformers were left masters of the field, conquerors in an armed revolt which had not cost a single life of themselves or of their enemies, so overwhelming was the force which the appearance of this one man had summoned into action. We require no better witness of the prostration of the Catholic faith in Scotland, or of the paralysis into which it had sunk.
"'And now,' wrote Knox to a friend, 'the long thirst of my wretched heart is satisfied in abundance. Forty days and more hath my God used my tongue in my native country to the manifestation of His glory. Whatsoever now shall follow as touching my own carcase, His holy name be praised.'
"'The rest of the summer the queen regent was obliged to remain a passive spectator of a burst of popular feeling with which, as long as it was at its beight her power was whully inadequate to cope, and which she was forced to leave to work its will, till it cooled of itself. . . . That it would and must cool sooner or later, a less shrewd person than Mary of Guise could foresee: feeling of all kinds is in nature transient and exbausting, and the gooducss of a cause will not prevent enthusiasm from flagging or unpaid and unsupported armies from disintegrating. Her turn, thereCore, she might safely calculate would come at last; aed, in the meantime, there was nothing for it but to sit still, while, by a simultaneous movement over the entire Lowlands, the images were destroyed in the churches, and the mosasteries laid in ruins. Not a life was lost, not a person was injured, no private revenge was gratified in the confusion, no private greediness took opportunity to pilfer. Only the entire material of the old laith was washed clean away.
"This passionate iconoclasm has been alternately the glory and the reproach of John Knox, who has been considered alike by friends and enemies the author of it. For the purification of the churches there is no doubt that he was responsible to the full, whatever the responsibility may be which attaches to it,-but the destruction of the religious houses was the spontaneous work of the people, which in the oulset he looked upon with mere sorrow and indignation. Like Latimer in England, he had hoped to preserve them for purposes of Education and charity; and it was only after a warning which sounded in the ears as if it came from heaven, that he stoed aloof, and let the popular anger have its way; they had been nests of profligacy for ages; the earth was weary of their presence upon it; and when the retribution fell, it was not for him to arrest or interfere with it. Scone Abbey, the residence of the Bishop of Murray, was infamous, even in that infamous time, for the vices of its occupants; and the bishop himself having been active in the burning of Walter Milne, had thus provoked and deserved the general hatred. After the French garrison was driven out of Perth, hs was invited to appear at the conference of the lords, but unwilling or afraid to come forward, he blockaded himself in the abbey. A slight thing is enough to give the first impulse to a stone which is ready to fall; the town people of Perth and Dundee, having long scores to settle with him and with the brotherhood, caught at the opportunity, and poured out and surrounded him. Johe Knox, with the provost of Perth and what force they could muster, hurried to the scene to prevent violence, and for a time succeeded; Knox himself we find keeping guard all one night at the granary door: but the mob did not disperse; and prowling ominously round the walls, in default of other weapons, made free use of their tongues. From sharp words to sharp strokes is an almost inevitable transition on such occasions. In the gray of the morning, a son of the bishop ran an artisan of Dundee through the body, and in an instant the entire mass of the people dashed upon the gates. The hour of Scone was come. Knox was littied gently on one side, and in a few minutes the abbey was in a blaze."
"Such was the first burst of the Reformation in Scotland ; we need not follow the course of it. It was the rising up of a nation, as we have said, against the wickedness which had taken possession of the holiest things and holiest places, to declare in the name of God that such a spectacle should no longer be endured. Of the doctrines of Scotch Protestantism, meaning by that the speculative scheme of Christianity which was held and taught by Knox and the oiher ministers, we say but little, regarding it as by no means the thing of chiefest importance. Formal theology at its best is no more than a language,-an expression in wards of mysteries which the mind of man can never adequately comprehend, and is, therefore, like all other human creations, liable te continual change. In Knex's own words, 'All worldly strengih, yea, even io things spiritual, doth decay;' and all languages become in time dead languages, and the meaning of them is only
artiticially preserved among us. R-ligion, as cient worthy of note in these three volumes to fill friend, says, "Blessed is the man who expect these Reformers understood it, (and as all reli- several letters, but 1 shall not retail much of it, nothing, for hu shall never be disappointed, wa cious men understan lest leters grow interminable. In one of the the ninth beatitude, which a man of wit, (wh guage, ) meant this, that the business of man upon notes there is an extract from a sermon preached earth was to serve Almighty God, not with forms by a man nomed Richard Tuverner, to the stuand words, but with nn obedient life, to hate all dents at Oxford, in the days of Qucen Elizabeth, sin, impurity, hypoerisy, and falsehood; and which I will insert as a specimen of the affected whatever Protestantism may have become afler style of some in that day, particularly those who three centuries of establishment, Protestantism at were leaning towards puritanism. He was standits outset meant a return to this, from formalism ing in a stone pulpit, in the place of worship callthe mother of all wickedness. It were a poor ed St. Mary, when he preached the sermon: conception, indeed, that so great a quarrel was "Arriving at the mount of St. Mary's in the stony for the truth or falsehood of a speculative system stage where I now stond, I have brought you of theology. 'Then, indeed, the world gained some fyne biskets bnked in the oven of charitie, little by the change; for, if Calvinism was once a carefully conserved for the chickens of the church, motive power to holiness, so, too, was once the t mass itself; and if the mass become an idol and a cause of confusion and sin, by a process exactly analogous the theory of vicarious righteousness may now be found in the Welsh valleys producing an identical result. So it is, and so it always will be, as long as any special virtue is supposed to reside in formal outward act, or formal inward theory, irrespective of purity of heart and manliness of life."
(To be conilnued.)
the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation."

It appears from these volumes that Queen Anne was the last, as Edward the confessor had been the first monarch of England, who touched those affected with scrofula or king's evil, to cure them. It would now be matter of wonder that the world so long could have retained any belief in the curative power of a kingly finger, if it had not leak. ed out that every one touched, received of the king a gold coin. Thus reversing the present practice of paying the physicion you employ. Daines Barrington, a celebrated English jurist of the last century, tells us, that a person giving evidence in court in his hearing, incidentally mentioned, that he had been taken by his parents to Queen Anne, who touched him for the 'evil.' When the evidence had been given, Daines took an opportunity of asking the witness, if the touch really cured him? The man smiled and said, "he believed he never had a complaint that dcserved to be considered the evil, but that his parents were poor, and had no objection to the bit of gold!!"

The next volume I examined was an account of the Barclays of Ury, containing some of Robert Barclay's letters, and some written by the Princess Elizabeth of the Rhine, George Fox, and other members amongst Friends. The editor of the work, not a Friend, says in his preface, "I have not even altered the Scotticisms with which it abounds; and, indeed, any attempt on my part to accommodate the language to the taste of the present age, would have been like an endeavour to improve the simple garb of Friends by the ad. dition of tinsel and lace." Archbishop Sharp was murdered by the Covenantors on the 3rd day of the Third month, 1679 . In this book of the Barclays, Robert's son says it was very remarkable, "that some few days before the murder, Robert Barclay being upon a journey to the Yearly Meeting at Edinburgh, in company with his wife's sister, and they being early on horseback, at the east ferry, as they passed by the kirk, which belonged to the archbishop, close by the end of the town, they heard a most terrifying, howling noise, whieh was astonishing. Upon which they sent the servant to look into it through the windows. He could then perceive nothing, but [had] no sooner returned to them, than the noise began agnin, and continued till they rode out of hearing. This account both he and his sister gave immediately after; and she in my hearing, repeated the same but a few years ago, to a company visiting her at her own house io New Castle."

After finishing Barclay, I dipped into a volume of letters collected by Rebecca Warner. The letters were written by Richard Baxter, Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Hartley, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Alcxander Pope, John Newton, Claudins Bucha. nan, \&c., all noted literary men. Pope in writing to William Fortescue concerning a common
like a man of wit, was a long time in goal) adde to the eighth. I have long ago preached it,-bu the world and his other friends held it forth, an exemplified it." "If I have any other very ex traordinary thing to tell you, it is this, that I hav never returned Sir Robert Walpole's* visit. Th truth is, I have nothing to ask of him, and I be lieve he knows that nobody follows him for no thing. Besides, I have been very sick, and sick ness, let me tell you, makes one nbove a minister who cannot cure a fit of a fever or ague. Le me also tell you, that no man who is lame an cannot stir, will wait upon the greatest man upo earth; and lame I was, and still am." Pop wrote a pleasant letter, but he seems to labour t say witty things, and thus spoils in measure th effect of his sentences. A letter of John Newto on the death of his wife, contained in this volume is beautifully expressed, and his description of th gradual softening of sorrow in the necessary du ties of life, is very naturally and very forcibl drawn. I think Newton as a religious write decidedly the best of the Calvinistic school I hav met with.

Dr. Johnson, we learn from this volume, whils engaged in writing a life of Dryden, applied $t$ Colley Cibber for particulars of the persona habits and striking characteristics of the grea poet. Johnson addressed him, "So sir, I find yo knew Mr. Dryden?" "Knew himl I was a well acquainted with him as if he had been $m$ own brother." "Then you can tell me som anecdotes of him?" "O yes ! a thousand! Wh we used to meet continually at a club at Buttens I remember as well as if it were but yesterday that when he came into the room in winter time be used to go and sit close by the fire, in on corner; and in summer time, he would alway go and sit in the window." This was all tha Johnson could get out of Cibber. He said after wards to a friend, "W hat with the corner of th fire in winter, and the window in summer, yo see that I got much information from Cibber the manners and habits of Dryden."

The letters of Dr. Johnson in this volume ar many of them quite free, except in an occasiona sentence, from that lumbering imperiality, whic marks his other compositions. In two volume of his letters addressed to Hestor Thrale, the lite rary wife of the great London brewer, he is eas in style, and quite free enough in matter. The abound in flattery, manifest some self-concei and as a whole, are no great credit to his intel lect ; yet occasionally a paragraph is found, $i$ which the great English moralist peeps out in hi wonted strength of thought and force of expres sion. The letters contain frequent messages t Thrale's children, and a few are exclusively them. Dr. Johnson writing to children! Doe it not seem like an elephant turned child's nurse Yet he succeeds sometimes very well,-some times pretty well,-and where he fails most, th reader is inclined to say, "It is well done, con sidering."

* Then Prime Minister of Eaglaad,-the dispenser e places and pensions.

Chloroforming Bees.-D. Smith, in a letter t the Edinburgh Courant, thus describes his disco very of "Chloroforming Bees":-"The quantit" of chloroform required for an ordinary hive $i$ the sixth part of an ounce; a very large hive ma: take a quarter of an ounce. My mode of opera take a quarter of an ounce. My mode of opera
tion is as follows:-I set down a table opposith
and about four feet distant from the hive; on table I spread a thick linen cloth; in the centre the table I place a small shallow breakfast $e$, which I cover with a piece of wire gauze, revent the bees coming in iminediate contact I the chloroform. I now quietly and causly lift the hive from the board on which it is ding, set it down on the top of the table, oing the plate in the centre; cover the hive ely up with cloths, and in twenty minutes or he bees are not only sound asleep, but, cony to what I have seen when they are suffod with sulphur, not one is left among the bs; the whole of them are lying helpless on table. You now remove what honey you $k$ fit, replace the hive in its old stand, and bees, as they recover, will return to their icil. A bright, calm, sunny day is the best; you should commence your operations in the aing, before many of them are abroad."
ting to the nature of true worship; with me remarks on the state of our Society; both early times, and now.

## (Concluded from page 19.)

is quite obvious that abundant preaching, ing and singing, do not bring a great part of kind any nearer to heaven, nor more acited with God and themselves, than they d be without it. So that it may be truly said, indeed lamented, that they spend their money hat which is not bread, and bestow much lawithout real profit to themselves. With ct to us, the ministry approved has aboundith heavenly bread, and refreshing streams fing water have flowed through the conduits e plantation of God; and although many not improved thereby, yet some have grown flourished. But the Lord of the vineyard ot be confined to any particular means for elp and preservation of his church, not even as he has made use of in time past; seeing in make other means, unthought of by short ed mortals, as effectual. We may see that ade use of the people of Israel to fight his es, wherein they seem, in some sort, to have the cause and instruments of their own delisee and preservation: yet it was not always or there are instances of his destroying his ies, and working the deliverance of his peommediately by his owa power. This apd more marvellous and astonishing, both to eople and their enemies, than the ordinary s usually employed. Upon the whole, al. h it appears to me something like a chastisethat so many worthy valiants have been ved, and few raised up in the ministry to ed them with equal brightness, and this tmay a trial, which, to discerning eyes, may fully guish between the professor and the possesreligion; yet I believe the true church will under this dispensation of God's dealing his people. She will be more grounded and $d$ in that which is within the veil, viz., the sanctuary and house of prayer. There is lace of safety, out of the reach of Satan's prmations.
holy, awful, silent waiting before God, is cal Isracl's abiding in their tent, where no tion nor enchantment can prevail against This is exceedingly beauliful, reaching sonvincing to all, whose spiritual eyes are gree opened ; as set forth Numb. xxiv. 5, 6, ow goodly are thy tents, $O$ Jacob! and thy vacles, $O$ Israel! As the valleys are they d forth, as gardens by the rivers side, as the of lign-aloes which the Lord hath planted,
and as cedar trees beside the waters. He shall
pour the water out of his buckets, and his seed shall be in many waters. Oh! what encouragement have the Lord's chosen people, to abide laithful in that station wherein he hath placed them, whether in silence or speaking, in doing or suffering, in prosperity or adversity. There is not the least occasion to be ashamed of silent worship, unless we are so naked, as to be void of a right sense of what true worship is. Then in. deed it is exccedingly contemptible, and cannot fail of rendering us more despicable in the eyes of mankind, than such are who have a form, ornamented with man's curious invention and adorning. This state of insensibility to the nature of true worship in those who profess to be spiritual-ly-minded, is set forth by our Lord under the metaphor of "Salt that hath lost its savour, which is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and trodden under the feet of men." Therefore all professors of spiritual worship should greatly fear being found in this dreadiul state, of holding the form which Truth leads into without the life and power: if this is with them, it will raise them above contempt.
In my travels for the promotion of Truth, which I have been engaged in through most parts of our Socicty, I have seen and painfully lelt much of this sorrowful idleness and insensibility, which has caused me many days and nights of mourning with sackcloth as it were, underneath. 1 have seen that it proceeds from various causes, but principally from an over anxiousness in seeking after earihly things, lawful in themselves, but the pursuit of which is idolatry, when they have the chief place in the mind, and are made its principal treasure ; which they certainly are, when most delighted in and thought upon. Can it be supposed that idolaters can worship the true and living God, any otherwise than in a mere form? With such the several branches of our Christian testimony are no otherwise regarded than for outward decency's sake, to keep up the form in the sight of men. There is a dead form and an insipid fruitless bearing of our testimonies, which can never beget to God, though perhaps it may sometimes beget into the form. But this brings no increase to the Lord's people, except of pain and distress. Visible disorders and immoral practices in particulars have olten wounded us, and hurt the cause of Truth; but not in such a dangerous manner; because where sound judg. ment and the spirit of wholesone discipline have been preserved, these things have been judged and cast out of the camp. But the greatest wounds we have received have been in the house of our seeming Friends, by their unsanctified endeavours to maintain our principles, or at least what they liked ol them, worship, ministry and discipline, iu that form only, which the faithlul have been, and now are, livingly led into. Anti-christ has always made more havoc by transforming himself, than by direct violence and opposition. Let it be cver remembered what Paul saith, "For he is not a Jew which is one outwardly; neither is that circumcision which is outward in the flesh: but he is a Jew which is one inwardly; and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God." None, I think, will deny but that it would be equally rrue, if the word Christian was substituted in the room of the word Jew: if so, the form, appearance and character may be altained without the heart work. We read of some who had the form of godliness, yet denied the power, though per. haps not in words; for to me it appears the nitust emphatical denial of it, to live and act in the form
speaks louder than words, to declare to mankind there is no need of the power, seeing they can do without it. Certain it is, those who inordinately love this world nod the things of it, cannot have the power of godliness whilst in that state; as sinth the apostle, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him."

I do earnestly eatreat all, into whose hands these remarks shall come, seriously to pause, and examine their own hearts without partiality, that they may see, before it be too late, what state they are in. If by a narrow and strict scrutiny they should find that the religious structure, which some of them have been many years in building, was not erected by the ordering and direction of Divine Wisdom, it would be much more safe and prudent to have it all pulled down, so that there may not be one stone left upon another; and lay the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of living and powerful faith towards God, and our Lord Jesus Christ, in a conscience purified by his blood.
'These lines are principally intended by way of an alarm and warning to the careless, lukewarm and formal professors. As for the sincere, upright, humble seekers and wor-hippers of God, they will be established upon the Rock of ages, which the gates of hell shall not prevail against, and reap the blessed fruits of the painful travail of their souls : and in due time, it they faint not, their parched ground will become a pool, and their thirsty land springs of water: yea, through gencrations to come, they will enlarge, and become as a fountain of gardens, wells of living water and streams from Lebanon. The beloved of their souls will call, saying, "Awake, O north wind! and come thou south, blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may fluw out." Then will they say, "Let my beloved come into his garden, and eat his pleasant fruits."

## J. Griffith.

## From The Annual of Scientific Discovery.

Art of Secing the Interior of the Eye by the Eye itsclf.
The following paragraph has recently been published in several jouraals, relative to a discovery said to have been made by M. Andraud, an eminent French enyineer.
"Some attention has been excited by the al. leged discovery, by a French engineer of some celebrity named Andraud, of some means of seeing the air. If, says be, you take a piece of card, coloured black, of the size of the eye, and pierce with a fine needle a hole in the middle, you will, on looking through that hole at a clear sky or a lighted larap, sce a multitude of mole. cules floating about; which molecules constitute the air. We shall see whether the theory will obtain the sanction of the Academy of Sciences, to which it has been submitted."

An ingenious writer in the New Orleans Delta, who has givea this subject much attention, has published the following communication. The atomic globules which were rendered visible to M. Andraud, by means of the perforated card, are not arial molecules. I have been, for some months past, familiar with this interesting experiment. The beautiful globules seen by means of the hole in the card are the atomic colourless globes which constitute the crystalline fluid within the eye. M. Andraud supposes they are exter. nul and in the air, when the truth is they are internal and within the chamber of the eye.

The experiment may be tried, and the fact verified by any person, in the following manner:

Take a thick visiting-cnrd and black it with ink, still, ) the chamber of the eye is far more intense- allegiance. Whilst in prison, the care of th
or n piece of pasteboard opaque ennugh to forbid Iy illumined than by means of the pertorated card. the transmission of light through it, and perforate The lens of ordinary nagnifying spectacles will the centre with n pin-hole. Place the card be serve equally as well as the eye-piece named, by tween the eye and a candle-flame, or a globe covering the surface with opaque paper, having lamp, and not more than two inches from the eye, and the same distance from the light; but this distance will vary according to the convexity or flatness of the secr's eye, who must adjust it till he finds his focus. lastend of seeing the flame of the cundle, the beholder now discerns a cireular disc the size of the iris of the eye. This disc is bright and planet-like, and is crossed by innumerable lines like the fibres visible on the surface of n magnified rose-leaf. It appears to be beyond the cye, between the card and the light; and it is this illusion which deceived M. Andrand, and led him to suppose that he saw a portion of the atmosphere magnified. But this visible dise is, in fact, a spherical section of the fluidal crystalline lens within the chamber of the eye, strongly illumined by the concentrated pencil of light, passing from the candle into it through the minute hole in the card; and the veined appearance of its surface is the relicalated materia of the ordinarily transparent coat of the cornea rendered visible. The chamber of the eye thus lighted up by the intense line of light passing into it through the minute orifice, (which acts as a strongly magnifying lens.) there is conveyed to the optic nerve an image (exactly the size of the pupil through which the ray passes) of a circular section of the crystalline fluid, whit its atomic particles intensely magnified. The spectacle is one of surpassing wonder and beauty. My riads of illuminated molecules distinctly appear in tremulous motion in the bright fluid; some of them are simple globes, others are encircled by two or more concentric rings like exquisite miniatures of the planet Saturn, as seen through a telescope. Some of them are (ransparent, like infinitely small somp bubbles, and float about as lightly, while others are of the white colour of pearls.

By contracting the eye, or by gently moving the head from side to side, these beatutiful millions of globular atoms are made to undulate within the chamber of the eye, and change places, some as. cending and others descending; while others thrown nearer the focus of the light, dart nerows the dise like shooting stars in a lesser firmament; while others revolve about each other in orbits of infinite diversity. The experiment is a highly interesting as well as a philosophical one, and will well recompense whever attempts it. It will require some practice in a tyro to adjust the card to the proper fucus, so as to obtain the clearest disc; but any one who knows how to use a microscope will easily discover when the card is in focus. If the flame of the candle is seen through it, it is out of focus, and it must be advanced or draw back until a round planet-like shape is discernible. This planet-like shape, which will appear crossed by a nel-work, is the cornea coating of the cye mannificd. The pupil of the eye must now be expanded, as when one examines closely $n$ very minate oljecet, when the atomic world of globules that compose the erystalline fluid will be discerned behind the net-work surface of the cornea; and the stendier one gazes, the clearer is this wonderful and beantilul spectacle perceived in all its surprising variety of lorm, beauty, and motion.

A better medium than the card proposed by M. Andraud I have used in making this experiment. It is a small lens, (the eye-piece of a broken spyglass,) with an inch and a half locus. This held to a solar lamp or candle, at six feet distance, or turned towards the full moon, (which is better
in the centre a clear space to transmit the light throughout into the pupil of the eye.

A writer in the National Intelligencer remarks upon the above described experiment as lollows : The best manner of detecting the globulcs is with a lens; though the perlorated hole shows an interesting spectacle. The iris of the eye is also superbly magnifid and readered beautifully visible with two lenses, a small and a large one, placed five leet apart; the larger one directed to the moon or a lamp, and looking at it with the smaller (inch focus) placed close to the eye. Indeed, the experiments may be varied so as to produce the finest effects, at once novel and beautilul. Next to a telescopic view of the heavens, I know nothing in science so interesting, and at the same time so simple, as this "seeing the interior of the eye" with the eye itself.

## hope's brighter shore.

O'er the wild waste the outamnal leaf careers,
Nor vale nor mountain now is ripe with Howers;
Nature's fair brow the snow of winter sears,
And all but IIope hath fled her once greea howers,Hope with her sunny hair.
And why thus lonely lingers she, when all
The glorious gifts of summer are ao more ?-
Her foot already treads spring's leafy hall!
Her eyes see sunbeams gitd the distant shore, Distant, yet still bow fair !
So when the laugh of childhood and the song Are beard no longer, as in other days,
Hope, with her rainbow wand, still leads along.
To where, all flushed with Manhood's noontide rays, Succeeds a prouder age.
Who loveth Fame?-Lo I where her temple stands I
Who, mad Ambition?-There the laurel waves I
All that the majesty of mind commands,
All that the heart of man iosatiate craves, Is foand in Hope's bright page.
And yet the mighty mijety of mind, Ambition, Fame, are mixed with earthly leaven. What are their purest joys to the refined

And spotless ones, the promised ones of Heaven, Joys that shall ne'er decay !
The tear of sorrow hath ao dwelling there,-
Earth is its birth-place; why shoald angels weep?
They know not Sorrow, as they know not Care, But, as Life's pilgrim climbs the rugged steep, They cheer bim on his way.
Thrice happy he whom through each devious path
The Lamp of Fuith conducts with steady light!
His spirit quails not at the tempest's wrath;
He trembles not when lowers the moonless aight, Nor fears the Ocenn's roar.
$0!$ life may have its sorrows and its enres,
Yet come they but from sin to purity;
While death itself, the power that nerer spares,
Is but the soul-bark of Mortality, Seeking a brighter shore 1

For ". FIn Pitead."

## a famlit of fatil.

or a briep accolnt of samuel watson, his wife, and some of their childien.

## (Conthued from page 20.)

After his return from Scotland early in the summer of 1660 , Samual Watson continued laithfully visiting meetings in Yorkshire and elsewhere near at home.

The time of greater persecution came rapidly on. In the Eleventin and Twellith months of this year, 535 Friends were imprisoned in Yorkshire ulone, In the West-riding, $2: 5$ thas suffered, amongst whom was Samuel Walson. The charge appears to have been for not taking the oath of
church still rested weightily upon Samuel Wat son, particularly as respected the meetings in hi own neighbourhood. Ho manilested his concert by addressing the following letter to the member composing them.
A letter to Friends in the west parts of York shire (especially). To be read at their meet ings, in the fear of God.
"Beloved Friends,
"Who are called, and some of you chosen i the pure life, to be faithiul witnesses in the caus of God, the trial is at hand, wherein all that lov God in sincerity of heart, and have their deligh in Him, shall be gathered together ns jewels o great price. They are the benuty of his sanctu ary, in whom his soul hath pleasure. Thos who draw back from the pure call in the Spirit and give ear to the enemy, which presents libert to the feshly part, and live in it, cannot enter int the kingdom. My Friends, in a few words I an to exhort you, that in stendfastness you abide i the cross, through self-denial. Ye have receive the Ligh, and in some measure felt the power o it in your inward parts, subduing the corrupt na ture, which led captive unto all manner iniquity.
"Brethren, be watchful, for we are called no to uncleanness, but to holiness; and in bringin forth the Iruit of a sanctified life, is our henvenl Futher glorified. Dear bearts, though 1, or an other were amongst you, and moved in the Spir to express words that might distil as the sma rain to the refreshing of the plant, yet this I sa unto you in the name of the Lord, that except yo keep to the life and light in your own particulars it would not profit. The day is come wherei every one must be left to their own. Who lack eth wisdom, let them learn at home, in pur silence. Ask of Him who giveth to every on freely, and upbraideth none. He stands at th door and knocks,-give not way therelore wandering earthly desires, for that shuts him ou His power is not then felt. Thou who waits n in pure silence, to feel destruction come apon th old corrupt nature, though thou hast an invitatio to the Lord's supper, yet not being refined $b$ righteous judgment, and innocency telt to be th covering, no part canst thou enjoy of the heavent treasure. For want of diligence, this is thy pot tion,-for having refused the counsel of Chris and for following the stranger, thou shalt be cas into utter darkness, where is weeping, and wai ing, and gnashing of teeth. This is sad, but ye it is the portion of all who delight to feed upo serpent's food,-earth and earthly things. Thei delight is not in the Lord, nor in his pure fea which [would keep them above] the corruptible [so as] to use all things, and to be as contente in separation from them, as in eajoying them [To bring to] this [state], dear Friends, is God' work, in this day of truat. This I experience i his love, and I would you might all experience with me. Surely we should [then] together r joice in pureness, becausę of the redemption of ou souls. No ground of murnuring would remai in any, but ill [would be] filled with peace an joy in believing and feelng this power greater $i$ us, than he that is in the world. His love [woul be] of more value to us in a separation Irom a the things of the earth, than all the fulness of th earth would bc, if this love and eternal satislac tion were wanting.
"O Friends ! 1 can truly say, a stream of $m$ heavenly Father's love runs forth unto you, [wit desires] that not one of you who have set you faces towards Sion, may come short of the pri
falling in the wilderness through disobedio your own particular measure of grace. se of [this disobedience] and a looking out er helps and means, fainting and distrust 2 , and cause some to stumble in the way. things come of the enemy, who goes about oaring lion, seeking whom he may devour, se to fall. Friends, you have no way to him but in the steadfast wateh, which gives [one] a discovery of him. In this [wateh] vord is present, which is able to overcome and bring salvation to Israel. I testify unto s a faithful witness for the Lord, that in no way he is truly resisted and overcome, but steadfast waiting in silence, [in which] has its operation, not only when you are gether, but at other times. In this your become betrothed unto Christ Jesus, the usband, and in his life and spiritual werin holy delight is felt. In this, the childrea day, separated from superstition, feed to-- at one table, and are refreshed from one in. If the cup of Divine sweetness in any erflows, there is nothing wasted, but through undance of the grace, a distribution is to

Here is a giving in love, and a receiving This is that which shall make the chilof my heavenly Father to grow and bring ruit to his praise and glory forever.
hou who feelest thyself bound up in this ony of eternal love, wherein thy dwelling llowship is with the Most High, who comates daily of the streams of Shiloh to thy -thou art built upon the sure foundation,d in the pure vineyard, which is compassed with salvation for walls and bulwarks. h the sons of the alien may have power to hee into outward captivity, and hale the 1 part hither and thither, yea,-though it be utmost part of the earth, yet thy habitation he Lord of hosts. Thy place of defence is unition of rocks; bread shall be given thee, hy water shall be sure. Thy condition sent is to be still. Seek no shelter under arthly power, but dwell in the innocency of amb's nature, and in that find a hiding until all calamities and storms be overpast. e in spirit incessantly, for the establishof righteousness in the whole earth, that all re called of God, may press on in the spirit, partake of Sion's redemption, joy, rejoicnd hallelujahs lorever.
riends, be stayed in your minds out of con3 what shall become of your visible enjoy-,-how near and dear soever they may be, o thought. Our God, who is the God of hole earth, knows what we stand in need of. ay see it needlul that we suffer the spoiling goods for a time, for the glorifying his pure in redeeming the mind to himself,-that who are approved of him in secret, may de manifest, and the dross be purged from ure gold. The faithful see that this is and give up in a whele resignation to the r's will. Herein is my peace, and the peace chosen children of God at this day, though be] hated of the world.
ear hearts, dwell in the sense of the pure that in it you may breathe and pray unto ther of the spirits of all flesh, that the sane3 power may pass through, to the cleausing eeping clean your hearts,-that from thence et smelling sacrifice may be offered to God. vill then be a strength one to another, and et savour to the faithful and sincere who with God, and in love to each olher in this [God] is causing self to wither and die, afeigned love to increase, and joy unspeak-
able in the hearts of his chosen members. So in pureness of mind, dwell, that in godly simplicity every one may be kept in patience, underyoing the present exercise and trial. In nothing be terrified, which to the adversary is an evident token of perdition, but to you of glory, if ye continue in well doing.
"So I commend you to my heavenly Father's divine protection, that in him you may every one feel a resting place to your souls, and in seberness of mind, may cheerfully run the race that is set before you. Wait to feel the spiritual unien, when our bodies are separate one from another. In this will spring up pure contenteduess, wherein the blessing of the Lord will be your all,-and in all of you enjoyed. His presence will be the joy of your souls, and the strength of your hearts. Though you be left never so weak as to the outward appearance, yet in your inward tent abide, and move not, but as the God of Israel is in some measure felt in you. [This] is the breathing of my soul, which in patience waits for lsrael's redemption.

Samuel Watson."
"York Castle, the 14th of the
First month, 1661 ."
(To be continued.)

For "The Friend."
Review of the Weather for Ninth Month, 1353.
The past month was subject to many sudden changes, both as regards temperature and other general aspects of the weather. Twe very heavy rains occurred during the month, one on the 7 th , the other on the 14 th . That on the 7 th was deserving of particular notice, and was more like a tropical rain than one belonging to our latitude. At a lew minutes past four in the afternoon, and with very little previous indication, it commenced in a gentle shower from an isolated cloud, which was apparently quite small; but in less than five minutes, the rain was descending in torrents, and in an incredibly short space of time, the whole surface of the ground was covered with a sheet of water, which in many places was several inches deep. A lew minutes belore five, the rain ceased almost as suddenly as it had commenced. It had rained only fifly minutes, and in that time more than three inches of water fell; -it was the heaviest rain we have yet recerded here. It is computed that on this farm alone, 800,000 hogsheads, or 200,000 tons of water, tell in less than fifty minutes! What a vast weight to be thus suspended in the air! Previous to this rain the weather had been warm and sultry, with foggy mernings, but immediately after it became cool and pleasant, with clear mornings and a pure air. Such changes are commonly said to be brought about by the rain; but we beg leave to differ from many in this respeet, and claim that the rain was the result of a change of weather, and that it always is. Were it not for the changes that are constantly takiog place in the currents of air and temperature, rain would be a phenomenon of rare occurrence. In the present instance, the air had become heavily charged with aqueous vapour ;the wind had been much in the S. and S. E., and suddenly changed to the N. W.; a body of cold air was thus brought in contact and mingled with the humid atmosphere, and rain was precipitated in vast quantities, as has been explamed before. The change of wind and temperature produced the rain, which unburdened the atmosphere of its load, and the days following were clear and cool.
On the 14th, a heavy rain from the S. E., with very high wind, prostrated much of the cora in this part of the State; the rain ceased during the
night, but the next day was very windy. From the 21 st to 27 th , inelusive, was an uninterrupted period of fine clear weather, generally pretty coul. Early in the evening of the 27 th , a very fine aurora appeared in the northern sky, as a broad bow of white light, resembling a rainbow in shape, but being four or five times as broad. At one time the bow was quite as perfect as a fully formed rainbow. Late in the eveaing it mostly disap. peared.

The average temperature of the month was $654^{\circ}$; and the range of the thermometer from 35 on the 30 th, to 89 on the 6 th, or $54^{\circ}$. Amount of rain was 5.989 inches.

## A.

West-town B. S., Tenth mo. 1st, 1853.


For "The Fricad."
patience in tribulation.
Partaking largely of the spirit of their divine Lord and Saviour, who came to seek and to save that which was lost, and to recover that which had gone astray, the early Friends laboured abundanlly, and with no small degree of success, both to exhort and conviace gainsayers, of the need of living a life of godliness. Nor did they turn aside from that portion of suffering to which their faithful testimony to the Truth exposed them, and in the ordering of an all-wise Preserver, the sullerings they eadured on many occasions, brought conviction on their enemies, even to the acknowledyment of the Truth for which they were sufferers. When George Fox was a prisoner in Launceston jail, one of the Protector's chaplains made the acknowledgment, that they could not do George Fox a greater service for the spreading of his principles in Cornwall, than to imprison him.

It stands forth as a very prominent feature in the character of the early Friends, that the burden of their concern was, the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom in the earth, and the gathering of souls under the goverament of his Spirit, not entertaining the desire to iscape suffering. Indeed it may very justly be said of them, as of the primitive believers in Cbrist, "they to ok joyfully the spoiling of their goods, that they might obtain a better resurrection," \&c. George Fox adds, " Indeed my imprisonment there was of the Lord, and for his service in these parts; for alter tho assizes were over, several Friends from most parts of the nation came into the country to visit us. Those parts of the west were very dark
countries at that time, but the Lord's light and reformed Quakerism, I have ever considered as a Truth broke forth, and slined over all, and many were turued from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto Giod."

Thunr testimuny shone as a light in the milst of a crooked anal perverse generalion; exhibiting a practical example agamst that spirit complained of by the npostle: "All seek their own and nut the things that are Jesus Clirist's,"-the restoring of that which is gone astray. Bat the effect which sutfering patiently for the cause of Truth produced on those not then gathered intu the sherepfold, was but a part of the blessed fruits brought forth. It is very clear that the subjects of it learned obedience in this school, and thereby became increas. ingly qualified and equipped for the Lord's work, who clothed them with his armour of righteous. ness, on the right hand and on the left. Iet even in that day there were here and there one who grew weary of sullering for the cause of Truth, and withdrew the shoulder from the burden. These invariably came to a loss, and some of them went entirely back into the spirit of the world, out of which they had been io some measure redeemed.

There are some in the different Yearly Meetings preserved to bear testimony againt the innuvations in doctrine and discipline, which of late years have been attempted to be brought in and impused on the Society. These have great need to siek to be endued with patience under the afflictions to which their testimony may expose them, rather than to look out for a way to escape from them. May noac of these be looking towards any separate organization for relicf, bul learn to endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ, louking singly unto Him, who remains to be the author and finisher of the saints' faith, resting in the assurance, that the Lamb and his followers will have the victory. There may peradventure be some who are bewailing the trials under which some of the Yearly Meetings are brought, which have stood most prominently against the innovations above alluded to; but while the writer of these lines is fully prepared to make the acknowledyment that he has no satisfaction in mere "strile and debate," yet he feels that he dare not ask for the removal of the afflictions, which He who is "Head over all things to his church," has permittell to come upon us, sooner than He may be pleased to proclain, " it is eoough," lest we should again settle into a state of ease and carnal security, as was two nuch the case in coming out of the llichsite difficulty.
That worthy minister of Clorist, Ano Jones, of Stockport, England, in a letter to a Friend in this land, dated Eighth month, $15+5$, says, "Had we as a people, iadividually and collectively, humbled ourselves under Itis holy hand at the time of the former desolation, and kept near to him, the great Preserver of men, in spirit and in truth, The Babel building that has succeeded would never have been devised. Truly it is a day of trouble, of treading down, and of perplexity in our poor, desolated Socety; a day in which the high and the mighty, the rich and the full with us are spreading, aud boasting themselver, something like the 'green bay tree;' but where is the fruit? A dny in which the Irue Israclitish seed is greatly oppressed and trodden under font. May fualh and pulisence be vouchasaied and kept to by those who have to go furth in this day of batte: may they keep very near to that invincibie Power which alone can enable to bear hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ." "The attempt to engrati a fineIy wrought system of religion made up from the Bible, and engraved by art and man's device, on the stock of Quakerism, and to pass it off for
subtle device of the old crooked serpem, to lay wasto and destroy vitul, spiritual Christianity; but I do behere that the blessed Ilead of the Church, who in his wisdom, his goodness and mercy to man, saw oneet to restore pure spiritual worship, and true and pure religion to the church, and wholesume discipline set up onder his guid. ance and government, through the faithfulness of our dear forefathers; sustaining them in and through a long season of cruet persecution from the priests who plainly saw their craft was in danger ; and from magistrates and professors under the priests' influence; that Ile who is over all, God blessed forever; and who in his infinite compassion and tender merey, hath provided for us a merciful and faithful High Priest, touched wiha feeling of our infirmities; a blessed Mediator and Intercessor for all those who seek to come unto God by him; that Ile will nut sulfer the standard and testimonies of 'Truth thus raised, to fall to the gr und, through the unfailbfulness, the world. $1 y$-mindedness of those who say they are Jews, or Quakers, and are not ; nay verily, there are many arrows in his sacred quiver, and he can scatter and disperse them whenever he pleases, as by the breath of his mouth, and plainly make it appear who they are that serve him, and who the-y are that are counterleiting the King's coin ; pluming themselves with his gifts, aod not giviog God the glury."

Ny interest in the welfare of our poor shattered society is not abated, though mourning with the mouruers is all I can do in my enfeebled state; excepting when it pleases inlinite and everlasting Kudness to pour forth a little of his Holy spirit of grace and supplication, and enable me o pray for myself and the church."
Let none become weary in well doing, nor let them vilely cast away the shield, as though it had never been anointed with oil; but let the trials of the present day have their designed effect, of driving us nearer and nearer to the shepherd and Bishop of souls. Ana Jones further writes, "Sufferings of varivus kinds, bonds and afflictions abide and await the truly baptized, living members of the church of Christ now as ever; and these have to feel the force of the truth, "All that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution;' and if for a time it seem that 'evil men and seducers wax worse and worse,' no marvel. "The Lamb and his lollowers must and will eventually gain the victory.'
Uhio, Ninth montb, 1853.

## For "The Friend."

## Resignation a Mark of Religion.

Not only do we learn irum the Holy Scriptures that the true Light lighteth every man that cometh into the wurld, but we have abundant evidence even in the heathen nations, of the glimmerngs of that light, although obscured by the gross mental, and spritual darkness, the superstation and wickedness which abound. Some portion of a work written by Ibn Zafer, an Arab of the twelfih enotury, which has met my eye, seems to convey so useful a lesson to Christians, as well as others, that I have prepared the substance of it for "The Friend." It is entitled, the "Two Viziers," and runs thus:
It is related that a king had two viziers, both of whom were honest and fathful to him,-yyet were they very dillerent in the perlorinance of their dutics towards God. One was a very de vout man, whe exercised himself in works of benevolence, in practices of picty, mod in abstinence from many of the desires of the flesh. In their
counsels to the king, these two viziers scarce ever agreed, and he being annoyed at their order to assist him in determining which one should be, he devised the following expedie Ilaving found a house in which was a secret h ing place, he commanded one of his most trus servants to conceal himself in it; iuforming b that be was about to imprison his two vizie there, and bidding him give good heed to all the words and actions. At his command the t viziers were suddenly scized, and taken to th house, the doorway of which was then walled and no outward opening left, except a little wi dow, through which fuod and drink could be su plied to the prisoners. During the first day $n$ ther of the two spoke a word to his companic until the eveniag, when the one not devout ask the other, "Hlow dost thou feel?" He replie "I have confidence in Providence, and comn myself into the hands of Him who ordains things. His looly oame be praised." "I, on contrary," said the first speaker, "feel my blo boil within me, and cannot rest in peace. W has this misfortune befallen us?" The devo vizier in answer, suid, "I have reviewed the whe of my conduct, and I canaot see that I have fa en into any error as regards the king, which cou have displeased lim. . . . I find my sins agair God to be innumerable, alihough I have nev failed to examine my conscience daily, bo morning and night, to repeot my faults, to it plore the forgiveness of God, and to make eve eflort to expiate them. It appears to me tha am now enduring the punishment of my si against the Lord my God." "[ , on the oth hand," replied his companion, "believe that have been calumaiated by such on one, from en of my influence with the king. What dost th think ?" "1 think," said the devout vizier, "th both of us ought to strive after resignation to Gor will and confidence in his purposes. This o calamity is a mystery, which if our intellect see to penetrate, it will ooly grope in darkness, a will never succeed in dong so." "Nonsense responded the other," "many better plans th that have occurred to me, but the only one th suits me is to write to the king, offering to gi up all my substance, on condition that 1 am set liberty." "That would be a very undesiral expedient," replied the devout vizier, "for would give rise to many suspicions-it wou open the path of injustice before the king, a would be to despair of the grace of God."

They spuke no more that night. On the mo row a sing!e loal ol' bread was brought to the Eat," said the devout vizier to his companio Not I," he replied, "I am afraid of being $p$ soned." " 1 ," sald the other, " will take $n$ share, and commit myself to God." He the took one-half of the loaf, and as he was eatin found within it a magniticent ruby! The secol night passed, and at daybreak a loaf was aga brought to them, of which the devout vizier ta hall, and found within it another gem. Ont third day, the same thing bappened.

The kug thea released them from confinemer and having oblained from his servant an accou of all that had passed between them, he semt f them, and questioned them closely as to the words nud actions whilst in prison. They to him the truth; and the devout man producing t gems, said, "1 found these in my food, but it not right that I should appropriate another share." "It is God who has deprived him them," replied the prince, "and has provid then for thee as a reward of thy trust in Hit These gems alone were in the loaves, and I mere
to ascertain by experiment, what each of
ould do when his own interests were at I have thus discovered that thy companpossessed by devils, and infested with evil ts concerning his Maker, against whom he ; while he suspects me of a design to tyraner him, to despoil him of his substance, poison him. Thou, on the other hand, y resigned thyself, without striving to disvhat steps could be taken in a case of which either knew the cause nor the true circum-

Thus thou surrendered thyself into the of God, and in all thy conjectures never to blame any one but thyself. I perceive e Lord has chosen thee to be our suppori, is pointed thee out as the only one worthy my place and enjoy my favour. Give to Him, who has been thy guide,-trust rore and more in the senson of calamity, mmit thyself into His hands in the doubtful of tife."
king took him to be his only vizier, and way the other in dismal plight.

## For "The Friend."

CHapter for yodtir.-2.
e the date of last chapter, on the morning instant, near 5 o'clock, clear and moonI enjoyed again, (the first this season,) the re of recognizing the voice of the rail-bird ice associated in memory with early days. he head of Delaware tide. water, about this
autumn, immense numbers of these birds mes thronged a reedy inlet, where the day is not one was to be seen. But soon after sharp frosts, none could be found; and the country adjacent was cleared and - inhabited, no one had observed their comtheir going. My interest in their history st aroused by hearing the talk of sportsoout them. Some supposed, that they burin the mud; to which purpose the long conical head, and beauiful symmetry of the and body were thought to be especially d. Others approaching the truth, imagined ey flew by night from one marsh to another y were gone. Since my residence in this , though no sportsman thinks to find railin these hills, I have borne in mind the posof their migrating over our uplands by and about eight years ago first noticed the which I supposed to be theirs, and have them andually since. Upon recurring to reard a few days ago, a closer comparison , viz. to the piping in our low grounds early ng , with this difference, the piping is incesnd mingled; the voices of rail-birds are - singly, with pauses for answers, and more -not so shrill as those of bat rachia, emerging beir hybernations. They are more numerd distinct in misty nights. The English iil being a noted ventriloquist, I thought mid species might use such a safeguard, I verified by experiment. Recollecting rey were alarmed by sudden light, 1 kindled h of dry shavings in a little valley, where reard them two years ago. The light flashIdenly caused several to cry out, somewhat prise, and had I not known that the hills ensity of the fog prevented the light from ng those at a distance, I should have thought ces were made a furlong or more from me, I of a few rods. Next morning I saw a bird the raspberry patch, from a stack which itled off from the barn, leaving a space a two in breadth, into which he had fallen, ly mistaking the dingy whitewash for the
fog. The young folks being called, and beating
about the bushes a few minutes, I saw the long about the bushes a few minutes, I saw the long
sought proof. The elegant form and attitude, the darting of the head, and the celerity of foot, at once told who the stranger was. He was soon captured and confined, though not without putting our expertness to a severe test by his alternate running and flight, after escaping from the bushcs to the open field. Having satisfactorily identified the species by the aid of Wilson's description, the next difficulty was to settle the question, what shall be done with the captive? It was proposed to send him to West-town, not to be taught how to take care of himself in future, but to adorn the collection of birds recently commenced there. Some said, "Keep him ;" others "let the poor thing go." The pleadings of humanity prevailed over the claims of science, and after a confinement of three days in a glass vessel to show his markings and gracefulness, during which time he partook timidly of water, biscuit, and grass seeds offered on the stems, he was liberated near the source of Ridley creek, whose waters perhaps conducted him to the Delaware. This was the first and only specimen of this bird I have seen away from marshes, though it is probable we are twice in the year surrounded by them in their nocturnal travels. Afier the capture above recited, it remained to complete the proof of migration, by observing the northward passage. Misty weather being unusual in the spring, this is not as readily done. Last Fifth monih, however, about the time of Boblink's arrival, that of the rail-bird was noted, and one who saw the first specimen, is pretty sure she saw one running amongst dead brush, leaves, \&c., whilst she was collecting plants. It is admirable, that birds so eagerly hunted, and of such feeble flight as to be taken by a few school girls, should make their way from Florida to Hudson's Bay, aafely by land, where they could hardly escape if pursued. And the fact is not without instruction. The Creator has given to every one of His creatures certain conditions, laws, or instincts for its safety and preservation; by attending to these-by keeping out of the way of those whom they cannot resist-by keeping also with the fock, minding the signals given to guide them, these birds pass on safely. So we, by attending to the law of the Spirit of Life, which, if we heed its teachings, will set us free from the law of sin, preserve from the snare of the fowler of men, and from the galling bondage of the disobedient, will be kept out of the way of temptation that we may not be overcome thereby. By keeping with the flock of those who, having experience in the slippery ways of youth, warn us of the dangers that beset them, we may finally reach the end of our pilgrimage here in peace and hope.
Y. W.

Whiteland, 27th of Ninth mo., 1853.
Immense Manufacturing Establishment in England.-The London Times gives the following account of a new and immense establishment now erecting at Bradford, England, for the manufacture of alpacas. The magnitude of this concern, says the Times, may be inferred from the fact that it is calculated to cover six statute acres of ground. The principal building will be a massive stone edifice, with considerable architectural pretensions, having a single room in it of 540 leet long, and the machinery will include the latest inventions of acknowledged merit. The engines to move the immense mass of machinery required are calculated at 1,200 horse power. The gas works alone will be equal to those of a small town, and will be erected upon White's hydro-carbon system, at a cost of $\mathbf{e} 4,000$; it is estimated that

5,000 lights will be required, and the gas works are consiructed for a supply of 100,000 cubic feet of gas per diem. In addition to this extensive factory, Mr. Salt is building seven hundred cottages for the workpeople in the immediate neighbourhood. The site is at a place which has been named Salt-Aire, being on one of the banks of the river Aire, and will be approached by a tubular bridge over the river, which is also to be of elegant construction. The estimated cost of the whole is not kuown, but has been spoken of as upwards of half-a-million sterling. Unrivalled for extent as these works are at present, perhaps, in the world, and with masonry also of the most substantial character, and machinery the most perfect, it is said that a cotton mill is in contemplation at Bolton, of nearly, if not quite equal magnitude.

## the expected conet of 1856.

From an article published by an eminent astro-nomer-M. Babinet, member of l'Academie des Sciences-the French jouraals give us some interesting details relative to a comet which in all probability will appear sometime about the year 1856. This is one of the largest comets described by European or Chinese observers. Its periodical course is about three hundred years. It was seen in the years 104, 392, 682, 975, again in 1264, the next time in 1556, always described as shining with an extraordinary brilliancy. Astronomers had agreed in announcing its return in 1848; but it has hitherto failed to appear, and, according to the quaint expression of M. Babinet, up to this moment is living on its brilliant reputation ! All the observatories were at first in despair regarding the fate of this beautiful star, and Sir J. Herschell himself had put crape upon his telescope, when a wise calculator at Middleburg, M. Bomme, had the good fortune to reassure the world that it was not lost to us, as had been feared, but only retarded in its motion. Anxious, as all others had been, at the non-arrival of this rare and renowned visitor, M. Bomme, aided by the preparatory labours of Mr. Hind, with a patience and devotedness truly German, went over the calculations, and made a new estimate of the separate and combined action of all the planets upon this comet, of three hundred years. The result of this severe labour gives its arrival in August, 185 s , with an uncertainty of two years, more or less; so that between 1856 and 1860 we may hope to see that great luminary which in 1556 caused Charles V. to abdicate. Already dejected by reverses-the result of the seige of Metz-the defeat of Renty-the humiliation of the treaty of Passaw-the combination of all these calamities drew from that monarch the despairing cry, "Fortune abandons the old!" The appearance of the flaming meteor just at that time seemed, to his superstitious sense, a direct message from Heaven. Not that he thought it was directed towards himself as a man, so much as to his station as a sovereign; and he abdicated the throne to save his life. It is well known how short a time he survived in his monastic retiracy. Perhaps he might have lived longer had his superstition taken that better turn by which, in retaining power, he had directed his ambition towards a more noble end. We know of no better use for comets than to point auch a moral, and even theologians seldom find a higher interpretation of the celestial phenomena.
"They who cannot forgive others, break down the bridge over which they must pass themselves; for every one hath need to be forgiven."

## THEFRIEND.

TENTH MONTH 8, 1853.
Notwithstanding the demonstrations made by the Peace Societies, and the admission by many of the leading men in Europe, of the essentially pacific character of the Christian religion, there is abundant causo to belicve, that the day is yet far distam when war will be shunned as one of the greatest of sins, and the kingdoms of this world be brouglat under the dominion of the Prince of Peace. We believe it may be truly said, that nearly the whole of the civilized world is at the present time, kept in a state of agitation and suspense, by the uncertninty ns to which course-aggressive or conciliatory-will be puraued by two crowned heads, who from the absolute authority lodged with them, have the power to involve their respective nations, and probably all Europe, in the crimes and herrors of war. It is worthy of remark, that white one of them is a professed Christinn, nssuming to be conscientious. ly interested for his fellow believers residing within the government of the other, and that other is a Mahommedan or Infidel, making no pretensions to the name and solema responsibilities of a disciple of Christ, the former manifests the most implacable determination to pursue his selfish designs, though they must inevitably lead to bloodshed and the misery of thousands, while the latter is appealing to the other great Christian Powers in Eurepe, to assert and maintnin the immutable laws of justice, and not suffer his weakness to expose him to robbery and oppression. From the accounts furnished in the daily papers, we believe the following is a concise view of the causes of the difficulty, and the present state of the negotiations.

By treaties ratified at different times between Russia and Turkey, the former Government was invested with cerlain special relations towards the subjects of the latter who profess adherence to the Greek Church, in consequence of the identity of their religious faith; and certain of the "holy places" (as they are termed) in Jerusalem, were considered to be under the particular charge of some of the adherents of the same Church, who look to Russia as their Protector. It does not appear so far as we have beea informed, that any of the stipulations of these treaties have been violated by the Ottoman; nor has he expressed a wish to withdraw the privileges conferred; for privileges only can they be considered, no right having ever been obtained; but the Autocrat, moved it is said, by envious jealousy of the supposed greater influcoce of the French, who by aimilar trenties are ullowed to maintuin special relations with those subjects of the Porte who are attached to the Latin or Roman Church; or, what is more probable, desirous of an opportunity tor encroaching on his weak neighbour, has boldly sought to exact additional privileges from the Sul. tan; urging his dernauds so far, that if acceded to, they must more or less compromise the independence of the Porte as a sovereign Power.

While moking these unjust demunds, the Czar has not attempled to ahow any ground upon which he can rest a title to the concessions he claims, other than the before-mentioned identity of faith between part of tho subjects of the Porte and his own, and the "inherited influence" be has thus exerted over them; nad yet, because they were not promptly admitted, he marched his troops across the Pruth, and has taken possession of the provinces of W'allachia and Moldavia.

There sppears to have been but one sentiment pervading Europe respecting these shameless
violations of the Laws of Natlons and the Peace of the World; and hence the four great Powers, England, France, Prussin, and Austria, have npparently united in an attempt to adjust the dispute without sacrificing the sovereigoty of Turkey. Afier severnl different propositions, a note was fimnilly agreed on, so worded, it was thought, as not to wound the pride of the Czar, or the selfestem of the Sultan, and was submitted to them for their acceptance. The Czar, it is snid, has acceded to the terms of the note, but the Sultan demands some modification of the language employed; which the Czar refuses to udanit; and so the matter stands. In the mernime hundreds of thousands of men are withdrawn from their homes, and the peaceful pursuits of life, to be congregated in camps, exposed to physical and moral pestilence, while they are drilled into perfect machines for destroying each other's lives, and sprending havoc, anguish and despair, wherever they mny come. The train is laid, the torch is kept lighted, and it would seem as though the awful catastrophe impending, rested upon the discretion of men who give evidence of their proneness to folly or madness, But Ile who sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and in whose sight the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers, still ruleth in the kingdons of men. He can cause the wrath of man to praise him, and the remninder of wrath he can restrain. It may be that Ilc will see fit to permit the scourge of war to come again on some of those who are rebelling against his laws, and denying his name; and by thus visiting the earth with his sore judgments, cause the inhabitants thereof to learn righteousocss; but as his compassion fails not, we may humbly hope, he may in pity towards the workmanship of his hand, withhold the chastisement so greally deserved, and which so large a portion of the professing Christian world seems determined, by persistence in evil, to draw down upod themselves. The present is apparently a momentous period, pregnant with great events. While barriers which have separated nations from ench other for ages, are being broken down and removed, and the way opening for the spread of a knowledge of Christian principles into the dark corners of the earth, war, pestilence, and famine, are permitted to cast their shadows, ns it were, over those nations on whom the light of the Gospet long since dawned, warning them of the retribution in store, if they persist in their wickedness, and refuse to come under the government of Him who left the glory of heaven, and manifested himself among men that they might have light, and that they might have it more abundantly. It behoves the professors of the name of Christ to look well to their individual standing, and duties, and reverently to seek for wisdom and strength rightly to appreciate the one, and fuithfully perlorm the other, that so each may perform his allotted service in hastening the time when the knowledge of the glory of the Lord may cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Baltic, at New York, we bave information from Liverpool to 21 st ult.
EXGLAND.-The cholera bad broken out at New Castle, and was spreading. The atock market was unsettled, owing to the probability of war in Europe. Flour had slightly adranced; cotton was dull. An advance of the rates of interest is charged by the discount houses in London.

RUSSLA has rejected the proposition of Turkey.
SPAIN.-The erop of raisia amall, occasioned by we weather.
PORTUGAL.-The vine disease threatening.
TURKEY.-It is said that the great European powers represented at the late conference at Vienna, are deter-
mined that Turkey shall not be dismembered $b$
Russia. Russia.
Asli.-The cholera is making great havoc in lesst Asta.
CHINA.-Insurrectioas are breaking out in all part of China, and it seems as though the old dynasty mut fall.

CUBA.-An epidemic, supposed to be the cholera, 1 raging on the island, and so is the yellow fever. Larg numbers of the slares have fallen vietims to the first.

BERMUDA.-The yellow fever is raging fearfully.
NEWFOUNDLAND.-A number of the fishing vease) on the banks have been lost, with their crews, in a re cent storm. The fishing bas failed this year, and famine is feared this winter.

MEXICO.-It is rumoured that hostilities bad com menced between the Mexicans and the troops of th United States, in Mesilla Valley.

UNITED STATES.-The yellow ferer continues ab ting in New Orleans. It is still raging in many part of the lower Mississippi, and In Texas. Deaths in Ph! Ladelphia last week, 198. Quicksilver is beeoming a important item of export from Califoraia. During th six first months of this year, $904,700 \mathrm{lbs}$. were shippe from San Francisco. The gold coins of the Unite States have been made by royal proclamation, a lege tender in the British West lndia Islands. There twenty-eight millions of dollars in the United State Treasury. The prospect of a cottoa crop is poor $i$ Mississippi nad Alabama. The causes assigned al worms and a rainy season. The tobacco crop in Mis souri has been injured by early frast. The cranbert crop of Michigan is reported as unusually large. heavy fall of snow took place in New Hampshire 0 Fifth-day of last week.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from Sl. Marriott, H., N. Y., \$2, vol. 26, an for Robt. C. Macy, $\$ 2$, vol. 26 ; from David Stanto $0 ., \$ 2$, vol. 27 , for Jos. Stanton, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 , and f Henry Stanton, \$4, vols. 26 and 27 ; from Jehu Fawcet agent, Salem, O., for Daniel Boulton, \$4, vols. 25 an 26, Richard B. Fawcett, \$4, vols. 26 and 27, N. Arm strong, \$2, vol. 26, Jos. Painter, Barton Dean, Ben Winder, Jesse C. Stanley, $\$ 2$ each, vol. 27 ; from W Dickle, agent, W. N. J., $\$ 2$, vol. 27 , for S. C. Paul, $\$ 2$, v 27, Martha M. Saunders, \$4, vols. 26 and 27, James Lord, \$2, vol. 27, and Daniel Packer, \$2, vol. 27 ; fro G. F. Read, agent, Mass., for N. Page, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; fro Joshua Haight, and Jacoh Haight, N. Y., $\$ 2$ each, vo 27, Benj. Hazard, R. I., \$2, vol. 27.

The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instructi of Poor Children.
In consequence of there not being a sufficient namb of members present at the late stated meeting, to col stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, an a journed meeting of "The Philsdelphia Association Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children," will held on Second-day evening, the Loth inst., at balf-pa seven o'clock, in the committec-room, Mulberry stre meeting-house.

Edward Ricuie, Cletk.

## FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions.-Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. I North Tenth street ; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Eigh street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, 1 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 Sou Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatio Wood, No. 220 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut stree William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 Ar street, and No. 32 South Second street ; John M. W tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street.

Visiting Managers for the Month.-John C. Allen,
79 South Fifth street. William Kinsey, Frankfo John M. Whitall, No. 161 Filbert street.
Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua H. Worthington.
Matron.-Elizabeth B. Hopkins.
Maraied, at Birmingham, Chester county, Pa., th of Sixth month, 1853, Emmor Brintox, to Deboas daughter of David Garrett, of the former place.

Died, at Edgment, Delaware county, Pa., on the 16 ultimo, Isaac Y., son of Jacob Smedley, aged 26 yea

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Cbesnut street

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Iwo dollare per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments recelved by

## JOHN RICHARDSON,

no. 50 north fourth street, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
e to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, $n$ advance, three and a quarter cents; to any be United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

## For "The Frrend."

## JOHN KNOX,

(Continued from page 26.)
one year had passed since Mary Stuart n queen of France as well as of Scotland, -elected queen of England, with the full fa mighty nation preparing to enforce her nd now she was coming to her own poor nce a lonely widow, at the moment when lushed with a successfial revolt, her influFrance lying buried in her husband's and her claim to England disavowed in ne by her own commissioners: and yet, is she seemed, she was returning with a ned purpose to undo all that had been to overthrow the Reformation, to overElizabeth, and, on the throne of the two ns , lay them both as an offering before e. Elsewhere, in this 'Review'' we have ur opinion of this remarkable woman, and only appear before us here in her relation e reformers; but the more we examine her , the more cause we find to wonder at her; ep as were her crimes, her skill, her enterer iron and dauntless resolution, almost is to forget them.
e never doubted her success; she knew the hich would enchant the ficree nobles of intry. There was but one man whom, on of her setting out, she confessed that she and that was Knox. He alone, she knew, be proof against her Armida genius, and could once destroy him, she could carry re her. Nor had she either misjudged jects or overrated her own power. Before 1 been three years at home, she had orgapowerful party, that was wholly devoted She had broken the Protestant league, attered disaflection and distrust among its rs. Murray had quarrelled with Knox for Argyle was entangled with the Irish rebels. ass was openly re-established through town ountry : aod, while the Reformation was b like snow all over Scotland, the northern h counties were ready, at a signal, to rise s against Elizabeth.
ee self-restrainst which she practised upon - in order to effect all this is as remarkable effect itself which she produced. She pre, at her return, that all which she desired e love of her subjects. She would govern y wished, and do what they wished. For ligion she could not immediately answer; ad been brought up a Catholic, and she not change her faith like her dress; but she
had no thought of interfering with them; and, in wise than he did. She accused him of disaffecreturn, she modestly requested, what it seemed as if she might have demanded as a right, that for the present she should be allowed the private exercise of the religion of her fathers. How was it possible to refuse a petition so humble? urged, too, as it was, in the name of conscience by lips so beautiful. Honour, courtesy, loyalty, every knightly feeling forbade it. What was there in a single mass, that the sour ministers, with Knox at the head of them, should make such a noise about it? Even Murray was the warmest advocate for yielding. Scotland, he said, would be disgraced forever if she was driven away from it on such a plea. It would only be for a little while, and time and persuasion, and, above all, the power of the truth, would not fail to do their work upon a mind so tender and so gentle.
"And yet, as Knox knew well, a conviction which courtesy could influence, was no longer a sacred one; and to concede a permission to do what the law declared to be a crime, was to condemn the law itself as unjust and tyrannous. That one mass,' he said, 'was more fearful to him than the landing of ten thousand men;' he knew, and Mary knew too, that to grant her that one step was to give up the game, and that on the mere ground of political expediency to yield on that point was suicide.
"Here is a picture of the way in which things went. At a distance from Holyrood the truth had a better chance of being felt, and the noblemen who were in the country hurried up, 'wondrous offended,' when they heard of this mass, to know what it meant:-
"'So that every man, as he came up, accused them that were before him; but after they had remained a space, they were as quiet as the former; which thing perceived, a zealous and godly man, Robert Campbell, of Kingancleugh, said to Lord Ochiltrce, 'My lord, now ye are come, and almost the last, and 1 perceive by your anger the fire edge is not off you; but I fear that, after the holy water of the court be sprinkled upon you, that ye shall become as temperate here as the rest. I have been here now five days, and I heard every man say at the first, Let us hang the priest ; but after they had been twice or thrice in the Abbey, all that fervency passed. I think there is some enchantment whereby men are bewitched."
"The queen lost no time in measuring her strength against Knox, and looking her real enemy in the face. A week after her landing, she sent for him; and the first of those interviews took place in which he is said to have behaved so brutally. Violence was not her policy; she affected only a wish to see the man of whom she had heard so much, and her brother was present as a blind. We confess ourselves unable to discover the supposed brutality. Knox for many years had been the companion of great lords and princes; his manner, if that is important, had all the calmness and self-possession which we mean by the word high-breeding; and unless it be the duty of a subject to pretend to agree with his sovereign, whether he really agrees or not, it is difficult to know how he could have conducted himself other-
tion towards her. He said that she should find him dutiful and obedient wherever his conscience would allow him. She complained of the exception, and talked in the Stuart style of the obligation of subjects. He answered by instancing the Jews under the Babylonian princes, and the early Christians under the emperors:-
"' But they resisted not with the sword,' she said.
"' God, madam,' he replied, 'had not given them the means.'
" "Then, you think subjects having power may resist their princes,' she said.
" "If the princes exceed their bounds, madam,' was his answer, 'and do against that wherefore they should be obeyed, there is no doubt that they may be resisted even by force. For there is neither greater honour nor greater obedience to be given to kings or princes than God has commanded to be given to fathers and mothers ; but so it is that the father may be stricken with a freazy, in the which he would slay his own children. Now, madam, if the children arise, join themselves together, apprehend the father, take the sword and other weapons from him, and finally, bind his hands, and keep him in prison till that his frenzy be overpast; think ye, madam, that the children do any wrong? It is even so with priaces that would murder the children of God that are subject unto them. Their blind zeal is nothing but a mad frenzy, and therefore to take the sword from them, to bind their hands, and to cast them into prison, till that they be brought to a more sober mind, is no disobedience against princes, but just obedience, because that it agreeth with the will of God.' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
"He had touched the heart of the matter ; the queen 'stood as it were amazed,' and said nothing for a quarter of an hour. But is there anything disrespectful in this? Surely it was very good advice, which would have saved her life if she had followed it ; and, for the manner, it would have been more disrespectful if, because he was speaking to a woman, he had diluted his solemn convictions with soft and unmeaning phrases. 'He is not afraid,' some of the courtiers whispered as he passed out. 'Why,' he answered, 'should the pleasing face of a gentlewoman fear me? I have looked in the faces of many angry, men, and have not been afraid above measure.'"
"The court set the example of profligacy. Mary's own conduct was at first only ambiguous; but her French relations profited by the recovered freedom of what Kuox calls the devil. The good pcople of Edinburgh were scandalized with shameful brothel riots, and not Catherine de Medicis herself presided over a circle of young ladies and gentlemen more questionable than those which filled the galleries of Holyrood. From the courtiers the scandal extended to herself, and in two years two of her lovers had already died upon the scaffold under very doubtiul circumstances. Even more offensive and impolitic was the gala with whiclı she celebrated the massacre of Vassy, the first of that infernal catalogue of crimes by which the French annals of those years are made infamous, and at last she joined the league which
was to exceute the Tridentine decrees, and extirpate Protestantism. Knox, from his pulpit in St. Giles's, week atier week denouneed these things; but the knights of the holy war were all wandering enchanted in the Armida forest and refused to listen to him ; nnd the people, though they lay beyond the circle of the charm, were as yet unable to interiere. Yet, in Knox, the fire which Mary dreaded was still kept nlive, nad she lett no means untried to extinguish it. She threatencd him, she cajoled him, sending for him again and agnin. Once she thought she had caught him, and he was summoned before the council to answer for one of his nddresses, but it was all in vain. No weapon formed against him prospered. - What are you,' she said, another time, 'in this commonwealth?' 'A subject born within the snme, madam,' he answered; ' and albeit neither earl nor baron, yet God has made me, how nbject soever in your eyes, a profitable member within the same.' If no one else would speak the truth, the truth was not to remain unspoken, and should be spoken by him. After one of these interviews we find him falling into very unusual society. He had been told to wait in the anteroom, and being out of favour at court, 'he stood in the chamber, although it was crowded with people who knew him, as one whom men had never seen.' So, perceiving some of the young palace ladies sitting there, in their gorgcous apparel, like a gentleman as he was, he began to 'forge talking' with them. Perhaps it will agaio be thought brutal in him to have frightened these delicate beauties, by suggesting unplensant recollections. All depends on the way he did it; and if he did it like himself, there was no reason why, once in their lives, they should not listen to a few words of reason :-
"'Oh, fair ladies,' he said to them, 'how pleas. ing were this life of yours if it should ever abide, and then in the end, that we might pass to heaven with all this gay gear. But fie upon that knave Death, that will come whether we will or not, and when he has laid on his arrest, the foul worms will be busy with this flesh, be it never so fair and tender; and the silly soul, I fear, shall be so feeble that it can neither carry with it gold, garnishing, targetting, penrls, nor precious stones.'
"This was no homily or admonition escaped out of a sermon, but a pure piece of geauine feeling, right out from Knox's heart. The sight of the poor pretty creatures affected him. Very likely he could not help it.
(To be continued.)

## Prodnetions of the Different States.

New York has the greatest number of acres of improved land, Virginia second, Ohio third, and Pennsylvania fourth.

In the produce of Wheat, Pennsylvania stands first, Ohio second, Virginia third, and New York fourth.

Ohio produces the greatest amount of Indian Corn, Kentucky next, Illinois third, and Indiana fourth.

New York has the greatest amount of value in farming implements and machinery, Pennsylvania is second oa the list, Ohio third, and Louisiana fourth.

In Live Stock, New York stands first, Ohio second, Pennsylvania third, and Virginia fourth.

Virginia produces the most Tobacco, Kentucky next, Maryland third, and Tennessec fourth.

Alabama produces the greatest amount of Cotton, 560,360 bales; Misaissippi next, 494,774 ; Georgia third, 49.1,021 ; South Carolina fourth, 300,991 .

In Wool, Ohio stands first, New York second, life, often parted for the work's sake. Althot Pennsylvania third, nad Vermont fourth. In pro* his sensitive mind keenly felt the consequent portion to territury and population, Vermont is vatation, he bore these separations with Christ the grentest woel growing State.

Ohio produces the most Wine, Pennsylvania next, Indiana third, and North Carolina fourth.
In Butter, New York stands at the head of the list, Pennsylvania second, Ohio third, and Indiana fourth.

In the production of Cheese, New York is the first, Ohio second, Massachusetts third, Vermont fourth.

In the amount of LIny produced, New York stands first, Ohio sceond, Vermont third.
Kentucky is the great Hemp growing State, Missouri second, Virginia third, lllinois lourth.

In the quantity of Flaxseed raised, Ohio produces by far the largest amount of any of the States, Virginia is the second, New York third.

New York produces the greatest amount of Maple-sugar, Vermont the next, Ohio third, Indiana fourth. In proportion to population and territory, Vermont may be considered the greatest Maple-sugar State.

Louisiana is the great Sugar producing State, the next is Florida, Texas is third, and Georgia fourth.-Daily Paper.

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\text { From the Annual Mooitor for } 1853 .
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## TIIOMAS ROBSON.

Thomas Robson, of IIuddersfiell, an elder, deceased Fifth month $19 t h, 1852$, aged 83 years.
Thomas Robson, was the son of Thomas and Margaret Robson, of Darlington, where he was born in the year 1768. He received his education at a day school, leaving it at the age of 13 years.
He has not left any written account oi his early life, but from his conversation respecting it, it would appear that he was active and volatile, and that he was offen exposed to the influence of undesirable associates; his valued parents frequently saying that, as a boy, they had more fears respecting him than the rest of their children, being of an untoward and intractable dis. position. When about seventeen years of age, he lost a sister-a peculiarly lovely young woman, two years older than himself. This event made a very serious impression upon him, and about the same time he appears to have been favoured with a powerful visitation of the love of Christ, which wrought a remarkable change in his mind and temper; so that from being rough and way. ward, he became moek and gentle as a lamb.

Being thus effectually turned to the Lord, it is believed that from this period, he never looked back, but moved steadily forward in his Christian course. While yet a young man, he became strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus, to resist the enemy of souls; and such was the seriousness of his character, and the watchfulness of his walk, that he early obtained the esteem of his friends, and was appointed to the station of elder in the church, when about the age of twenty eight years.

In 1796, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Stephenson,-a union commenced in the fear of the Lord, and greatly blessed to their mutual advancument in religious growth and experience, as well as to their outward combort and support, amid the trials and crosses, from which during their forty-eight years companionship, they were, like others of the Lord's children, by no means exempt. This tenderly beloved partner of his joys and sorrows, having, in the year 1808, come forth in the work of the ministry, and being a diligent and devoted labourer in the
Gospel, they were, during the remainder of her
patience and resignation; alwnys encournging in the performance of apprehended duty.
In 1011, they removed to Sunderland, anc 1822, to Liverpool. Thomas Robson contin to reside at the latter place, until the year 18 when he took up his abode at Huddersfield, there spent the remainder of the bright and pea ful evening of his life.

As an elder and father in the church, he occasionally engaged to aecompany Friends the ministry, in their journeys in the servict the Gospel. On such oceasions, by the exten which he was enabled to unite with them in th mental exereises, and by the love and interes evinced on behalf of the visited, these serv were rendered truly valuable and aceeptable his companions, and gained for him the affeet nnd esteem of a large number of his friends wh they travelled. He sometimes accompanied dear wife on journeys of this kind, including of her visits on the European continent, and of those which she paid to Friends in Amer Having spent nearly four years in the latter gagement, he became well acquainted with, deeply interested in the Friends on that sid the Atlantic, with some of whom he kept $u$ correspondence, till near the termination of life. A minister who afterwards visited that co try, in writing from the house of a friend in State of New York, says, " speaks much interest of T. and E. Robson's visit tarriance under their roof, and the privilege enjoyed in accompanying them to several $m$ ings, 'T. R. preaching as loudly by example conversation as E. R. did in word and doctrine
ln 1833, T. R. accompanied his dear part on one of those visits to the western countie England, in allusion to which, he says, in memoranda: "I had great satisfaction in attenc my dear wife on this long journey ; being frequ ly favoured to feel our minds divinely suppos and encouraged, as we passed along from pl to place. The preceding part of this year, be entering on the above named journey, was sf under much discouragement on account of outward situation and trials, my dear wife being much absent from home, engaged in c pany with her valued friend Abigall Doekray visiting the families of Friends in Manches which occupied a good deal of time. These I separations are often very trying to my depret mind, but I wish to bear all my afllictions I submission and resignation, so as not to b upon myself condemnation; but 1 often feel weak and in danger of falling short herein. attending all our meetings regularly, and en vouring to keep up a right exercise in thet may acknowledge with thankfulness, (althc many times very low seasons are my porti that I have been frequently favoured to ex| ence the blessed Saviour's 'voice to be sweet,
His countenance to be comely.' When it high privileges are dispeosed, how do all the couragements disappear and flee away ?"
Here we see it strikingly set forth, that the real support, and even at times, rich consolt in the midst of trials, experienced by the hur Christian traveller who, amidst many infirm. it may be, of flesh and spirit, is endeavourir follow his Saviour, and can sincerely adop words of David, "The lnw of thy mouth is b unto me than thousands of gold and sily That this was the case with the subject of present little memoir, is abundantly evident if the following memoranda.
t month 2d, 1834. "I continue to feel life and conduct may be under his precious con. roughtful respecting my outward situation. ayers are for right direction, that I may be guided and employed during the few reg days, I may yet be permitted to live; annot be very many in the common course ure, being now in the sixty-sixth year of e. I am very desirous that my future time a spent agreeably to the will of my beaFather, even if it be greatly in the cross to n will-for when this is the case, hard are made easy, and bitter things sweet." $t$ month $6 \mathrm{th}, 7 \mathrm{th}$, and 8 th . "These days reen spent partly in attending to the poor, , \&cc. I endeavour to maintain a wrestIte. I cannot be satisfied without in some , feeling a sense of Divine favour. This g , at meeting, was permitted to enjoy some$f$ those refreshings which come from the presence."
a month 13 th. "In meetings I endeavour tain the struggle, in order to experience nee which is truly profitable; and herein 1 dom disappointed. The Divine blessing en been experienced, and sometimes grect tion has been the result of these exercises, ch gratitude and thankfulness to the blesshor thereof is due. May I not be deficient
month 1st, 1835. "Desires were raised night now, at the commencement of this nd through the whole of it, should my life red, increase in circumspection and reliervour towards my heavenly, Father, that I may be done in all things."
"Trials continue to attend my path, greatly depress and discourage my mind; ley have the right effect in centering it
the right and permanent foundation, cannot be moved."
e Twelfih month, 1843 , his precious parts suddenly removed by death. This, the of all his bereavements, he was enabled with meek submission to the will of his ly Father. Several of his children having $m$ a visit soon after this afflictive event, he in allusion to their departure, -" When ft, I felt deeply stripped, and my spirits vut what an unspeakable comfort it is, that s One who remaineth, to whom may my $t$ application be!"
diligence in the attendance of meetings for , even in very advanced age, and under ssure of bodily infirmities was very exemand, indeed, with reference to the greater of his life, he might have used the lanof David, "Lord, I have loved the habitathy house, and the place where thine honvelleth." That this preference for the which are not seen, but are eternal, and re for spiritual refreshment, which promptto the performance of this duty, was graand abnndantly rewarded, is strikingly , both from extracts already given, and emoranda made during the last few years ife, where such remarks as the following ccur-remarks well calculated to remind ho are in the practice of absenting themrom religious meetings, of the loss they themselves sustaining. "Attended week-
eeting-silent, but a sweet and precious to me-meeting very small."" "Weeketing small but lavoured." "First day1 meeting twice, and walked to and from. rere sweet seasons to me. Oh my soul! uch owest thou unto thy Lord? Yea, ing! and may all be freely and fully surd , without the least reserve, that my whole
trol and government." "First-day, attended both meetings-silent. The morning extremely wet, but I did not suffer by it. Afticnoon fine. Walked to and from both, and was nmply reward. ed by being graciously noticed in both, feeling my mind contrited and comforted, all through the Lord's merciful influence; for which gratitude and thankfulness are due to Him from whom all blessings flow."
Under date Fifh month 14th, 1846, he mentions increased indisposition; so much so as to think it best to consult his medical man; in allusion to which he makes the following memorandum: " Walked to and from week-day meeting, and was greatly cheered by a good meeting-it seemed to put all in order."
These sweet and heavenly enjoyments, were not, however, obtained, without daily watchfulness, and seeking for communion with the Father of spirits at other times, besides the occasions afforded by the attendance of meetings. In the latter part of his life, it was his practice, after breakfast, and reading, to spend about an hour in his quiet parlour, in silent waiting and retirement.
The following extract may serve as a specinien of his usual employment, so long as strength was permitted.
Seventh month 21st, 1845. "Spent in reading, writing, and gardening, and in retirementall of which, as occasion occurs, afford me delight; but above all, when favoured to enjoy a little of the Divine communion, -this transcends every other joy."
The following memorandum, made on his last birthday, shows how sensille he was that there is no stage of life, or of Christian experience, when it is safe to relax in watchfulness unto prayer. " 1 this day, complete my eighty-third year,-may it be my care through watchtulness and increased circumspection, the few remaining days that I may be pernitted to live, to be entirely conformed to the will of my gracious heavenly Father."
The fruit of this habitual communion with God, was apparent, in the increasing meekness and gentleness of his spirit. Gratefull love and contented cheerfulness shone forth in his daily walk.
He continued, to the very last, to feel a lively interest in passing events, and especially in the welfare of our religious Society everywhere. He was well versed in its history and biography, and few individuals had a better knowledge of its au-thors-the perusal of their works having long been to hin a source of comfort, instruction, and pleasure-particularly during the latter years of his life, when retirement from ordinary occupations afforded him leisure for this employment. His reading, however, was by no means confined to these writings; he derived much satisfaction frorn the perusal of some of the works of pious authors of different denominations of Christians. He was naturally of a social turn, and had much pleasure in the company of his friends, by whom his society was not less esteemed. He had great enjoyment in the present life, und had no wish to leave it, though he ofien expressed his willingness to do so, if he might "only be found ready." To be prepared for the end, was his chief concern; and thus, as with his loins girded, and his light burning, he was found watching, when liis gracious Lord saw meet, without further disciline, to beckon his aged servant home.
He had been suffering from a complaint in the foot, for some weeks previous to his departure, but had mostly got out to meetings, and pursued his usual employments; and the day before he
whom he was tenderly attached. The next morning he was persuaded to keep liis bed longer than usual. Ho requested his attendant to read a certain portion of John Grilith's journal, containing a valuable letter from David Hall, mentioning the page near which it might be found; he spoke of Friends being by that time assembled in a Yearly Mecting capacity, and conversed cheerfully with the medical man. After he was gone, feeling rather unwell, he wished to be left alone, in order that he might get a little slcep before rising; and about ten minutes afterwards, his attendant hearing a slight noise, went into the room, when she lound that a change had taken place, and almost immediately he gently ceased to breathe-without tasting, as it would seem, the pains of death, he was translated, we reverently believe, through the love and mercy of his Re. deemer, to be forever with the Lord.

## San Francisco as it is To-day.

A California correspondent, under date of the 15th ult., the latest received, says:
San Francisco contains something over 60,000 inhabitants. There are ten or twelve river steam. ers running daily to Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, and other places. We have as beautiful a bay as can be found anywhere, and plenty of good wharves filled with shipping. The streets are laid out at right angles, running east and west, and north and south. Montgomery is the fifth street up from the bay, running north and south, and is the Wall street of San Francisco. All the bankers and money exchangers are in this street. The banking-houses of Page, Bacon \& Co., and Adams \& Co., are built oi Chinese cut granite. Builders do not use any here from this State, as they can get it lrom China much cheaper, and in forty days' time. All the buildings going up now within the fire limits are built of brick, the first story either of granite or freestone, which is quarried thirty miles up the Sacramento river, near Benicia, the capital of the State. You can get no insurance here, and that is the reason why they are building fire-proof stores.
The wages for mechanics of all*kinds are from $\$ 6$ to $\$ 8$ per day ; labourers from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ per day. The hod carriers struck for $\$ 6$ per day last week, and in some instances got it; for there are hundreds of stores, and one or two hotels, under way here, and also on Rincen Point, Happy Valley, the United States Marine Hospital, a very large brick structure.
There is plenty of silver change, but nothing circulates less than a dine, and that goes for a bit. Nearly all the gold in circulation is minted at the United States assay office, in $\$ 5, \$ 10$, $\$ 20$, and $\$ 50$ pieces, which are called slugs. You bid good bye to all bank-rags when you leave the Atlantic States, for here we have nothing but the pure metallic curreney. The bankers buy golddust, receive deposits from merchants, mechanics, and others, but issue no bills, except bills of exchange on all parts of the world. By the last stcamer, one house alone, that of Page, Bacon © Co., sent one million dollars of treasure to New York.

There are three marble-yards here, but the bosses do all the work pretty much themselves; there are also three granite, and three freestone yards. I have worked since I arrived here, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, at $\$ 8$ per day. Board is from $\$ 10$ upwards per week; washing $\$ 3$ per dozen.-Presb.

Let the bent of thy thoughts be to mend thy. self, rather than the world.

## MYFATHER.

'Tis past! that solemn scene is passed! Thoa art no longer here:
Yet Memnry bring thee back to me, And wakes the gusthing tear.
1 miss thee, Fintber: oft I pause, To enteh wanin thy tone ;
Then comes the bitter conscionsness, That lam teft nlone.
1 watched thy failiog, day by day, I saw thy strength depart;
But oh-if onty bound Love's ties, Yel eloser round ñy heart,
It secmed o'er thee, in life's last hours, A boly light to shed;
Aad left jts impress, ealm aod deep, OD me, when thon wert tled.
Thoagh Age apon thy lofty brow, Had pressed bis signel seal;
And caused bis sitvery lines noong Thy once dark locks to steat:
Though Time upon thy maoly form Ind laid his weight of years, And thimmed thine eye, yet father, thou Wert not, to tse, less denr.
And now thon'rt gone-a loneliness froods o'er our silent home;
The voice we lovel is hashed, no more Its accents round is come.
Itat oh-we should not moura for thee Since thon art happier now;
We should not wish again to bind, Earth's cares ayod thy brow.
For Heaved, is a brigbter world, From pain and sorrow free ;
'Tis there I trust when life is o'er, In joy, to meet with thee.
And thongh the star of Memory, In other hearts may set;
Dear Fatherl one will e'er prove true; Thy child-can ne'er forget.

## For "The Friend."

## A FAMILY OP FAITH.

OR A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMOEL WATSON, HIS WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN.

## (Continued trom page 29.)

Most of the Friends imprisoned in York Castle, were relensed after two or three months' confinement, but twenty-seven, of whom Samuel Watson was one, were retained.

The meetings throughout that county were still much deprived of ministers, and many of those who had been active and zealous lor the Truth. Samuel Watson felt a fatherly concern for those at liberty, and he endeavoured to stir them up to faithfulness by an epistle. It was addressed "to all Friends convinced of the Trath, in and about York." We give some extracts.
"It is upon me to exhort you to wait upon God in pure diligence, that as you are called unto holiness, you may shine forth in it, as plants of the rue Vine,-adorning the doctrine of our Lord Jesus Cbrist. Lest nny of you should come short of the precious Faith which is manifest in holy works, I in tenderness exhort you to give all diligence to the teachings of the grace of God in yourselves, that you may savour the things of God, and have a pure discerning of the precious and the vile. . . The Spirit of Grace leadeth into all 'Irohh, and is the guide in all who witness him conse in them lhe. Sivinor of the world, [who] having blotted out their transtressions, atht broken down the: partiton wall, which separated from his presence, now gives us to th-luthd his glory, the glory of the only begolton Sun of Gud. This work 1 am a witness of. It is wrought by the spirit of burning nad by the spirit of true judgment, which buries self in the grave, and brings forth the immortal babe into light. This is that whieh
walks in the day, doing the works thereof,-not in security and carelessness, but in pure diligence, increasing in laith, virtue, knowledge, love, and brotherly kindness. Nuw, Friends, if these things you do not feel growing in you, kecping you pure, tender and innocent as a litte ehild,though you mny have tasted of the good word of God, and have come to the clennsing and washing when love was fervent in you, ye have not abode in simplicity, have not felt your strength daily renewed, and have lost your first love. [Thus the soul] forgetting its ferveney, coldness gets in, and through the subtle working of the adversary, the creature may be as much at ease in a inlse peace, as those of another profession. .
Dear Friends, my soul breathes that not any sueh may be found amongst you; yettry your standing, for the word opens in me, that all may be searched. Let the cry pass in every one, through the operation of the seed, 'Seareh me! seareh me! that not any uneleanness lodge in me.' They that love this pure cry, and abide in it, shall never rest in a falso peace, nor have their wound healed slightly. Every spot in them shall be done away, for as their eye is kept single, they will still be in a travail till all be washed in the blood of the Lamb, in which they partake of his mature, and are betrothed unto him in righteousness. This condition the Lord loves,-even a clean habitation for his Spirit to dwell in. Let not any one be as a dry stick, or withered branch, weither as chall blown up and down with the wind, tossed in imagination and conceiting that they are well enough, if they have outward fellowslip with this Friend or the other. Though [these Friends] be never so dear to God, yet if in the pure fear, you feel not the same nature as a fresh spring in you, your rejoieing is but in another, whilst you yourselves are barren. This [disposition] must cone to the judgment, that the part ready for the burning may be consumed.
'In the pure ye must wait, to be as the green olive, fresh and lively, keeping to the root of im. mortal sweetness in your own souls. They who are here, are not looking out at the creature, neither is their love setting up idols, but they dwell in the cross which erucifies the earual mind, and are retired in the living Spirit, and in this have they unity. This is that innocent life, which in
them breaks forth in love to all, in tenderness to all, without partiality, and the meanest creature, for the Seed's sake, they cannot but stoop down to, and aecording to their strength help to establish it in love. In this innocency, they deal their bread to the hungry, and if any be overtaken with a fault, endeavour to restore such in the bowels of love, as the elect of God, bearing his image.
"Dear hearts,-I am broken in love for your sakes. This is the word of my Father unto you. Where anything would draw you aside from the Truth, wait to feel the living word in you, and it will bring you to fix upon the Rock, in which steadfastness you will come to behold the Lamb of God, which takes away the sins of the world. Yea, the Soll of righteousness will arise in a pure season, if you faim not, with healing in his wings, and the shadows of death will llee away. The powerful circumeision in spirit wall be felt in you, to eut off all the old toreskin of the flesti of vain glory.
"Keep within to the pure wateh. That which was and is my strengh, shall be thy strength, to give pure victury over thino enemies; and in the overeoming Life, thou wilt rejoice, inasmuch as thy name is written in the Buok of Lile. Thou who comes to this, thy delight is always to lied on the tree of lije, which is in the mast of the
paradise of God. The name of the Lerd is a precious ointment in thee, which keeps thee fres and living, in a sweet savour, offering up spirithe sacrifice, in thy holy sincere breathing unto hin in obedience to what he requires of thee.
"Friends, how can you be slack in coming 1 meetings, if the living principle is kept to ? 'Tl Lord would not have you lukewarm. Where the people that has had, and have more preciou opportumties than you have had? . . . If the should not be any to speak pablicly,-it mn some time be for your good,-lor verily, Friend the desire that is after words, must be cut dow As you keep to the watch, you know not in wh a wondertul manner the Lord in his love ma meet with you. Through the operation of th still voice of his Spirit, he may rend you by h mighty power, and break your hearts before hin cleaving the rock, and giving you to drink at $h$ pure fountain. Your souls will be refreshed, an the Lord well pleased, for he delights that yo draw near unto him with a pure heart, in-full a surance to partake of his love. I am a witne that his hand is open to fill thee who thus come to him, and thou shalt sing praises in the sane tuary of God, and find the sweet melody in th heart, as did ever the saints. How do you knor as you are kept pure in the watch, but the Lo may pour out of his Spirit of prayer and suppl cation upon you, and give you un understandir to utter words before him, to his glory and $t 1$ edification of others. In the church we are men bers of, all may speak one by one, as the Spit giveth utterance. In a pure diligent [waitir upon the Lord] the power will arise in the litt flock, to make Babel roar, and her diviners ma For the glory of the whole earth shall be given the Lamb, and Sion shall put on her beautif garments.

Do you find the earth ready to choke tl seed? then you had need to wait until it be col sumed and your souls cleansed. Do you fit doubts, fears, distrust, and unbelief? then you he need to wait for the Power to clear your unde standing, and to establish you upon the Rock, which through perfect love all that is of the en my is east out. If you are brought to the pu dominion, where sanetification is truly enjoye [still] you had need to wait, that no enerny depri you ol' this erown.
" Those who do not wait for these things, . are secure in a profession, without the power godliness. Dry branehes, in whom is not II living virtue. Hear the voice of Christ speakic to you, as he did to his disciples, 'What, can not watch with me one hour?' 'Try your spiri in this. 'This in the counsel of my Father given forth unto you, and ns the life in you ari eth, it shall answer to the Truth hersell. Th which I wait for is the immortal Spring in a that my heavenly Father may be glorilied in own works."
"Keep your meetings in the name and pow of the Lord, as they are appointed on First-day and on week-days, minding the leadings of ti Spirit of God, and they shall be profilable un you. As you have been zealous sometimes to to a false church and a false worship, now through the exceeding love of God in openir your understanding you have been brought fro these paths, let your diligence be known and yo zeal fervent in gathering with the true chure On other days, a necessity will be upon you, wl have opportunity, whilst Friends are kept in pt son, to meet with them at the castle. There you will be a rcfreshment one to another, for ti apostle was refreshed with them who were $n$ ashamed of his bonds. In these things beit
t, you will shine forth as lights to those re yet in darkness, and your holy converwill daily preach Christ to them." s epistle was dated the 8th day of the 1 month, 1661. Of the time of Samuel n's release from this imprisonment at York , I have found no information. The minisFriends say of him, " He was valiant for upon earth, and turned not his back in the baute, but suffered joyfully the spoiling of ods, imprisonment, beating, and other hardcounting the reproach of Christ great riches, g given to him, not only to believe, but also er for his Name's sake,-and through him ved him, witnessed an overcoming."
(To be continued.)
For "The Friend."
ueries put forth by George Fox in 1666 .
here did ever the Christians in the primitive set up dancing schools, and fenciug schools, ond their youth to learo to dance and fence, se called Christians have done since the ive times? Let us see in the scriptures, such things were practiced by the true ians.
here were any instruments of music allowed 1 to be invented and used by the Jews to slves, but unto the Lord? Indeed, David hem as unto the Lord, and danced before $k$ of the Lord. But what is the use and the music and dancing in Christendom? rot the melody the true Christians made, in tearts to the Lord?
heredid the primitive Christians invent plays rows, as those called Christians have done he apostles' days?
hether any of the Jews under the Old Testa. ever invented plays and shows to get money m , as those called Christians do now? We you will produce your rule and example the Old or New Testament, among Jews istians for these things?
here did the Jews or Christians in the apos. ays, set up or use bear-baitings, bull-bait-cock-fightings, nine-pias and bowls, and and dice, and such like sports and games, se called Christians do now, to make themmerry withal; and to spend their precious way, and call it pastime, and rejoice, and wantonness in people? Show Scripture se things, seeing you profess it your rule. ot those that live wantonly upon earth, and sure, dead while they live! Are not those joice, to rejoice in the Lord?
here did Christians in the apostles' days, and use matehes at foot-ball, and wrestand appoint horse races, and hunting for re, and such like, and so glory in their rength, and abuse the creatures? Are not hings contrary to the practice of the holy who rejoiced and gloried in the Lord? us your rule in the Holy Scriptures for hings.
hether all those plays, games, shows, sports, her vain exercises, countenanced in Chrisn, do not spoil and corrupt youth, and men, in them in person and estate? And doth e prophet Amos say, Woe to such that to the sound of the viol, and invent to them. instruments of music like David ?"
v great is the inconsistency of the practice ny professing Christians in these things, he example of the primitive believers in , and the precepts of the New Testament I e at times astons' ed in retung our daily , at the support given to licentious $m^{\sim n}$ and
women, who are actors, danseures, and song- the days of James I., in England, news was ocstresses, upon the stage, by persons, many of casionally circulated in small quarto pamphlets. whom are supposed to belong to some Christian The earliest one preserved in the British Museum society, and pay their preachers for lectures on is contitled News out of Hollant, of the date of the commands of our blessed Redeemer contain- 1619, and priuted by N. Newbury ; and there are ed in the Bible, who was holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from simners, and who set us an example that we should follow his steps in opposition to the corruptions of the world. Not long since we had a statement of the clergy, as they term themselves, leaving their pulpits, in two of our great cities, to offer their adulations to a celebrated songstress, travelling through the country; one of them said to have been educated among Friends, but who since wrote a volume of several hundred pages, to unchristianize the Quakers. Can it be supposed that the cause of Christ is supported, and souls converted to the religion ot bearing the cross and denying self, by such examples as these? Where is the difference between the believer and the unbeliever, if both gratify the lusts of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life? What school is more directly calculated to instil principles which remove all restraint, and practices which must inflame the vilest passions, than theatrical exlaibitions? We have never been within the doors of a theatre, or seen any such exhibition. We take the testimony of others, and the many scandalous stories which portray the character of some of the actors, as decided proof of the corrupting effects of the playhouse; and at times we are greatly distressed with the degradation into which many must be sunk, by the increasing depravity introduced a mong us. If Christians who disapprove of these schools of vice, do not exert themselves to testify against them, both by precept and example, the corruption and infidelity that ever accompanies them, must exert a most deleterious influence upon the morals, and character of the people in this country.
Every Christian denomination appears to be striving to enlighten others, by the diffusion of their religious publications, and are active in making and drawing proselytes to themselves. But what is most effective in making war with the beast, and the false prophet, and the mother of abominations, is humble walking wih God, following the Lord Jesus in the pathway of regeneration, and complete redention from the world, and all its seductive allurements. What objections will Satan have to the preaching of the doctrines of the gospel, and adding multitudes to different congregations, provided there is no change of heart, no renewing of the Holy Ghost by the washing of regeneration; but the convert being the mere worlding still under another name. Nothing can arrest the growth and strength of Satan's kingdom, but receiving into the heart One that is stronger than he, and permitting him to bind the strong man armed, cast him out and spuil all bis goods, so as to cleanse the heart and make it the Lord's temple to dwell in. Then we should see the blessed Iruits of the Spirit of Christ, in all humility and purity of life, and a godly conversation coupled with fear and reverence before the Lord. We believe that such Christians would never be seen among the encouragers of theatrical amusenents, gambling, or other profligate and vain exhibitions. They would leel bound to restrain their own familics from attending such pastimes, and bear a firm testimony against them; and we believe there are many who do maintain this ground, whose encouragement and perscverance we earnestly desirc.

Newspapers-It is uncertain (says the Boston others of the date of $1620,1621,1622$. In 1622 these quarto issues were converted into a regular weekly issue, entitled News of the Iresent Week, cdited by Nathaniel Butler, and this was the first weekly newspaper printed in England. In the days of Charles I. these news pamphlets multiplied greatly. In 1622, the Kingdom Intelligencer was commenced in London, which contained a greater variety of matter than land been customary. In a few years the advertisement feature began. It was not until Queen Anne's time, 1709, that the Londoners had the luxury of a daily journal-The Daily Courant. Scotland had a newspaper in 1653 ; Ireland in 1641 ; Germany in 1612; the American colonies in 1704. The earliest country that had them is supposed to be Italy.

## Strange Sight-Seventy Swarms of Bees at War.

Ezra Dibble, a well known citizen of this town, and for many years engaged extensively in the management of bees, communicates to us the following interesting particulars of a battle among his bees. He has seventy swarms of bees, about equally divided on the east and west sides of his house. On Sunday, 141h ult., about three o'clock, the weather being warm, and the windows open, his house was filled suddenly with bees, which forced the family to flee at once to the neighbours. Mr. Dibble, after getting well protected against his assailants, proceeded to take a survey, and, if possible, learn the cause which had disturbed them. The seventy swarms appeared to be ou:, and those on one side of the house were arraye: in battle against those on the other side; and such a battle was, perhaps, never before witnessed. They filled the air, covering a space of more than one acre of ground, and lought desperately for some three hours-not for "spoils," but for conquest ; and while at war no living thing could exist in the vicinity. They stung a large flock of Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died, and persons passing along the road-side were obliged to make haste to avoid their sting. A little alter six oclock quiet was restored, and the living bees returned to their hives, leaving the slain almost literally covering the ground, since which but few have appeared around the hives, and those apparently stationed as sentinels to watch the enemy. But two young swarms were entirely destroyed, and aside from the terrible slaughter of bees, no other injury was done. Neither party was victorious, and they only ceased on the approach of night, and from utter prostration. The occasion of this strange warting amony the bees is not easily accounted for ; and those most conversant with their management never before witnessed or heard of such a spectacle as here narrated. Conreaut (Ohio) Reporter.

Christ both Gol and MIan.-When thou hearest of Christ, do not think him God only, or man only, but both together. For 1 know Christ was hungry ; and I know that with five loaves he fed five thousand men, besides women and children. 1 know Christ was thirsty; and I know Christ turued water into wine. 1 know Christ was carried in a ship; and 1 know Christ walked on the waters. I know Christ died; and I know Christ raised the dead. I know Christ was set beforo Pilate; I know Clirist sits with the Father. I Post) what country first used newspapers. In know Christ was worshipped by the angels; and

I know Christ was stoned by the Jews. And of this gracc. I have reason to bless the Lord our hearts swept, but washed; ' without holine truly some of these I nscribe to the human, others to the divine nature; fur by reason of this he is said to bo both together.-St. Chrysostom.

For "The Friend.
The following letter, written by a person not a member of our religious Socicty, brenthes so righteous a concern for his children, that 1 copy it lor "The Friend," believing that some godly parents in the present day will be comforted by the advice given, because it spenks the language of their own hearts.

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\text { "October } 29 t h, 1810 .
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"My dear Child,-Religion, real religion, is the principal thing, the thing of first importance, the one thing needtul, to all ages and characters. It does not consist in a speculative belief of a certain set of principles, even though they be truc; nor in external performances of a round of duties, though they be the duties which reason and revelation impose upon us ; but it consists in a reconciliation of the heart to God, in an approbation of his character, his government, his truths, his precepts, his institutions, and a conformity to them,periorming the services which they impose from a prociple of love and respect to llis authority and fleasure. It (i. e. religion) gives God, as mamested in Jesus Christ, the preference to all other objects, and rebinds the soul to him, as its suprene good. Now this is not the natural state of man, of any man descended from apostate Adam. We are alienated and estranged from God through the igoorance that is in us, by renson of the blindness of our hearts; we are naturully averse from the Irue character of God as a holy and sovereign Gud. We may love his bless. ings, but we love not him. We love pleasure more than God, and the creature more than the Creator. We love human excellence more than the Divine,-talk more about it, dwell more upon it, although the former is to the latter but ns the drop of the bucket to the waves of the ocean. Linversal experience, and scriptural declaration confires this truth; bence the necessity of our being born again,-of our being renewed in the spirit of our minds,-created anew. This is not some trifling alteration in our seatiments, views, feelinys, and practices, but it is a radical, and essential, and abiding change, in which old things pass oway and all things become new; in which Christ is welcomed to his throne in the heart, and everything is brought into obedience to his pleasure. This is religion, and to effect this is the design of the glorious gospel. Till this is effected, we have no part or lot in religion,-no tute to its blessings. This is the religion I want for my children. But I fear, through the prite of science and phelosophy, and the fashionable liberaluty of the present day, my chatdren are placing the most lurmidable barriers ngainst their ever possessing it.
"This change that I have spoken of, is effected by receiving Cirist, and believing in him, with a cordial, but humbling and self-denying faith. In proportion as we cherish inadequate ideas of our helpless, guilty, and lost nad undone state by na. ture; llattering ideas of there being some remains of good in us, surviving the apostacy, upon which we may raise ourselves to a moral and spirtual change, we shall be indifferent to the Saviour, we shall have low thoughts of his character and of his undertaking, and compass ourselves about with sparks of our own kiodling, till we receive this at the hand of the Lurd, 'that we lie down in sorrow.' I wish I had not so much reason to fear that some of my children are not partakers
that you ure amiable, that you are improved, that you are aullectionate to each other and dutiful to me; but, O that I could hope that you were gracious, that you loved Christ in his true character, more than father or brother, more than churacters distinguished for science and philosophy; for politeness and refinement, in a vain workl, whose pageantry will soon vanish as a dream.
"I have been favoured with reading the letters you wrote to your sister E., with the scenery and descriptions of the society in England, and the interest you take in it. Arc you as much interested, my dear child, in the scenes that were exhibited in Judea, or Mount Calvary, and in the Garden of Gethsemane? Do they, at nny time cause such emotions to thrill in your breast? Are you as sensibly interested in the characters there? How natural, in writing to a beloved sister, bound with you to eternity, and whose only hope must be with you, in this Saviour, how natural would it have been to have adverted to it? You say you love L. for her admiration of S. Do you love those who admire Christ in his true character, and beeause they admire him? O, my child, may God enable you to do so, and to love all those who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity. .
"The reading of your letter brought to my mind the breathing of the apostle, in the fourth chapter of Galations, nineteenth and twentieth verses. However uncharitable it may appear to you, I must say I stand in doubt of some of my children, and have fears, that, lest as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtlety, so their minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Clurist. The breathing of the apostle, in the passage referred to above, implies in the strongest terms, that, naturally, there is nothing of Christ in us; nothing until it is formed wibin us. This is supported by express scripture testimony. Every imagination of the thought of the heart is only evil. 'The heart is deceitful above all things.' 'You hath he quickened,' saith the apostle to the Ephesians, 'who were dead in trespasses and sins;' and lest lie should be thought to confine this description to the heathen, he speaks of the privileged Jews as in the same state before their conversion, 'Among whom we all had our conversation in times past, in the lusts of the flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh, and of the mind, and were by nature children of wrath even as others.' The doubting, or disbelieving this truth, leads to a train of errors. Unless the heart be better than the head, having been the subject ol exercises whieh the head denies, 1 do not see how it can be a temple for the Lloly Spirit to dwell
" A want of conviction of this natural state of man, which constitules the necessity of the wonderful plan of the gospel, is the reason why persons do not know what regeneration means, and why preachers preach so indistinctly upon it. Regcneration is the change in the natural state of man, the radical alteration of this character, the slaying of the enmity of the heart, (for 'the carnal mind is enmity against God') the bowing and renewing of the will. Rest in nothing short of regeneration, my dcar child; for unless you are born again, you cannot see the kingdom of God. This change does not produce any new powers in the heart, but it changes the direction of the powers, the will, and the allections. It is the beginning of a new life, with new principles, new views, and new objects of delight and aversion. Without this change no one cal see the kingdom of God. Make the tree good, and the fruit will be good, but as long as the tree is corrupt, the fruit will be corrupt. .. We must not only have
our hearts swept, but washed ; 'without holines
no man can sce the Lord.' The evil one mu be cast out of us, and Christ must take possessio thereof. And this he will do for us all if we w open the door and let him in. 'Behold I stan at the door and knock, if any mnn will hear $m$ voice, and open unto me, I will come in unto hin and make my abode with him.'. . . Nothing enrth could give me higher happiness than have ground to believe that Christ was formed the hearts of my children. And it matters litt in what Christian records our names nre writte if they are but 'written' in the Lamb's book life.
"Let a father entreat you not to rest in a nam to live while you are dead; not in a form of got liness without its power;-that power that sha briag every thought into captivity to the obed ence of faith. Do not content yourself with the philosophic religion, which may give God muc in profession, but reserves the heart for the worl its fashions, and its customs.
"The Lord has suffered one of my childret through the pride of science, and the facination of philosophy, to become perverted from th truth as it is in Jesus; whether he will ever rescued I know not ; some have become recovered therefore, 1 hope. I must leave him with Goo I have said everything that is profitable to said. Nothing will convince him, and turn hi from his error, but that still small voice whic followed the earthquake, and the fire in the visio of Elijah, nod made the prophet wrap his face $i$ his mantle. Oh that it would please the Lood grant you and him, and all my children, this eff cient voice, that you might understand me, and should no longer be to you such as you woul not! But I must give myself to contisual praye Your faithful father."

## SPEED OF RALROADS.

Dr. Lardner adopts some ingenious illustration to render familiar the extraordinary velocity wit which our express trains move.
"The Great Western express to Exeler, Eng land, travels at the rate of 43 miles nn hour, if cluding stoppages, or 51 miles nn hour, withot including stoppages; to attain this rate, a spee of 60 miles an hour is adopted midwny betwee some of the stations ; and, in certain experimente trips, 70 miles an hour have been reached.
speed of 70 miles an hour is about equivalent 35 yards per second, or 35 yards between tw beats of a common clock.

All objects near the eyc of a passenger tre velling at this rate will pass by his eye in th
thirty-fifth part of a second; and if thirly-fiv stakes were erected at the side of the road, a yar asunder, they would not be distinguishable or from another; if painted red, they would appen collectively as a continuous flash of red colou If two trains with this speed passed each othe the relative velocity would be 70 yards per see ond; and if one of the trains were 70 yards long it would Hash by in a single second. Supposin the locomotive which draws such a train to hav driving-wheels seven leet in diameter, these wheel will revolve five times in a second; the piste moves along the cylinder ten times in a second he valve moves and the stean escapes ten time in a second; but as there are two cylinders whic act alternately, there are really twenty puffis o escapes of steam io a second.

The locomotive can be heard to 'cough' whe moving slowly, the cough being oceasioned b the abrupt emission of waste steam up the chim ney; but 20 coughs per second cannot be sepa
by the ear, their individuality becoming Such a locomotive speed is equal to nearly urth that of a cannon-ball ; and the momenof a whole train moving at such a speed, 1 be nearly equivalent to the aggregate force umber of cannon-balls equal to one-fourth eight of the train. That a 'smash' should a ' collision' is no subject for marvel, if a moving at such speed, should meet with any cle to progress."

## The Caffres of South Africa,

personal appearance and formation, these es are a race of the most manly and handpeople known among savages, and in many ir points resemble the New Zealanders. In e they are generally tall, their height varyom five feet eight or nine inches to upwards feet. Their muscular frame is remarkable ymmetry and beauty, as well as great th : but their arms, from want of proper ise to develop the muscles, (owing probably ir usual indolent mode of life, a appear small isproportioned in size to the legs and body. of them, the lower limbs are strikingly roand fine, and cases of deformity are very to be noticed among them. Their carriage ely and upright-in many, even majestic; his is particularly observable in their chiefs, e habitual attitudes of ease, and abrupt, yet ful actions, in giving their commands, are elegant and imposing. They are haughty roud in their bearing, and carry the head and thrown back. The left arm is usually cross the chest, to support the blanket or s , which, carolessly slung over the left ler, is their only covering, or article of clothThis, when moving quickly, they gather - around them; and, then throwing the secorner of it over the right shoulder, they it to hang in negligent folds across their expansive chests, reminding the bebolder of the Roman toga of old. Their shoulders yuare and firmly set, and, like the chest, broad. Their heads are large, but not disrtioned to their bodies; the forehead being ed and intellectually formed, and, in many very high, and finely developed in a phreical point of view. Their hair is woolly, gh not so thick and matted as in either the or Hottentot races, from whom the Caffres y differ in all points of personal appearance. ears are large, but well made, and seem ally to have become clongated by the weight ir pendant ear-rings and ornaments. Their es, although much varied, are fine-parti$y$ the eyes, which are keen and piercing; ilthough always unsteady, wandering, and y, yet from their large size and great ness, and from their being well set under broad, deep brows, the idea of cunning and , which, undoubtedly is their national cha, and has usually to be found out by some ought experience, does not at first sight ima stranger. The common colour of the black or dark brown, somewhat in harmoth that of their skins, which are, however, $r$ in some tribes than in others, especially e Amampondo and more northerly ones. rose also varies in form-in the T'Slambie being broader and more of the negro shape, n the Gaikas or Galekas, while among the mbu and Amamyondo, it assumes more of uropean character. In many of them the t Grecian and Roman noses are discernible. latter tribes appear, in all other respects, to their original nationality of appearance.

Throughout all their subdivisions, their acknowledged universal beauty is the appearance of their teeth, which are large, regular, well-formed, and of pearly whiteness. Their lips protrude, although not so much as those of the Negro or Hottentot, who in no respect bear personal comparison with them.-Caffraria and its Inhabitants.

The Grass of the Oven.-In crossing Lebanon, we stopped one day for refreshment, near a rivulet flowing towards the East. As I was sitting there, 1 observed a peasant of the country digging up with a sort of pick-axe, the clumps of shrubs and coarse grass, which grow in the thin soil spread over the rocks. He was collecting them to carry home, in order to burn them as fuel. I had seen heaps of the same material piled up near the limekilns in the vicinity of Urtas; and I frequently saw troops of donkeys returning from the fields loaded with bundles of such fuel. The scarcity of wood in the East is very great, and the people are obliged to resort to the use of almost everything that is capable of being burnt, in order to procure the means of warming their houses in winter, and of preparing their daily food. They not only cut down for this purpose the shrubs and larger kinds of grass, but gather the common withered grass itself; and the wild flowers of which the fields display so rich a profusion. It is from this source that the Saviour derives the beautiful illustration which he employs for the purpose of repressing an undue solicitude on the part of his followers respecting the wants of the present life: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow ; they toil not, neither do they spin. And yet I say unto you that even Solamon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" Matt, vi, 28-30.-Christian Review.

Progress of Freedom in New Granala -The Executive of this interesting country, to which we are brougbt into such intimate proximity at Panama, and which has already expelled the Jesuits, has now submitted to Congress the project of a law for the complete separation of Church and State. In referring to our country, the official document says, "In the United States of America the toleration of worship and religious independence are absolute. The government recognizes no educational society or class; it sees only citizens and foreigners, but no priests. In that country of liberty and progress, which opens its doors to all the nations of the world, only about a twentieth part of the clergy are Roman Catholics, the rest belonging to other religious sects. Voluntary contributions, if they do not enrich the ministers of worship, give them sufficient for a comfortable support. The people are religious without being fanatical, and the clergy present an edifying example of virtue. There, the priests have no power over the property of the citizens ; nor does religion suffer because there are no compulsory contributions for its support. Let us not doubt that we shall oblain the same results by adopting the same system. Let us abandon those chimerical fears which, to so great a degree, retard the progress of good principles and the pros. perity of the republic."
A traveller in New Granada reports that he recontly visited a girls' school in the interinr. The little girls were in clean dresses, neat and orderly as could be desired, and all learning to read, but without any suilable books. He thinks the Tract

Society's books for the young, in Spanish, such as 'Theophilus and Sophia, would be admired and very extensively used in the scliools of New Granada; and we learn that there are in the country no less than 750 public schools. It would be an admirable charity to present many thousands of the beautiful Tract Primer, in Spanish, to these schools; the price of which is ten cents. We believe there is soon to be a very deep interest a wakened in our country for New Granada and South America.-Am. Mess.

Antiquarian Discovery.-M. B. Larsky, the Russian engineer, lately deceased, who had also acquired a reputation as a poet and an archæologist, made a discovery of the greatest importance in White Russia-a discovery brought to light when his papers were examined afier his decease. Being occupied in making a road in that province, he found it necessary to drain off the waters of a lake into another lake at a lower level, and in the course of the operation, he discovered, in a forest, several feet below the surface of the soil, a road paved in the antique Roman or Mexican style, with traces of a stone bridge of peculiar construction. In M. Larsky's opinion, two or three thousand years must have elapsed before the face of the country could have been transformed to such an extent as he observed; and if this supposition be well founded, this district must bave been inhabited befure the time of the Scythians, by a more civilized nation. M. Larsky's discovery will, doubtess, not pass unnoticed, and may lead to important results.

Substitute for Gutta Percha.-Dr. Riddell, of India, in making experiments on the Muddar plant of India, (Asclepia gigantea) found that its milky juice, when dried, became tough and hard like Gutta Percha, and precisely analogous to it. It is charred by sulphuric acid, converted into a yellow resinous substance by nitric acid, and but little, or not at all, acted on by muriatic or acetic acid or alcohol. Spirits of turpentine dissolves it into a viscid glue, which, when taken between the thumb and finger, pressed together and thea separated, shows numberless minute threads, all which results exactly correspond with those of Gutta Percha. In hot water it becones plastic, and has been moulded into cups and vessels. It will also unite with the true Gutta Percha. The Muddar also produces an excellent fibre, useful in the place of hemp and flax. An acre of land cultivated with it would produce a large quantity of both fibre and juice. The poorest land suffices for its growth. A nearly similar substanec is procurable from the juice of the Euphorbia Tirucalli, only when it hardens afier boiling, it becomes britle. The subject is most important, as the demand for Gutta Percha is so certain quickly to exceed the supply of it that can be procured.

## THEFRIEND.

## TENTH MONTH $15,1853$.

## WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

During the summer session of this 1nstitution which closed on the 6th instant, the health of the scholars was so generally good, that out of two hundred, it was frequently the case that not one was absent from the meeting for worship. It was scldom necessary to call upon the physician, and he bas expressed the opinion that more sickness often prevails in some private families than has visited this large school in the past session. It is causo of gratitude to the Preserver of men thus to be
apared tho anxiety and afliction which are oceasioned by severe illness and death.

Some of the oldest and most experienced mem. bers of the committee expressed much satisfaction with the conduct and the proficiency of the pupils as exhibited during the recent examination. As is generally the case in the summer session, a large proportion of the children were small, and of course had not advanced so far in their studies as those of riper years, and who had been longer at school ; but in both the boys and girls' depurtmeats, the improvement of the pupils and their familiarity with the principles of the different aciences in which they were exnmined, showed the careof their teachers to ground them thoroughly in their studies.

In an institution where there is so large a number of children, differing in their natural dispositions, and in the habits produced by their domestic training, some difficulties in carrying out a uniform system of government must be expected occasionally to arise. These however are always found to yield to a judicious and prudent course of treatment. The duties of the teachers not only embrace instruction in the various branches of learning, but a proper system of discipline, firm but gentle and persuasive, by which the untoward will is curbed, the passions restrained, and the judgment is formed and regulated. Where children are calmly reasoned with, their imperfect or erroneous views informed and corrected, and by a kiod, open and confiding demeanor, their affections enlisted on the side of order and obedience to necessary regulations, the right authority of the teacher is as easily maintained as it is little felt. This is a most interesting and useful portion of the duties of a preceptor, and nothing so effectually prepares for the right discharge of th as the influence of religion on the nind, impressing it with a sense of its own fraily, and by its regulating and preserving power, giving it the mastery over itself. Those who, through submission to the yoke and cross of Christ, have been made conquerors over their own infirmities and evil propensities, are prepared to leel tor the waywardness and temptations which assail the youth ; and from the love they feel for the souls of those placed in their charge as well as for the blessed religion, which has done so much for them, will seek in this love to do all they ean toward aiding them to overcome their corrupt inclimations and passions, and the reward of such will be sure; far beyond any pecuniary compensation.

In consequence of the number of applicants for admission, exceeding the capacity of the accommodations, the superintendent and treasurer, we are informed, have been obliged to pustpone the reception of some of the later applicants.

The numerous improvements which have of late ycars been made, contributing largely to the comfort, health and convenience of the family, have belore been alluded to in our notices of this interesting acminary. Others are in contemplation which will probably be effected as the means to accomplish them are obtained. One of the most pressing nad desirable of these is the introduction of gas for the safe and effectual lighting of the house, especially the class rooms in which the children pursue their studies. The use of candles and lamps not only incurs greater risk of fire, but it is difficult to procure from them an adequate supply of clear light to prevent injury to the eyes from long continued application. From estimates made, it is probable that a sum not much exceeding three thousand dollars, would be sufficient to furnish the necessary apparatus for preparing the gas, and the pipes and burners for distributing it through the house. We hope the
lively interest which Friends continue to show in this important and valuable institution, may be considered as a guaranty, that the means for making this necessary improvement will not be withheld. We would suggest for consideration, whether it might not be well at an early day to open voluntary subscriptions for this object. The sum required is so moderate, and the object to be attained so useful, that we think it would be likely to meet with general favour and liberal support.

During a recent session of the Supreme Court of P'eonsylvania, held at Pittsburg, a case (The Commonwealth vs. Henry Omit) came before it on certiorari to Justice Kline, of Harrisburg ; involving the question of legality, in selling liquor by an innkeeper on the first day of the week.

From the return of the Justice it appears, that on the complaint made before him, on the 13th day of June, 1853 , he issued his warrant against the defendant returnable forthwith-tiat the same day, the defendant appearing, a bearing was had-and on proof heing made 'that on Sunday, the 12th day of Juae, 1853, the said Henry Unit did sell from his bar one glass of spirituous liquor to a person named Samuel J. Wright, a sojourner, temporary dweller, or traveller,' the Justice proceeded to convict him 'of having done and performed worldly employment or business on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, contrary to the Act of Gcueral Assembly of Pennsyivania, passed April 22d, 1794,' and thereupon adjudged him to pay a fine of four dollars and the costs."

The decision of the justice was based on the provisions of an Act passed in 1794, entitled, "An Acl for the prevention of vice and immorality, and of unlawful gaming, and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipation," the first section of which, prohibits any person from performing any worldly employment or business whatever on the first day of the week, works of charity and necessity only excepted, or engaging in any pastime or diversion, \&c.; and providing that nothing contained therein should be construed to prohibit the dressing of victuals in private families, or public houses for travellers, to prevent travelling, or the selling of milk or the necessaries of life within certain hours.
The defendant rested his ease on two propositions.
1 st . "That the sale of the liquor to Wright was not an offence against the act, because it came within the proviso."

2d. "That the Act is not applicable to persons licensed to keep an Inn or Tavern under the Act of 11 th of Third month, 1834, and its supple.

The defendant waived taking advantage of any other defect in the proceedings, and desired a decision upon the main question in the cause.

Alter an elaborate review and exposition of the law applicable to the case, the Court decided unauimously, "that licensed innkeepers have the right to sell liquor six days in the week, but that it is worldly employment or business within the prohibition of the Act of 1794, not a work of charity or neccssity, nor falling withio the pro. viso of the Act, and therefore nut lawful to be done on the first day of the week."

The judginent of the lower court was confirmed.

This is a most important and satisfaclory decision, from which there can be no appeal, and if carried out effectually, will do much to prevent the druaken brawls, the crime and degradation, which in many parts of this city, and the country also, are so conspicuous on the first day of the week. Intemperance is obviously on the increase amongst us, and tippling-houses have multiplied alarmingly within the last two or three years,
and we shall rejoice if the strong arm of the le is employed to hold them in cheek, if it be one day in the week.

## ITEMS OFNEWS.

By the Arabin steamship, from Liverpool, we be dewa from Europe to the 2 tith nit.
GREAT BRITAIN.-The rapid apread of the chole in England, bas created much alarm. Wheat and flo in good demand at advanced prices, and active inqu for ladian corn. Cotton heary,--little demand.
RCSSIA AND TURKEY.-The probability of a hetween these two Powera wns increasing.
SPAIN.-The ministry has been displaced, und a a Cabinet formed. Sartorious is 1'resident of the n Cabinct.
SOLTH AMERICA.- Politioal ontbreaks are cont anlly occurring in Bolivia. At Chinchas, the gue island, serious difficultics bave arisen between the o cers of a Peruvinn man-of-war, and the captains American vessels there. Oue American captnin w badly wounded.
CNITED STATES.-New York. A great fire has curred at Buffalo; about one hundred buildings oc sumed. A heavy gale prevailed on the 4 th and insts. on Lakes Erie and Michigan, doing much dama to the shipping.
Pennsylvania.-Philadelphia. Of 770 persons adm ted into the Moyamensing Honse of Industry during last fiseal year, 428 were natives of Ircland, 46 of En land, 28 of Scotland, 16 of Germany, a few of otl places named, 33 nnknown, leaving but 212 natives the United States. Deaths in Philadelphia last we 165. During the last year more than fifty thousa children were educated at the public day schools, a nearly eight thousand at the nigbt schools.
Louisiana.-New Orleabs. The fever still contin in a mitigated form, 42 deaths by it last week. It 1 not abated on the Mississippi river.
California.-Large amount of gold-dust shipped New Y̌ork. Jadian outbreaks have been quelled. M ing interests prosperous.

## RECEIPTS.

Receired from John Sheppard, Benj. Sheppard, a Margaret Miller, G., N. J., $\$ 2$ each, vol. 26 ; from W. Oliver, agent, Mass., for James Oliver, $\$ 2$, vol. 26, a V. Meader, $\S 2$, vol. 27 ; from Geo. Gilhert, Amos Co Mercy Cope, and Melissa Cope, Pa., $\$ 2$ each, vol. from S. Chadbourne, Canada West, $\$ 2$; from Je Hall, agent, $0 ., \$ 1$, and for David Binns, Jr., \$4, vo 26 and 27 .

List of Agents, page 16-Error corrected. Jesse H Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, in place of Nath P. Hall.

Died, on the 5th ult., at the residence of David $F$ berts, near Moorestown, N. J., Hope Bassett, a memt of Chester Monthly Meeting, in the 70th year of age.
-, after a short illness, on the 19th of last mon in the 76th year of her age, Reaeces, wife of Jose Evens, a member and elder of Upper Evesham Nont Meeting, N. J. The quiet, consistent, blameless life this dear Friend, strongly attached to her a large cir of friends, who sensibly teet the roid occasioned by removal ; they are consoled honever, with the belief, tl her lamp was replenished with oil, and a preparati mercifully granted her to enter in with the Bridegroo
on the 26 th of Ninth month last, in the 38 year of his age, Mahlon L. Lovett, a valued member Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends, Bucks county, $]$ Having a gift of the Gospel of Christ dispensed him, he was concerned to be watchful and circumsp. in life and conversation, that he might adorn the d trine he preached to others. Although we deeply f that his tamily and the church have sustained a loss this dispensation of unerring Wisdom, we have the cc solation to believe, that through aubmission to the bi tism of the Holy Ghost and fire, through nofeigned pentance towards God, and faith tor srd our Lord Jes Christ, and by watchfulneas unto prayer, his apirit $\quad$. sanctified and prepared to be gathered with the just all generations, to sing the song of Moses the serv! of God, and the song of the Lamb, which none can si but those who are redeemed from the earth.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut streel

# THE $\mathbb{F R I E N D}$. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

e two dollare per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments recelved by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
No. 50 north pourti street, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
ge to any part of PennsyIvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in , six and a-half cents.

For "The F'nend."

## JOHN KNOX,

(Continued from page 34.)
however, matters went on growing worse rse, till the Darnley marriage, the culmipoint of Mary's career. Hitherto, as if hantment, she had succeeded in everything she had attempted. The north of Engas all at her devotion; with her own subor will had become all but omnipotent. rk party among the commons were firm themselves; but the statesmen and the en had deserted their cause, and they were reparing to endure a persecution which ould be unable to resist. The Earl of $r$, whose eyes at last were opened, knowing arnley had been chosen by his sister as a to an invasion of England, had opposed urriage with all his power; and well it have been for her if she had listened to But Murray utterly failed. He called on party to support him, but it was all gone en in pieces by his own weakness, and by faults; and he had to fly for his life over ders.
e Darnley marriage, however, which ap. so full of promise, was the one irretrievable hich ruined everything, and we can easily tand how it came to be so. Mary married olitical object, but she had overcalculated wers of endurance, and though she must known Daraley to be a fool, she had not d on his being an unmanageable one. ald have been passive in her hands-if he have had the discretion not to see her vices, ould have been contented with so much as she was pleased to show him-all would rone well; but he was foolish enough to read revenge his disgrace, and then to implore forgive him for having revenged it; and gh her anger might have spared him, her apt could not. There is no occasion for us er again upon that story. It is enough that, brought her cause to the very crisis of s by a skill and perseverance without parn history, she flung it away with as unexd a recklessness, and, instead of being the sful champion of her faith, she became its lour and its shame.
the time of the murder, and during the is which followed it, Knox was in England; urned, however, immediately on the flight hwell, and was one of the council which sat ermine what should be done with the queen. been repeatedly stated that, in the course
which was ultimately taken, the lords violated promises which they made to her before her surrender; but there is no reason for thinking so. The condition of a more lenient treatment was a definite eagagement to abandon her husband; and, so far from consenting to abandon bim, she declared to the last that 'she would follow him in a linen kirtle round the world.' But if the imprisonment at Lochleven appears to some amiable persons so inhuman and so barbarous, there was a party who regarded that measure as culpable leniency. Knox, with the ministers of the kirk, demanded that she should be brought to an open trial, and that, il' she were found guilty of her husband's murder, she should be punished as any private person would be who committed the same crime. We have found hitherto that when there was a difference of opinion between him and the other statesmen, the event appeared to show that he, and not they, had been right;-right in the plain, common-sense, human view;-and the same continues to hold on the present occasion.
"We are most of us agreed that the enormity of crimes increases in the ratio of the rank of the offender; that when persons, whom the commonwealth has intrusted with station and power, commit murder and adultery, their guilt is as much greater in itself, as the injury to society is greater from the effects of their example. But to acknowledge this in words, and yet to say that, when sovereigns are the offenders, sovereigns must be left to God, and may not be punished by man, is equivalent to claiming for them exemption from punishment altogether, and, in fact, to denying the divine government of the world. God does not work miracles to punish sinners ; he punishes the sins of men by the hands of mon. It is the law of the earth, as the whole human history from the beginning of time witnesses. Not the sovereign prince or princes, but the law of Almighty God is supreme in this world; and wherever God gives the power to execute it, we may be suro that it is His will that those who hold the power are to use it. If there is to be mercy anywhere for offenders, if any human beings at alf are to be exempted lrom penalties, the exceptions are to be looked for at the other extreme of the scale, among the poor and the ignorant, who have never had means of knowing better."
"Vengeance fell, at last, on all who were concerned in that accursed business. Bulhwell died mad in a forejgn prison; the Archbishop of St. Andrews was hanged; Maitland uscaped the exe. cutioner by poison; and Mary herself was still more steraly punished, by being allowed to go on, heaping crime on crime, till she, too, ended on the scaffold. But insteat of accusing Knox of forocity and hardness of heart, we will rather say that he only, and those who felt with him and followed him, understood what was required alike by the majesty of justice and the rcal interests ot the world.
"The worst, however, was now over: the cause of the Catholics was disgraced beyond recovery : the queen was dethroned and powerless; and the reformers were once more able to go forward with their work. Even so, they were obliged to
content themselves with less than they desired; possibly they had been over sanguine from the first, and had persuaded themselves that more fruit might be gathered out of man's nature, than man's nature had been found capable of yielding; but it seemed as if the queen had flung a spell over the country from which, even after she was gone, it could not recover. Her name, as long as she was alive, was a rallying cry for disaffec. tion, and those who were proof against temptation from her, took little pains to resist temptation from their own selfishness. The Earl of Morton, one of the most conspicuous professors of Protestantisın, disgraced it with his profligacy; and many more disgraced it by their avarice. 'The abbey lands were 100 little for their large digestions. The office of bishops had been abolish d in the ehurch, but the maintenance of them, as an iastitution, was eonvenient for personal purposes; the noble lords nominating some friend or kinsman to the sees as they fell vacant, who, without duties and without ordination, received the revenues and paid them over to their patrons, accepting such salary in return as was considered sulficient for their discreditable service.
"Yet, if there was shadow there was more sunshine, and quite enough to make Knox's heart glad at last. 'The Earl of Murray was invited by the estates to undertake the regency; and this itself is a proof that they were souod at heart, for without doubt he was the best and the ablest man among them. The illegitimate son of James the Fifth, whatever virtue was left in the Stuart blood, had been given to him to compensate for his share in it, and while he was very young he had drawn the attention of the French and English courts, as a person of note and promise.
"After remaining loyal as long as loyalty was possible to the qreen-mother, he attached himself, is we saw, to John Kinox, and bucame the most powerful leader of the Reformation. Bribes and threats were made use of to detach him from it, but equally without eflect; even a cardinal's red hat was offered him by Catherine if he would sell his soul lor it. But for sueh a distinction he had as little ambition as Knox himself could have had, and his only mistuke arose from a cause for which we can scarcely blame his understanding, while it showed the nobleness of his heart; he believed tou well, and he hoped too much of his father's daughter, and his affection for her made him blind. Fur her he quarrelled with his best fricnds ; he defended her inass, and was for years her truest and most laithful servant ; and she rewarded his affection with hatred, and his fidelity with plots for his murder. Whatever uprightness was seen in the first years of her administration was his work, for which she littlo thanked him; and the scotch people, even while they deplored the position in which he had placed himself, yet could not reluse him their love for it. When he saw at lust the course to which she had surrendered herself, he withdrew in shame from the court ; he had no share in her deposition; he left Scotland after the murder, only returning to it when he was invited to tako upon himself the regency and the guardianship of his nephew; and he came back saddened into a truer knowledge of
mankind, and a delermintion to do his duty, bly of the hirk, to brave the slorm, and again to arise to bless us, and we shall know the langua
cost him what is would. Ile could be no stran- conquer in it. Ile had been required to pray for ger to whint the world would say of him. He knew the quete. that those who had iried nlrendy to murder him, would make their plots surer, nind their dngegers q sharper now-but he dared it all, and the bappiest I three years that scotlnad had known were those of his government. The thieves of the liorder a were held down; the barons were awed or coereed into respeet for property and life, and the memory of these golten years lived long in the admiring regret of less favoured times."
"It is not a litule touching to find that Kinox, when the country was at last in the right hands, thought now of leaving it, and of going buck to end his days in peace at Gieneva. IIe had fought the fight, he had finished the work which was given to him to do; it was imperfeet, but with the given materials, more could not be done; and as it had been by no choosing of bis own that so great a part had fallen to him, so now when it seemed played out, and his presence no longer necessary, he would gladly surrender a position in itself so little welcome to him.
"' Ged comfort that little flock,' he wrote, about this time, 'among whom I lived with quietness of conscience, and contentment of heart; and amongst whom I would be content to end my days, if so it might stand with God's good pleasure. For seeing it hath pleased His Majesty nbove all men's expectation to prosper the work, for the performing whereof I left that company, I would even as gladly return to them, as ever I was glad to be delivered from the rage of mine enemies.?
"Surely we should put away our notion of the ferocious fanatic with the utmest speed. The heart of Knox was full of loving and tender affections. He could not, as he said himseli; 'bear to see his own bairns greet when his hand chastised them.'
"If he had then gone back to Geneva, and heard no more of Scotland; or if he had died at the time at which he thought of geing, be might have passed away, like Simeon, with a Nunc dimittis Domine, believing that the salvation of his country was really come. So, however, it was not to be. l'our more years were still before him : years of fresh sorrows, crimes, and calamities. His place, to the last, was in the battle, and he was to die upon the field; and if rest was in store for him, he was to find it elsewhere, and not in the thing which we call life. . . . The why and the how is all mystery. Our business is with the fact as we find it, which wise men accept nobly, and do not quarrel with it."
"In 1570, he was struck with paralysis; he recovered partially, and lived for two more years, but they were years so deplorable that even his heart grew weary and sick within him, and lie longed to be gone out of the world. As before, he was the one centre of life round which the ever-flagging energies of the Protestants rallied; but by the necessity of the time, whiel could not be resisted, the lead of tho party fell to one or other of the great noblemen who were small credit to it, and who were following worldly objects under a mask of sanctity. The first regent who succeeded Murray was Darnley's father, the Earl of Lenox; then he too was murdered, and the Enrl of Morton, with their tulchan bishops; the country tearing itself in pieces, and they unwilling to commit themselves to peremptory action, lest Elizabeth (as they expected that she would) should restore Mary, and if they had gone too far in opposition to her they might find it impossible to obtain their pardon. Once more, in this distracted time, Kiex stood out alone, broken with age and sicliness, and deserted even by the assem.
'I pray not for her as queen,' he said, 'for queen to me she is not; and 1 am not a man of lnw that hins roy tongue to sell for silver or the favour of the world. And for what I have spoke against the ndultery and tho murder, when 1 am taught by God's word that the reproof of sin is an evil thing, I shall do as God's word commands me. But unto that time, which will not be till the morn alter doomsday, and not then, I hold the sentence given by God to his prophets Jeremy and lizekiel, to stand for a perpetual law, which, with God's assistance, I follow to my life's end.'
(Conclusion next weel.)

For "The Frimend."

## A Few Words of Christian Counsel to the Elect seed of God.

Dear and tender Friends,-My spirit tenderly salutes you in the love of the Gospel, with living desires that you may be preserved in this day of trial ; and with concern for the honour and prosperity of Truth. May none faint in the day of adversity, although their strength may be small. Look not int the strength of the enemy, and in all your meetings, and at all times, wait upon Christ Jesus the Lord, who by his light, will give you to see through all wrong spirits, that are got up in this day. Although the enemy vaunt himself with "great swelling words," yet heed him no: ; mind the "Light," for that is over him ; but take care that be draws you not away from that, from Christ: wait in the patience, for the faith which gives the victory over all false and contrary spirits, for they are all bounded by him, and his power is the same now as formerly; "Hitherto shalt thou come and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." But oh! flee not. Thou canst not flee from the enemy, only as thou comes to the Light, and waits and abides there; for there Satan dares not come. Our warfare is not carnal, but with the powers of darkness and spiritual wickedness in high places. But first, dear Friends, let us experience and know the conquest of the enemy in ourselves. Are we delivered from all captivity? Are we brought out of Babylonish captivity, into the glorious freedom of the sons and daughters of Zion? Is every thought brought in subjection to Christ? For this we must know belore we can labour to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, even as under the Jewish dispensation, the true Israel wept and cried in Babylon; they longed, they prayed, they frasted for their deliverance, and in due time the Lord delivered them, and their deliverance was wonderful. If we are rightly concerned, the Lord will in due time deliver us from all captivity, both inward and outward. Let us remember those Jews, their degradation, the power of their conquerors, the desolation of Zion, the strength of Babylon, how their enemies scorned them-what will these feeble Jews do?-but He who suffered them to go into enptivity for their sins, for their departure frem him, had now been entreated, and was set to deliver them. He who has the hearts of all men in his hands, and can turn them as the rivers are turned, the Lord God Almighty was set to deliver them, and no power could hinder it ; they were redeemed, and the Lord only had the praise. Say no more, strangers have deveured our heritage, the fexes walk upon Zion; but let us rather say, we have sinned against the Lord, and he has brought this evil upon us. Let us entreat the Lord that he may have mercy upon us; and as we are sufficiently bowed belore him, he will
of the psalmist fulfilled: "The time to fave Zion, the set lime is come, for her servants ta pleasure in ber stomes, nad favour the dust the of." Oh! then may we be willing to be given as unto death, for the cause of Christ; may esteem all reproach as good for us, and cot nothing too hard to bear tor his sake. Show same devotedness ns was shown of old, even Esther, who when about to undertake for the liverance of her people, snid, "I will go, and i purish, I perish." But let none turn away ; none say there is no hope, the enemy is strong, too subtle, too numerous. Ah! this is wl he wants; to frighten, to dismay; but let us it in the Lord; his power is over all; "He is God and be will save us."

In the love of the Lord,
Canada West, Tenth month, 1853.
S. C.
For " The Frlend

EFFECTS OF LIGHT.
We have often had occasion to remark the p tinacity with which many of the notable housewis in this city, exclude the light of the sun from th dwellings. If you enter them at noonday, es cially in warm weather, you are obliged to gro your way, almost as carefully as if you we threading some subterranean passage, and w the present fashion of having the furniture stre all over the parlour, you run no little risk stumbling over a chair or a table, and perho breaking a leg or an arm. Remonstrance agai this absurd practice, is met with the plea of da age to the colour of the carpet, from the adm sion of light, the reflection apparently never curring, that if the direct rays of the sun produ so sensible an effeet upon inorganic matter, th influence on the physical system must probab be equally active for good or evil. We do 1 think it needful for healthfulness to admit a flood of light into our rooms during the whole da but we have long been convinced that the gloot semi-darkness in which many of our over-n citizens have their homes involved, contriby not a little to the necessity for employing a pl sician; and it is quite possible that the sick etiolated aspect of many young females w spend most of their time at home, arises from th being rarely brought under the influence of bright beams of the sun. The exclusion of lif predisposes the system to scrofulous affectio and is sure to blanch the skin and deteriorate blood.

Dr. Moore, the celebrated metaphysician, th speaks of light on body and mind:-"A tadp confined in darkness would never become a fry and an infant deprived of heaven and free lis, will only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead beautiful and reasonable being. Hence in deep, dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss ${ }^{4}$ lois, where the direct sunshine never reaches, hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the travell It is a strange, melancholy idiocy. Many c zens are incapable of any articulate speech ; st are deaf, some labour under all these privatio and all are misshapen in almost every part off body. I believe there is, in all places, a marl difference in the healthiness of houses, accord to their aspeet with the sun, and those are def edly the healthiest, other things being equal
which all the rooms are, during some part of day, fully exposed to direct light. Epiden attack inhabitants on the shady side of street, and totally exempt those on the of
dinfluence is often thus partial in its la-

## Fur "The Frimen."

## Original Lellers on Literary Subjects.

No. 3.
. . After the colleetion of letters made by ca Warner, menioned in my last, I read rarto volumes of the correspondence of the Clarendon and Rochester. These letters Ill, or nearly all, on politics,-and explainny circumstances of national importance. throw some light apon the labours of Wilenn, and Robert Barclay, in the Court of ames II., for the general good, yet there are ssages in them to quote,-ibe letters being rarratives of facts, dry and historical.
se volumes having been examined, I next p two quarto volumes of the letters of Elizaarter and Caroline Talbot Before characg these, I will sate that I have since read ctavo volumes of Elizabeth Carter's letters abeth Montague, and four octavo volumes e written by Elizabeth Montague, many of were addressed to Elizabeth Carter. These vomen were among the best letter writers $r$ time, and that time embraced a William The letters in these volumes are genexeeedingly lively and spirited, giving elear ngible impressions of the things and events red, be they pleasant adventures, romantic $y$, religious thoughts, metaphysical specuor fancy dresses.
abeth Carter was a very learned woman, very busy, active one in every department Whether sle was corresponding with the on the meaning of Greek passages,of fashionable foppery,-the excitement esses of ball-rooms, - the composition of or the knitting of stockings,-she seems at home, always understanding practically ject of which she treats. She was a great of languages, ancient and modern, and in owledge of Greek and Latin, had few suin England. She taught her younger ; qualifying him at home for college; -and rough had been the instruction she gave at when he had passed through an examiby the professors, they were greally pleasthis proficiency, and inquired under what he had studied. They declared that no ad ever entered Oxford more completely d than he. Elizabeth Carter translated us, wrote many poems, furnished two num. the Rambler, and was engaged in various iterary performances. In short, she was an of high standing among the literati of As a natural consequence, perhaps, of king her brain, she had very frequent of headache, and was generally obliged a day or two of every week in bed. She great walker,-and in her letters gives some musing, and many animated deseriptions of "g" seven, ten, and even sixteen miles at a ior business, pleasure, or mere exereise.
e of her letters in these volumes are ductions of youth, written before ' wisdon' aght her to curb an exuterant lancy, moer humour, or reduce the more laboured ts and deeper movements of her intellect, to lit touches and brief expressions suitable to tolary style. The letters, however, wheritten in youth, in maturity, or in her old e very pleasant and readable. A tendency ggerate feelings, and slightly to caricature o make them more striking, is perhaps, nally apparent, especially in those written
when young. Many passages in her letters are amusingly descriptive,-and many setting forth her feelings and thoughts, contain sentiments so just, and so happily expressed, that a volume of pleasant and valuable reading might be extracted from them.

The letters of Catharine Talbot indicate a mind aetive, literary, and withal guided by good, sound, moral and religious principle. She appears to have been well aequainted with some of the modern languages, and slightly so with the Latin, but was not like her friend and correspondent Elizabeth Carter, familiar with the Greek. She was of a very weakly frame, and in middle age was taken by death from a large circle of mourning friends. She published nothing, but after her death, her friend Elizabeth Carter, edited her literary remains, of which many have been sold. Her "Reflections on every day of the Week," has had a very wide circulation among religious readers, and it continues to this day to be in demand.

Elizabeth Montague, the friend of Carter and Talbot, was in some respects very much like them. She was literary,-she was a good letter-writer,she was animated in spirit, though fragile in body, and mingled in the same circle in life as they did. Her husband $\rightarrow$ the other two were never married-was a member of Parliament, and a man of wealth and political influence, -and she had every outward comfort which money can command; yet the loss of her only child, a fine hearty boy of two years old, carried off suddenly by convulsions arising from cutting his teeth, and the death of many of her beloved friends, gave her sad token that sorrow is the lot of mortality. Under her trials, she bore up wonderfully, and her letters at times still continued to contain many bright things. She wrote three of the Dialogues of the Dead, published in Lord Lytteton's work bearing that name, and I think they are among the best in the collection. Great praise is bestowed on her conversational powers, by her cotemporaries.

These three women in their letters sometimes elaborate sentiments too much, and sometimes they labour at being vivacious and witty. Yet leaving out all passages marked by these defects, and all those which treat of such trivial things as dresses and fashions, there is much left worth reading. Although the letters describe with animation the scenes of fashionable folly in which they mingled, yet they always display a strong leeling of respect and reverence for Christianity, and contain many passages enforcing sound morality, religious feeling and Christian trulh. Their lives, according to the testimony of those who bust knew them, were adorned with many virlues; and when the close came, the end to each of them was crowned with the Christian's hope.

I send thee but one extract from these letters, and that was not made lor any peculiar merit it possessed, but because of the information it contains touching a member of our Society, and one who is to the readers of Samuel Fothergill's letters, an old friend-Ann Fothergill. The letter from which it was taken, was written by Elizar beth Carter, from Deal, and was dated Teuth month zylh, 1776. She says, "Dr. Fothergill has sent his sister here to bathe; slee is as absolute a Quaker as himself, but I think less stifl;and a very sensible woman. She drank tea with me yesterday, and expressed herself much pleased to see 'friend Carter again after the distance ol twenty-five years;' since which, she in the stillness of Quakerism, does not took a day older, whilst I amongst the bustle of this worky-dayworld, am advanced half a century."

The Ietters give much insight into the literature of the ane, and many imteresting incidents conncted with the then living authors are recorded. The writers of the letters tell us of meeting and mingling in soeial intercourse with persons with whom as authors, we are well acquainted; and it is pleasant to peep at people of whom we have read much, in their every-day dress, as they appeared to those amongst whom they were moving, acting, and speaking. We have scen them, in a certain sense, in their writings, but then they were dressed in their best, and often wore a mask;-but as described in the letters, they are without artificial attire, moving about free and easy in soeial life. Here we may see Edward Young, lively and mirthful, and altogether different from the melancholy, sorrow-loving man, which I fancy every reader of the Night Thoughts, has pietured him in his imagination.

The next volumes I examined were two quartos, containing the letters of David Garrick. There was not much in them to attract attention, yet I made one extract, which I will send thee. Thou read, I believe, the letter I wrote to R., giving an account of the Shakespeare Jubilee, at Stratiord, on the Avon, in answer to a letter from her, requesting an explanation of a passage in Cowper's Task, about the mulberry tree. It so, thou wilt remember that this fête was got up by Garrick, stimalated thereto by receiving the Freedom of the Borough of Stratiord, enclosed in a box made of the wood of a mulberry tree, said to have been planted by Shakespeare. Garrick wrote an Ode to be recited on the occasion, and intended that a jubilee in honour of Shakespeare should be renewed yearly at that place,--but the various unpleasant things connected with the first celebration, prevented any repetition of the folly. Heavy rains attended,-provisions and other necessaries failed,-the tavern-keepers charged enormous prices for everything furnished, and a multitude of minor discomforts beset the immense crowd who bad gathered at Stratford to witness it. Sarauel Foote, who was one of the most punning men England has ever produced, draws a ludicrous, and yet foreible picture of this great failure. He says, "A jubilee is a public invitation, circulated by puffing, to go post without horses, to a borough without representatives, governed by a mayor and aldermen who are not magistrates; to celcbrate a poet whose owa works have made him immortal, by an ode without poctry, music without melody, dinners without victuals, and lodgings without beds; a masquerade where half the people are barelaced, a horse-race up to the knees in water, fireworks extinguished as soon as lighted, and a gingerbread amphitheatre, which like a house ol cards, tumbled to pieces as soon as it was finished."

From Garrick's letters, I turned to a volume of a far different kind, containing the currespondence of Willian Jones, the learned man,-the great master of oriental hterature. His letters are well written, and display a true love for civil liberty, and the preservaton of human rights. In skimmug over these, I was particularly pleased with a letter to Lord Althorpe. It describes all experiment performed on an electrical eel, by a man named Walsh, who wished to prove that certain eels possess a sixth sense, which enables thern to appreciate an electrical current. The ed was placed in a trough containing water, into which two wires were inserted, the other ends oi which were placed in glasses on a distant table. The eet took no notice of the wires, whulst the glasses on the table were not connected, but no sooner did a metallic instrument join them, or, in other words, complete the electric cu ram, H.an the fish giving
a sudden start, would swim instantly to the wires. This letler was written about the close of 1776 , when the willulness of King Goorge III., and his ministers, had incensed tho bierec-spirited zealots for freedon in America so much, that they had taken up arms nuld declareit themselves indejendent. Willam Jones was in favour of the Americans, ond nppears to have had no cuntidence in the king's advisers to tho warlike measures pursued. In the letter atier giving a detail of the experiment on the vel, he calls such things "pleas:mt amusements," and olyjects of a " just curiosity," und then adels, "Belicve me, my dear lord, it is not by electrical esperiments, nor by Irinugular instruments, nor by cunductors of wirc, hat we shall be able to nivert the black storm which hangs over us. Let you and I, therefore, be philosophers now and then, but citizens always; let us sometimes observe with eagerness the sntellics of Jupiter, but let us incessantly watch the satellites of the king."

After giving a bricf investigation of Willinm Jones's letters, I took up a volume written by a woman named Velany, who was a friend of Carter, Talbot, and Montague, alihough much their semior. These letters are filled with pleasant gossip of no value, about her interviews with the royal lamily; the queen's kindness, and the king's courtesy and respect lor her years.

Selected for "The Finend."
1 thank thee Father that 1 live!
1 thank thee for these gitts of thine-
For bending shies of beavenly blue,
And stars divine;
For this green earth, where wild sweet airs Like torest spirits joyons stray-
For winding stream, and trees, nnd flowers, Beside its way.
But more I thank thee for true hearts That bear sweet gifts of love to me, Hhom mine ctifolels, and focls that this

Is lowe of Thee.
Warm from the spirit spreads nround
An ntmosplere-serene-divine-
Magnetical, like golden haze
Encireling mine.
To-day I bless Thee most for power-
It draws me, Father, nearest Thee-.
To tove all Thue e'en thongh they give
Sis luve to me.
In stillness deep I walk a land
Where spirit furms my footsteps greet,
And beanteous thonghts, an nnget band
Chant low nod sweel.
Drear hours I know will darkly come,
Like spring-time days of cload nal rain,
But thas must hearts like wintry tields
Grow green again.
I thank Thee Father, that I live I
Though wailings fill this earth of Thine,
To suther with thy sullering ones
Is joy divine!
For even I, so weak and poor,
Bay bear some words ol life from Thee,
A beam of hope nay reach some heart
Even through me.

## THE STRAYED LAMB.

A giddy lamb one afternuon Ulat from the fold departed;
The tender shepheted miseed it soon, And sought it broken-hearted.
Not all the flock that shared his love, Could rom the search delay him;
Nor elonds of milnight darkness move, Nor fear of sulfering stay him.
But night and dny he went his way, In sorrow till he fonnd it;
And when he saw it rainting lie, Ile clasped his arms around it.

A ad closely sheltered in his breast, From esery ill to save it ;
He brought it to his home of rest, And pitied and forgave it.
And so the Saviour will forgive The litide onese that fear him; Their pinins renove, their sins forgive, And draw them gently near him:
Bless white they tive, nnd when they die, When soul and body sever, Conduct them to his liome on high, To dwell with him forever.

## A soar throlgil the ilealis.

Sir W. Herschell has penctrated to the limits of the Milky Way, and sent his almost illimitable sounding-line far beyond into the vast abyss ol space, boundless and unfathomable. And do you inquire the depth of this stupendous stratum of stars? The noswer may be given, since we have The unit of measure in the distance of stars of the first magnitude. Light, with its amazing velocity, requires ten years to come to us from the nearest fixed slars; and yet Sir William Herschell concluded, from the examinations he had been able In make, that in some places the depth of the Wilky Way was such, that no less than five hundred stars were ranned one behind the other in a line, each separated from th: other by a distance equal to that which divides our sun from the nearest fixed star; so that, for light to sweep across the diameter of this vast congeries of stars, would require a period of a thousand years, at the rate of $12,000,000$ of miles in every minute of time!

The countless millions of stars composing the Milky Way appear to be arranged in the form of a flat zone or ring, or rather stratum, of irregular shape. Its cxtent is so greal as properly to form a universe of itself. If $1 t$ were possible, to-night, to wing our flight to any one of the bright stars which blaze around us, sweeping away from our own system, until planet after planet fades in the distance, and finally the sun itself shrinks into a mere star, alighting on a strange world that circles round n new and magnificent sun, which has grown and expanded in our sight, until it blazes whh a glury equal to that of our own-bere let us pause, and louk out upon the starry heavens which would, after such a flight, surround us.

We have passed over sisty millions of millions of miles. We have reached a new system of worlds revolving about another sun; and from this remute point we have a right to expect a new heavens, as well as a new earth on which we stand. But, no. Lilt up your eyes, and lo! the old lamiliar colstellitions are all there. Yonder blazes Orion, with its rich and gorgeous belt; there comes Arcturus; and yonder the Norihern Bear circles his ecascless journey round the pole. All is unchanged, and the mighty distance over which we have passed, is but the thousandth part of the entire dianeter of this grand cluster of suns and systoms; and, although we have swept from our sun to the nearest lised star, and have travelled a distance which light itself cannot traverse in less than ten years, yet the change wrought by this mighty journey, in the appearance of the heavens, is no greater than wuuld be produced in the relalive positions of the persons composing an audience to a person near its centre, who should change his scat with his immediate neighbourl

Such, then, is the scale on which the starry heavens are built. If, in examining the magnificent orbits of the remoler planets, and in tracing the interminable carcer of some of the far-sweep-
ing comets, we leared there might not be room f the accomplishment of their vast orbits, our fea are now it an end. There is no josiling here no intertierence, no perturbation of the planets one system by the suns of another. Each is is lated and independent, filling the regions of spar assigned, and, whithin its own limits, holding its appointed movements.

Thus lar we have spoken only of the Milh Way, In case it be possible to pierce its bou daries, rand pass through into the rugions space which lic beyond, the inquiry arises, wh meets the vision there? whal lies beyond the mighty limits? Does creation cease with, it one great cluster? and is all blank beyond buundary?

Here again the telescope has given us an a swer. When we shall have travelled outwa from our own sun, and passed in a straight li Irom star to star, until we shall have left behi us, in grand perspective, $n$ series of five hundr suns, we then stand on the confines of our ow great cluster of stars. All behind blazes with t! light of countless orbs, scattered in wild magni cence, while all before us is deep, impenetrab unbroken darkness. No glance of human visi can pierce the dark profound.

But summoning the telescope to our aid, let porsue our mighty journey through space; for the distance we are just able to discern a fai baze of light, a minute luminous cloud whi comes up to meet us, and towards this object will urge our flight. We leave the shining $m$ tions of our own great cluster far behind. stars are slorinking and fading; its dimensio are contracling, It once filled the whole heaver and now its myriads of blazing orbs could alme be grasped with a single hand. But now lo torward. A new universe, of astonishing gra deur, bursts on the sight. The cloud of light $h$ swelled nud expanded, and its millions of suns no fill the whole heavens.

We bave reached the cluslering of ten millio of stars. Look to the right-there is no limi look to the left-there is no end. Above, belo sun rises upon sun, and system on system, endless and immensurable perspeclive. Here is new universe, as marnificent, as glorious as o own; a new Milky Way, whose vast diameter $t$ flashing light would nol cross in n thousand yean Nor is this a solitary object. Go out on a cle cold winter night, and reckon the stars whit strew the heavens, and count their number; at lor every single orb thus visible to the naked ey the telcscope reveals n universe, far sunk in $t$ depths of space, and scattered with vast prolusi over the entire surlace of the heavens.

If there be anything which can lead the mi upward to the Omnipotent Ruler of the Univen and give to it no approximate knowledge of । incomprehensible attributes, it is to be lound the grandeur and beauty ol his works.

If you would know his glory, examine the $i$ lerminable range of suns and systems whi crowd the Milky Way. Multiply the hundr millions of stars which belong to our own "isla universe," by the thousands of those astral sy tems that exist in space within the range of hum vision, and then you may lorm some iden of 1 infinitude of his kingdom; for lo! these are t a part of his ways. Examine the scale on whi the universe is built. Comprehend, if you cel the vast dimensions of our sun. Stretch outwa through his system, from planet to planet, a circumscribe the whole within the immense cumference of Neptune's orbit. This is but single unit out of the myriads of similar systen Take the wings of light, and flash with impetuc
day and night, and month and year, till shall wear away, and middle nge is gone, re extremsst limit of human life has been ed; count at every pulse, and at each, speed ur way a hundred thousand miles; and a hundred years have rolled by, look out vehold! the thronging millions of blazing re still around you, each separated from her by such a distance that, in this journey entury, you have only left half a score beyou.
uld you gather some idea of the eternity f God's existence, go to the astronomer, id him lead you with him in one of his through space; and, as he sweeps outward object to object, from universe to universe, aber that the light from those filmy stains deep pure blue of heaven, now falling on eye, has been traversing space for a million rs.
uld you gather some knowledge of the omnce of God, weigh the earth on which we then count the millions of its inhabitants ave come and gone for the last six thousand
Unite their streng'h into one arm, and ; power in an effort to move this earth. It not stir it a single foot in a thousand years; et, under the omnipotent hand of God, not ate passes that it does not fly far more than sand miles. But this is a mere atom-an ificant point among his innumerable worlds. s bidding, every planet, and satellite, and , and the sun itself, fly onward in their ted courses. His single arm guides the as of sweeping suns, and around his throne ; the great constellation of unnumbered ses.
uld you comprehend the idea of the omnie of God, remember that the highest pinnaknowledge reached by the whole human by the combined efforts of its brightest ins, has enabled the astronomer to compute ximately the perturbations of the planetary

He has predicted, roughly, the return fa score of comets. But God has comthe mutual perturbations of millions of suns lanets, and comets, and worlds, without er , through the ages that äre passed, and hout the ages which are yet to come, not kimately, but with perfect and absolute pre-
uld you gain some idea of the wisdom of look to the admirable adjustments of the ficent retinue of planets and satellites which around the sun. Every globe has beeo ed and poised, every orbit has been meaand bent to its beautiful form. All is ing; but the laws fixed by the wisdom of though they permit the rocking to and fro system, never introduce disorder, or lead truction. All is perfect and harmonious; c music of the spheres that burn and roll d our sun is echoed by that of ten millions ving worlds, that sing and shine around the suns that reign above.-Muchell's Planeind Stellar Worlls.
th for Parents.-Dr. Duff, a man of emipractical wisdom, as well as of eminent says:
am prepared from experience to say, that in ases out of ten the hoards of accumulated y given to children, by whom they were earned, and who acquired no habits of in. , or thrift, or laboriousness, prove, in point $t$, rather a curse than a blessing. I am red to substantiate that, as a matter of fact, erely from my own knowledge of the sub.
ject, but from the statements of men who have was to be distributed, Samuel thas wrote to the been of watchful and observant habits, cultivated justices:
not only in Great Britain, but in America. But it is a melancholy fact, that parents know so little of the mass of misery they are accumulating for their children, in heaping up these hoards for them; little do they think how big with misery these hoards are."
Let parents think of this solemn truth, and do good with their wealth, instead of treasuring it up for their children.

## For "The Friend."

## a family of fatia.

or a brief accoent of samel watson, his wife, and some of their cilildren.

## (Contunued from page ${ }^{37}$.)

It would appear from the ages of some of their children, that about the year 1665 or 1666 , Samuel Watson married Mary Monk, widow of Thomas Monk, of South Livertonhall, in Notting. hamshire. Mary Monk had one child, Elizabeth, by her first husband, who was born in the year 1662 , or early in 1663 . Of this child, her faithful dedication in early life, and triumphant close, we shall hear more hereafter.
Samuel Watson had made, doubtless under Divine direction, a good choice in his wife. She was, he testifies, a " dear cempanion, and fellow. labourer in the Gospel of life and salvation." Again he says, she was "given by the great God of heaven and earth to be a yoke-fellow to me, not only in body, but in spirit. Though she was attended by and afllicted with many infirmities of body, yet great has been our travails and exercises in spirit together, in prayer and supplication to God, who hath fitted and prepared our hearts with prayers and thanksgiving to offer up to him as incense upon his holy altar. He hath helped us through many tribulations, and shed abroad his love in our hearts, and made us livingly to partake together of the springs of life and salvation. He kept us in true unity of spirit, as heirs of the same grace, so that our prayers were not hindered. With Jacob, we came often to know a wrestling in our inward man, and a prevailing with God for a blessing."
She does not appear to have travelled much in the work of the ministry, and doubtless her lot was east properly much at home,-having a lamily of several children, the care of which during her husband's imprisonments and travels, must have devolved upon her.
One of the acts of oppression he was called on to endure, Samuel says, was "for being at three meetings of the people of God, and bearing my testimony in a measure of the Spirit of Truth,at Eldreth, on the 12th of Fourth month, 1670, in toy own house next First-day atter, and at Settle in the burying-plice, the next First-day." For this " and not any thing else," " the justices throngh instigation of the informers, granted three warrants for the seizing my goods, and cattle, having laid a fine upon me of $£ 120$ for those three meetings. The officers they appointed, came in one day, and took away most of my cattle, to the value of $£ 150$. The time when they executed this bad work, was on the last day of the lourth month, 1670 ."

Samuel continues his account: "Afier they had made seizure, some of my neighbours, I sup. pose in favour to me, though without my know. ledge, ondertook to pay the money; accordingly they made sale of the cattle, and distributed the money to the persons concerned. It is probable they did it with a good design, lest they should
"To that in your consciences I speak. Tluis money which you take from me, the very letter of the law concerning that which is called the first offence, does not empowcr, if I had right done, as I pleaded with you. But if you will not hear man, the righteous God will plead with you, and call you to an account for these things,- even lor taking away the right from the poor and innocent of my people, saith the Lord. Ileavy will these things be upon you if you encourage these instigators and actors of these wicked works. Consider, and commune with your own hearts, and weigh things deeply, and see whether or no the prophecy of Jeremiah be not fulfilled in these days?"'Jeremiah v. 28-31. "They are waxen fat, they shine: yea, they overpass the deeds of the wicked; they judge not the cause, the cause of the fatherless, yet they prosper: and the right of the needy do they not judge. Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lord: shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this? A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land; the prophets prophecy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and my people love to have it so: and what will ye do in the end thereor?"
Samuel was also fined $£ 20$ for being at a meeting with Friends at Clithcrow, and exercising liis gift as a minister of the Gospel of Christ. Rcspecting this, he says, " I sutlered patiently, believing in the righteous God, who will give every one a reward according to their doings."
On the 9 th of Eighth month, $16 \div 2$, Samucl Watson was committed to prison in York castle, for relusing to take the oath of allegiance, where he lay several years. Being deprived of the opportunity of labouring abroad in the Gospel, and of bearing a testimony for the Truth to the world by word of mouth, his mind was turned to addre $\ldots$ ing them by his pen. He prepared an essay enltitled, "A mirror to distinguish the true minislers of the Gospel from the false and apostate ministers, \&c." It is dated Yiork Castle, the 9h of Ninth month, $165 \%$. The preface is the follow. ing address to the reader.
"Reader,-This small treatise is presented in love, to atl that proless Christianity, it being weiglatily laid upon me in that measure of Truti I have received in Christ Jesus. I have no design in it, but the advancement and spreading the Iruths of the Gospel, which is not lelt in its real virtue to the soul by literal demonstration, only as the Spirit of God is jomed to in the mward parts, that seareheth,--that opens,- that reveals, and gives a pure evidence of its glad tidngs to the soul. All the labour of love, which the servants of God undertake for the hetp of others, and the combert, strengthening, and matual building up, and uourishing tender plants in the Christiau tiith, whether by word or writing, in person present or absent, is to be accepted in tender love. Knowing certainly that the day is come, wherein a remnint are secking more the propagation of the Gospel, - the glory and honour of God, than their own interest in this world,-or any sellglory which will soon lade. Though eloquence of speech, and the exact method, which man useth in his own wisdom, be not here dilated, to the pleasing some that are critical, I would have the sober reader have an cye to the testimony of that good minister of old, who said to this effect, 'My prenching' (or declaration, or writing) 'is not in the enticing words of man's wisdom, but in the demonstration of the Spirit and power of Giod, that the faith of any' (who protess Cliristianu)
power of God.' 'To the wisdom nnd power of and even all that divers had, to the roin of many Goul I commend thee, in the universal love and families, no langer able to keep their farms, or good-will towards all men, which is offered in carry on any trade, or keep their lannilies togeChrist Jesus."
This essay will well repay the perusal of those who love an honest, earnest testumony to spiritual worship, and the doctrine of primitive Christianity ns held by the carly Quakers.

On the bith day of the Eighth month, 16~1, Samuel Wrason was still in the castle at York, and joined with some of his Friends there in preparing and signing a statement of facts to be laid before the king. It had this heading:
"To the King.
"A solemn nddress in the name of many per. sons commonly called Quakers, prisoners in the county goal of York, to the number of two hundred and twenty seven, hambly presented to the king, touching the long mprisonnent of most of them:-which we desire the king would be plensed to receive in our behalf from the hands of this our Friend, an inhabitant in this city, who hath from time to time been an eye-witness: Briefly showing the cause and manaer of their commitment, as nlso the great spoil which in about one year's time hath ben made of the goods of many of thy praceable subjects, for no other catuse than the cons conentious religious concern in the matter of their daty to God, greatly aggratbald by the cruel and unctasonable carriage of intormers and bailiffs in the distresses made thereof, tending to the ruin of many families, more espectally in the West-riding of this county, as may aplear by several instances herein expressed. All which we hambly desire thee to take into thy serious and Christian consideration, and that thou wouldst give relief to the oppressed, and set the innocent free: that thy throne may be establisthed in mercy, and the cry of the prisoners, the poor, the oppressed, the widow and the fatherless, may not be heard in thy land."

The pajer goes on to state that one hundred nod ahinty-seven of the said prisoners had been prosecuted for absence liom the places of worship of the Extablished Chureh; one hundred and nineteen had been arrested in 1682 , for being at their own jeaceable mectings; and when brought to the Quarter Sessions, had had the oath tendered to them, for decliming to take which, they had been imprisoned, notwithstandiag they offered to subseribe their natmes to the sobstance of the oath. They slate that during the last winter, fifity-two of their l'rin nds were hurried out of their peaceable meetings at Lecels, and in the cold and storm put into the common hall of the town, where they were $k \rho^{\prime} t$, men nad wumen, all in one room for fiue days and nights. They moreover state that there was no the in the roum at all, nor bedding to he upon. Nost of them were not suffered to for out of the door, although several of them were fender women, and sone mhabitants of the town. At the end of the four days, they were sent by mutimus to the county goal, without having the opportmity to change their clothes.

They then give many other instances of oppres. sion, summeng up the value of distraints made in one year on ileir goods, as $\mathbf{x 1 5 0 9 .}$ 'They state that the persons concerned in making the distress for their not attending the publec worship, "have been so cruel and destructive, yea, void of common humanity, that when there were not goods ready to answer their greedy desires, they have taken all they could lay their hands on, the very bed from under the srek, and broken down the bedstocks and ceiling, coatinuing at the houses of husbandmen six or eight days, till they had threshed out their corn, and then carried it away. 'they have taken away tradesmen's work-tools,
ther. So that throngh imperisonment and spoil of goods, such desolation seems to hasten upon many as all sober people lament to see."

> (ro be conthnued.)
sparation.-It was no uncommon thiner previously to the Hhcksite separation, for Friends opposcal to the spread of uasound doctrine, to converse among themselves on the: deplorable eflects produced by the attorpts to draw the members into their adnption, or to bring about separation. On one of these oceasions in which that experienced servant of Christ, Richard Jordan was present, a F'riend expressing his great regret at the unsetlement, and divisions, caused by these restless men, remarked, what a satisfaction it would be, in his opinion, if the sound Friends could be freed from these difficulties, and were permitted to meet together without those troublers of the church. "So then," said Richard, "thou woaldst have the meat put into one barrel, and the salt in another; wouldst thou?"

A female distinguished lor ber piety, as well as by her eminent station in life, being engaged in her youth to scek earnestly alter the knowledge of Divine things, was introduced to a pious man; he spoke not a word for some time, when she briefly told him her difficultics about prayer. He presently replied, it was because she sought that without which she had within; adding, "Accastom yourself to seek God in your heart, and you will hind him." Having said these words he left her: they operated like the stroke of a dart which pierced her heart asuader. "I felt," said she, " at this instant a wound very deep, smitten with the love of God; a wound so delightfal, that I desired it never to be cured. These words brought into my heart what I had been seeking so many years;
or rather, they made me discover what was there, and which I did not enjoy for want of knowing it. Oh, my Lord! thou wast in my heart, and demanded only the tarning ol my mind inward to make me leel thy presence. Oh, Infinite Goodness! Thou wast so near, and I ran hither and thither setking thec, and yet lound thee not. My life was a burden to me, and my happiness was wuhin myself. I was poor in the midst of riches, and ready to perish with hunger, near a table plentulully spread, and a continal feast. Oh, Beauty, incient and new, why have 1 known thee so late? Alas! I sought thee where thou wast not, and did not seek thee where thou wast. It was for want of understanding these words of thy gospel, 'The kingdum of God cometh not with observation; neither shall they say, Lo! here, or lo ! there, for behold the kingdom of God is within you.' 'This, I now experienced, siuce thou became my King, and my heart thy kingdom, where thou reigned as suvereign, and did all thy will."-Selected.

Importance of Punctuality.-Method is the very hinge of business; and there is no method without punctuality. Ponctualty is important, because $1 t$ subserves the peace and grood temper of a family; the want of it not only minnges on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty ; the calnness of mind which it produces is another advantage of panctuatity. A disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no tume to
speak to you, bccause he Is going elsewhere; and when he gets bere he is too late for his busimess,
or he must hurry away to another before he c Such. Punctuality gives weight to characte know he will keep it." And this generates pon luality in yoo; for, like other virtues, it prop gates itself. Scrvants and chiddren must punctual where their leader is so. Appointment indeed, become debts. I owe you punctuality, I have made an appointment with you, and hav no right to throw away your time, if I do $m$ own.-Selected.

## How Friction Matches are Made.

Many barbarous nations unacquainted with th methods in use among civilized people for pr curiag instantancous fire, obtain it by rabbir dry pieces ol hard against pieces of soft wood. Flin steel and tinder, were employed for the same pu pose, for centuries, but this age could not be conte nor put up with such poor methods of obtainio fire quiekly. Matches were first made with the ends dipped in solphur, which were inflamed b dipping them in a bottle containing phosphoru which was called the "Devil's Bottle." Tt phosphorus bottle was first superseded by coatin solphur matches with the chlorate of potash, nn by dipping them into a bottle containing asbesto moistened with sulphuric acid, they quickly ir flamed. These matches were ngain supersede by the lucifer friction match which was inflame by simple friction without the use of an acid phosphorus bottle. The inventor of this matc is unknown; he was a public benefactor to th human race, and deserves a monument. Thes matches are first dipped in sulphur, and into composition of sixteen parts gom arabic, nin parts phosphorus, fourteen parts nitre, sistee parts of manganese-by measure-and then a worked up with water. The mixture is mad into a thick paste, into which the matches ar dipped, and then dried in a heated roorn mad sitile from contact with fire. Matches can made without using sulphur, by dipping ther into fused stearine instcad of sulphur. 'They spai however, by very little heat, and frequently mis fire. The chlorate of potash has been employe along with phosphorus, and the matches contain ing this salt, when drawn across a piece of san praper, crackle with a series of small explosion They are daagerous matches, and the mixing the ingredients in a dry state is always attende with duager. Matches nre very convenient, an are now an indispensable article in every houst hold. It is not many years ago since we had pay sixpeace for a box of matches not half th ize of the one now sold for $n$ cent. In German and Russia are some very large lacifer matc factories, the operatives in which were sabject 1 dreadtul diseases, caused by the phosphoru This led an eminent Austrian chemist, Profess Sehrotter, to devote his time to obviate this evi and at last he made the grand discovery of trea ing phosphorus by heat, so as to bring into a equaily efficient condition for matches, but pe
fectly sale and innoxious to the operative. Il discovery was first exhibited at the Worid's Fai
Having had some inquiries about matches-ll composition they are made of, de.-within a fe weeks, the above will coavey imformation on th subject to many who are now unacquainted wi the same.
"The communion of saints" with each othe is not a matter of barren credence. It is a sacre reality, less frequemly known indeed than a knowledged, but the perennial soarce of pleasur
which flow from "the communion of saints" heir Father and Redeemer. None of the erdays" of life look backward with a smile eet and satisfactory, as those which were d with the true bliss of "hearts in union lly disclosed," on all that gives a character rest to the present and future scene.

From The Annual of Scientific Discovery.

## Kiiling Whales by Electricity.

New Bedford Mercury deseribes a process ed at Bremen, and brought forward at New d, for killing whales at the moment of Ig them with the harpoon, by means of city. The object of the expedient is to proin immediate paralysis of the vital powers whale at the moment at which he is struck, to obviate the danger, the labour, and the $d$ of loss, from the struggles of the whale ne is struck. The process is thus described Mercury.
he electricity is conveyed to the body of the from an electro-galvanic battery contained harpoon, and so arranged as to re-conduct ectric current from the whale through the the machine. The machine itself is simple ompact in construction, enclosed in a strong weighing about 350 pounds, and occupying se in the boat of about three and a halt feet y two feet in width, and the same in height. capable of throwing into the body of the , eight tremulous strokes of electricity in a d , or 480 strokes in a minute, paralyzing in tant the muscles of the whale, and deprivof all power of motion, if not actual life." is invention has been partially tried by the in of a Dutch whale ship, which left for the c in July, 1851. This vessel was provided hree rolation machines of various sizes, in to ascertain the degree of power necessary cure sperm, or right whales; one machine ning one magnet, another four, and another
e Captain, in a letter dated New Zealand, 1851, writes as follows :-
'he first experiment we made with the new ion was upon a shark, applying the elecfrom the machine with one magnet. The fter being struck, instantly turned over on e, and after we had poured in upon him a a of electricity for a few moments by turne handle of the machine, the shark became s a piece of wood. We next fell in with a fish. As soon as the whale iron was thrown im, and the machine handle turned, the fish to sink. The operator then ceased turning achine, and the fish immediately rose, when achine was again set in motion, upon which h lay stiff on the surface of the water, and taken alongside of the ship. At this time ade use of the four magnet machine. Ve saw sperm, and other whales, and lowerr boats, but were unsuccessful in getting fast m , as they disappeared on our approaehing ; while at all other times the weather was pisterous to permit us to lower our boats. we had but one chance to try the experiupon a whale, which was made with the magnet machine. The whale upon being : made one dash onward, then turned on his nd was rendered perfeetly powerless. Alh I have as yet not been fortunate enough to ee invention in more instances, I have the confidence in the same, and doubt not to le to report the most astonishing results on eturn from the Arctic Seas where I am now

From the Episcopal Recorder.

## Natural Fissures in Soult America.

The geographical features of South America are in many respects peculiar. Amongst the most remarkable of them, are the wide-spread plains or prairies, which extend often for hundreds of miles together in one unbroken solitude. Here and there deep rifts yawn across these plains, which are carpeted with verdure to the very edge of the precipice. The following interesting description of one of these ravines is taken from Kendall's account of the Santa Fe expedition :-
"We had scarcely proceeded six miles, after drying nur blankets, when we suddenly came upon another immense rent or chasm in the earth, exceeding in depth the one we had so much difficulty in crossing the day before. No one was aware of its existence until we were immediately upon its brink, when a spectacle, exceeding in grandeur anything we bad previously beheld, came suddenly in view. Not a tree or bush, no outline whatever, marked our position or course, whell we were all lost in amazement as one by one we left the double-file rank, and rode up to the verge of the yawning abyss.
"In depth it could not be less than eight hundred feet, was from three to five hundred yards in width, and at the point where we first struck it was nearly perpendicular. A sickly sensation of dizziness was felt by all as we looked down, as it were, into the depths of the earth. In the dark and narrow valley below, an oceasional spot of green relieved the eye, and a small stream of water, now rising to the view, then sinking beneath some huge rock, was foaming and bubbling along. lmmense walls, columns, and in some places what appeared to be arches, were seen standing, modelled by the wear of the water undoubtedly, yet so perfect in form, that we could with difficulty be brought to believe that the hand of man had not lashioned them. The rains of centuries falling upon an immense prairie, bad bere formed a reservoir, and their working upon the different veins of earth and stone bad formed these strange and fanciful shapes.
" Before reaching the chasm, we had crossed numerous large trails, leading a little more to the west than we were travelling; and the experience of the previous day had led us to suppose that they all terminated at a eommon erossing near by. In this conjecture we were not disappointed, for a trot of half an hour brought us into a large road, the thoroughfare along which millions of Indians, buffaloes, and mustangs had evidently travelled lor years. Perilous as the descent appeared, we well knew that there was no wher near. The leading mule was again uryed forward, the steadier and older horses were next driven over the sides, and the more skittish and intractable brought up the rear. Once in the narrow path which led circuitously down the descent, there was no turning back, and our half-maddened animals finally reached the bottom in safety. Several large stones were loosened from their fasteningry by our men during this frightiul descent; these would leap, dash and thunder down the precipituus sides, and strike against the bottom below us with a terrific reverberating crash.
"We found a running stream on reaching the lower level of the chasm, on the opposite side of which was a romantic dell, covered with short grass, and a few scattered cotton-woods. Our passage out of this place was effected with the greatest difficulty. We were obliged to carry rifles, holsters, and saddle-bags in our hands ; and, in clambering up a steep pitch, one of the horses, striking his shoulders against a projecting rock,
was precipitated some fifteen or twenty feet directly upon his back. All thought he must be killed by the fall; but, strangely enough, he rose immediately, shook himself, and a second effort in climbing proved more successful-the animal had not received the slightest injury.
" By the middle of the afternoon, we were all safely across, after passing some five or six hours completely shut out from the world. Again we found ourselves upon the level prairie, and in looking back, after proceeding some hundred yards, not a sign of the immense chasm was visible. The plain we were then upon was at least one hundred and fifty miles in width, and the two chasms were the reservoirs of the heavy body of rain which falls during the wet season, and at the same time its conductors to the running streams."

## THEERISND.

## TENTH MONTH $22,1853$.

"It seems to me," said a young girl whom we heard conversing some days ago, "that good people have very little pleasure; they seem so sad; so often speak of their great trials, and are so fearful lest what they do may not prove to be for the best, and withal are so distressed with the conduct of others, and with the state of society, that 1 do not see how they can have any enjoy. ment."

This sentiment, though very erroneous, is, we believe, not an uncommon one, especially among young persons. It arises from a superficial view of what is passing around us, or from little discrimination of the true state of mind, and the real enjoyment of those with whom we associate. It is true there are some very good people, who, we might suppose, believed religion to require abstinence from all appearance of cheerfuinss; the perpetual gloom upon whose brow would lead one to think, they regarded any pleasantry as an evidence of the ascendancy of the carnal mind: but where this is the case, it generally arises from some idiocyncracy-a temperament naturally desponding-or from some other cause, peculiar to the individual, which makes sorrow the prevailing feeling of the heart.

While the world lies in wickedness, and the majority of his lellow beings seem so regardless of the duty they owe to their Creator, and so thoughtless of their eternal well-being, the true Christian cannot but be clothed with mourning, when observing the careless multitude and pondering on the value of the immortal soul, and the awful punish. ment that awaits the impenitent hereafter; but this does not detract from his innocent eheerfulness, or disturb the quiet enjoyment of that peace which arises from a sense of the approbation of the Most High.

We are readily betrayed into mistakes, when we form our judgoment of the character or the happiness of individuals, by what they exhibit of either, in the mixed society in which we may met with them. This perhaps is more especially true as respects those who are not under the government of religion, and who feel no restraint from obeying the impulses which the excitement of company and the pleasure of conversation communicate to their feelings. The bitterness of disappointment and even the pangs of remorse, may thus, for the time being, be forgotten amid the a bsorbing interest of animated discussion, or pushed aside by the force of short-lived mirth, the face being wreathed with smiles when disgust and chagrin lie buried in the heart: so in like manner there may be but little external evidence of
enjoyment, or the eountenance may ever wear a count of tho cause of their Lord. "Many nre the shade of saduess or fenr, ealled forth by the frivo- atilictions of the righteous, but the Lord deliverlity and deceit which is observed on every hand, eth him out of them all." He whom they serve is while the heart is at the same time communing not a hard master, and though they may often be with itself, and partaking of that pence which enst down nad distressed, eare is required how passeth nll understanding. Every heart knows its own bitterness, and there are many silent and invisible griels, which, though they make it to throb and ache, never reveal their existence by lament. ation or complaint; so likewise the purest and most unalloyed sourees of happiness olien lie eompletely hid below the surface, to be ealled forth und enjoyed in hours of retirement and meditation.

Religion does not exempt its possessors from suffering and trial, nor does it always confer those things which are considered essential to human happiness; for white alluence and other external advantages are not unfrequently obtained by the vieious, pain, hunger, and poverty may be the portion of those who are renlly gnod; but its effeet is to bring the soul into communion with its Maker, to lead it to rely upon him in every emergeney, to imitate his goodness in our intercourse with our fellow beings, to make his will the primary rule of eur lives, and thus gain access to that river the streams whereof make glad the whole heritage of God. The sor rows, the struggles, the fears which are the common lot of our fallen nature, are deprived of their sting when there is n consciousness that they are dispensed by an Allwise Being for our refinement, while the sense of his continued presence and regard animates and supports under their pressure, and his ways as a merciful Father, are justified by the conviction that they are working for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

To live-to see day alter day of the small portion of time that is to be allotted to us for preparation for eternity, passing rapidly away, -is so serious a matter, that we ought not to be surprised if those who realize the responsibilities connected with it, are grave and sober; with little or no relish for the pursuits and amusements which satisfy or tickle the thoughtless and gay. The pleasures of social intercourse however are laudable while they are innocent and instructive, and it is no Christian duty while associating with our friends, to be gloomy and disconsulate: but if we analyze the ineidents that make up the sum of human life as we see it exhibited in the every day society in which we mingle, how little do we find in those things which the world has elassed among its pleasures, ealeulated to administer true enjoyment to a reflecting being, properly feeling that both time and talents are dispensed with relerence to future accountability for their employment. This sensibility while it induces seriousness, is in nowise incompatible with true happiness; a feeling in the breast of the good, perhaps better described as peaceful, than by any other term. "Great peace have they who love thy law." "Righteousness and peace have kissed each other.",
"The work of righteousness shall be peacc." "Her ways are ways of pleasantness and att her paths are peace." This peace within arising from "1 sense of Divine approbation, though it may disincline to exuberant expressions of joy, ean hardly fail to give rise to a genial cheerlulness. The soul brought iuto harmony with the Great Artificer of the universe, draws delight from all his works, and in the overflowings of its love, breathes peace on earth and good wilf to men.

We have no wish to convey the idea that good people have net many trials and deep sorrow of heart. There are many bitter eups to be druak, and many sharp cenflicts endured by the very best, net only on their own account, but on ac-
the diseiples of Christ acquire the habit of wear-
ing the sackeloth on the outside, test they impress those who come in contact with them, espeeially the young, with the belief that religion is a gloomy thing, which, as it gains ascendency in the heart, destroys all joy ned gladness, darkens the fair face of nature, and dries up the relish for social enjoy ment.
Gloom and moreseness when permitted habitually to shade the brow of the Cliristian, like the evil report of the spies "that Canaan is a land that eateth up the inhabitants," and the dwelling-place of giants, induce those who witness them, to murmur, and fill their hearts with fear; while cheerliulness and courtesy borne upon the other Christian graces, like the rich eluster, show that it is a good land, and invite the behulders to enter in and possess it.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Canada and Atlantic stcamships, we have advices from Liverpool to the 5 th inst.
ENGL.AND.-The cholera spreading. Breadstuffs still advancing, and cotton declining. The money market is tight.

TURKEY.-The English and French fleets have passed the Dardanelles, and it is reported that the Sultan has signed a declaration of war against Russia. Kozta has been liberated, and was about to sail for the United States.

INDIA.-The cholera is raging fearfully at Bonmar and Benares.

AUSTRALIA.-The gold fields continue productive.
UNITED STATES.-Louisiana.-The orange crop is very fine, the trees breaking down under the weight of fruit. The yellow fever slowly abating throughout the lower Mississippi.

North Carolina.-The rice crop has been anusually large.

South Carolina.-The new cotton has begun to come to murket.
New Hampshire.-On the 12 th instant, Mannt Washington was covered with snow two feet deep.

Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 195.
Mussuchusetts.-The mackerel fishery has proved this season a complete failure.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from Smith Upton, agent, N. Y., $\$ 2$, vol. 27, and for P. Upton, A. MI. Underhill, Mary Wing, \$2 each, vol. 27 ; from Heary Knowles, agent, for Robt. Knowles, Benj. Boss, Susan Collins, $\$ 2$ each, vol. 27 ; trom John King, ngeut, N. Y., for N. D. Tripp, \$2, vol. 26, for Job Otis, W. King, Jos. Chase, F. Armistead, Charles Gifford, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from Mead Atwater, ngent, $\$ 2$, to 27 , vol. 28, and for Levi H. Atwater, John Atwater, Joshua Macomber, Elisha T. Wenver, W. Brownell, Mary Brownell, \$2 each, rol. 27, and for Abber H. Denil, \$2, vol. 26 ; from Joshua Maule, agent, 0., for Jesse Kirk, Tacy Hall, Aquills Cowgill, S2, vol. 27 ; from Geo. M. Eddy, agent, Mass., for Job Eddy, Merey Gifford, Susnn Smith, B. Tucker, F. Taber, Jr., G. M. Eddy, F. Taber's Estate, 82, vol. 27, for Jesse (Cumnel) Tacker, Gideon Wilbur, \$2, vol. 26; from Josiah M. Reere, N. J., \$2, vol. 26; from Isracl Buffinton, agent, Mass., for David Buffum, Jr., §2, vol. 26.

A mecting of the "Femate Society of Pbiladelphia for the Relief and Employment of the Poor," will be held at the llonse of Industry, No. 70 North Seventh strect, on Seventh-day, Elerenth month 5th, at 31 o'clock.

Philada., Tenth mo. 18th, 1853.
DiED, on the 10th of Eighth month, 1853, at her reaidence, near Moorestown, N.J., Hasnaa Matlack, in the 66th year of her age; a much esteemed member and overseer of Chester Monthly Meeting.
, at his residence, in New Bedford, Bristol Co., Mass., on the 31st of Eighth month last, Francle Taber a nember and elder of New Bedtord Monthly Meeting,
[Smuller Body,] in the 8lat year of his nge. His p rents were members of our religious Suciely, and we concerned to educate their chlldren in accordance wi its principles and testimonies, - of the truth and sup rior excellency of which, the judgment of this de Friend was convinced in early life; and being broug to see the necesaity of entire dedieation of heart un the Lord, and enabled cheerfully to devote his time at talents to the service of his Divine Haster, he was di gent in the attendance of nll our religious meetings, n in many ways approved himself a skiltul workman the service of the chureh. Ife laboured diligently as overseer for more than forty years, and was appoint to the station of an elder in 1832 ; and in the dischar of his varions duties there is cause to believe his labou were blessed to many. He was a man of quick discer ment and sound judgment; and walking in the fear the Lord, his upright and consistent example enabl him to rebuke with nuthority when the occasion requi ed it ; and being clothed with the spirit of meekness an wisdom, he was well qualified to encourage the hui ble, careful traveller, and to speak a word in due sens to such ns were weary. Having had large experien in the school of Christ, and being himself concerned "keep the faith," he was also a faithful watchman up the walls of Zion, until his warfare was accomplishe and his work was done.- He was mostly confined to house for several months previons to his decease, w a painfnl disease, which be endured with Christian tience and resignation to the Divine will, being of engaged in fervent supplication, that patience might continued to the end ; with frequent and reverent knowledgments of the Lord's sustaining power goodness; that there was no cloud in his way, and th it is "only through the Saviour himself that we can pect to find mercy;" adding, "I feel at times so tend that I am entirely swallowed up."-A short time bef he was confined to his bed, he said to one of his fam that he felt "entire satisfaction and comfort in course be had taken, in endeavonring to uphold our cient doctrines and testimonies, agninst the innovati of some who had endeavoured to change the faith the Society ;" and subsequently, to several Friends, is a dark time-a dark clond has seemed for some ti to be near. It appears as though the evil spirits are work to destroy the good. But be not disconrag dear Friends, press forward! Le that is in you is gre er than be that is in the world; and He will enable J to overcome-so that at the end of the race ye may joice in the everlasting Jehovah." - At another time, said, "The things of time and sense are nothing, co pared to thy sustaining power, O Lord God Almigh Strengthen and sustain ; for thou only canst sustain." have been trying many years to get into this state feel nothing in my way. All is peace and quiet! He gracious God ; strengtien and support to the end of race, and thou shalt have the glory forcver and er He frequently manifested moch reluctance to take medicine prescribed for him, evidently fearing it mi have an unsettling effect upon his mind, and say "How I desire all in me may be kept quiet-that mind may not be thrown off the right track;" yet submitted to the wishes of his family and the adric he plasician in regard to it. Some wandering of m took place at times, dnring a few of the last days of his but these seasons were of short duration, and wh disappeared on the day of his release from the confl of time. Near the close, he was inquired of, If he mnch pain? He replied, "Not nny;" and withon struggle his purified spirit passed so quietly away, the precise moment of release was scarcely percept and, as we doubt not, to inherit that kingdom prepa for the righteons of all generations.
at his residence, near Flushing, Ohio, the of Eleventh month last, in the 88 th year of his Isnael Wilsos, a member of Flushing Monthly and I ticnlar Neeting. He had for many years accepta filled the station of elder, eviacing a firm attachmen the doctrines and testimonies of our religions Soci and was one who, we believe, was concerned to charge his various Christian daties faithfully, bein diligent attender of our religions meetings, and a g example in patient, humble waiting therein for the a ing of Divine life. He bore the afllictions attendan a long confinement under the effects of decaying ture, with Cbristian patience and resignation, gi evidence to his friends, that through Divine mercy had been enabled to do his day's work in the day ti concerning whom the language may, we humbly tr be applied, "Mark the perfect man and behold the right, for the cad of that man is peace."

PRLNTED BY KITE \& WALTON,

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ice two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
at no. 50 north fourth street, UP stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
age to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, 1 in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in ce, six and a-half cents.

## For "'The Friend."

## JOIIN KNOX.

(Concluded from page 43.)
Not the least painful picture of the present of things was the disruptions of friendships I had stood through all the years of previous The most important leaders of the Marian were now Maitland of Lethington, and Sir am Kircaldy, both of whom belonged to the eformers of the revolution, and one of whom w long ago among the exiles of St. An; but times were changed, or they were ged, and they were now the bitterest enemies for which then they risked life and good

It was probably Maitland who, feeling ame anxiety to silence Knox as Mary had ook the opportunity of his disagreement with issembly to prefer a series of anonymous yes against him. He was accused, among things, of having been a traitor to his counand of having betrayed Scotland to the Engand we can almost pardon the accusation, re answer which it drew from him :-
What I have been to my country,' he said, it this unthankful age will not know, yet the o come will be compelled to bear witness to ruth. And thus I cease, requiring all men has anything to oppose against me, that he do it so plainly as I make myself and all my s manifest to the world; for to me it scems ng most unreasonable, that in this my deerege, I shall be compelled to fight against shaand Houllettes, that dare not abide the light.' It is to the lasting disgrace ol Sir William aldy, otherwise a not ignoble man, that, comding the Castle of Edinburgh as he did, he litted an attempt which was now made to ler Knox to pass by without inquiry or punent; and that when the citizens applied for lission to form a bodyguard about his house, efused to grant it. To save his country the ae of a second attempt which might be sucful, the old man was obliged, the year before ied, feeble and broken as he was, to leave his e and take shelter in St. Andrews. For elf it was in every way trying; but sunny $s$ are thrown upon his retirement there by affectionate reminiscences of a student, young ville, who was then at the college, and who to see him and hear him talk and preach inually.
'He judgit,' we are told, 'down in the Abbey de our college; he wad sometimes come in repose him in our college-yard, and call us
know God and his work in our country, and
stand by the gude cause, to use our time well, and learn the gude instruction.'
"But the sermons, of course, were the great thing. We remember Randolph's expression of the six hundred trumpets, and we can readily fancy the eager crowding of these boys to listen to him.
" I heard him teach the prophecies of Daniel that summer and winter,' says Melville. 'I haid my pen and my little buik, and tuck away sic things as I could comprehend. In the opening up his text he was moderate, the space of half an hour; but when he entered into application, he made me so to grewe and tremble, that I could not hold a pen to write. He was very weak. I saw him every day of his doctrine go bulie and fear, with a furring of masticks about his neck, a staff in one hand, and godly Richard Ballenden (Bannatyne), his servant, holding up the other oxter, from the Abbey to the parish kirk, and he, the said Richard, and another servant, lifted him up to the pulpit, where he behoved to lean at his first entry; but ere he had done with his sermon he was sae active and vigourous that he was lyke to ding the pulpit in blads, and fly out of it.'
"If this description should lead any person to suppose that his sermons contained what is called rant, we can only desire him to read the one specimen which is left us, and for which he was summoned as being unusually violent. Of that sermon, we should say, that words more full of deep clear insight into human life were never uttered in a pulpit. It is all, which pulpit eloquence, properly so called, is not, full of powerful understanding and broad masculine sense; and the emotion of it, the real emotion of a real heart. Doctrine, in the modern sense, we suspect was very little heard in Knox's sermons; any more than vague denunciations of abstract wickedness. He aimed his arrows right down upon wicked acts, and the wicked doers of them, present or not present, sovereign or subject; and our Exeter Hall friends would have had to complain of a lamontable deficiency of 'gospel truth.'
"After thirteen months' absence, a truce between the contending parties enabled Knox to return to Edinburgh. The summer of 1572 was drawing to its close, and his life was ebbing away from him with the falling year. He attempted once to preach in his old church, but the effort was too great for him; he desired his people to choose some one to fill his place, and had taken his last leave of them, when at the beginning of September the news came of the Bartholomew massacro. If even now, with three centuries rolling between us and that horrible night, our blood still chills in us at the name of it, it is easy to feel what it must have been when it was the latest birth of time ; and nowhere, except in France itself, was the shock of it felt as it was in Scotland. The associations of centuries had bound the two countries togother in ties of more than common alliance; and between the Scotch Protestants and the Huguenots, there were further connexions of the closest and warmest attachment. They had fought for the same cause and against the same persecutors; they had stood by
each other in their common trials; and in 1559, Conde and Coligni had saved Scotland by dis. tracting the attention of the Guises at homeCommunity of interest had led to porsonal intimacies and friendships, and in time of danger such links are stronger than those of blood-so that thousands of the Paris victims were dearer than brothers to the Lowland Protestants. One cry of horror rose all over Scotland. 'The contending parties forgot their animosities; even the Catholics let fall their arms in shame, and the flagging energies of Knox rallied back once more, to hurl across the Channel the execrations of a nation whom a crime so monstrous had for a moment reunited. The Tolbooth was fitted up for the occasion, and the voice of the dying hero was heard for the last time in its thunder, denouncing the vengeance of heaven on the contrivers of that accursed deed.
"But this was the last blow to him. "He was weary of the world, as the world was weary of him.' There was nothing now for him to do; and the world at its best, even without massacres of St. Bartholonew, is not so sweet a place, that men like him care to linger in it longer than necessary. A few days before he died, leeling what was coming, in a quiet simple way he set his house in order, and made his few preparations. We find him paying his servants' wages, telling them these were the last which they would ever receive from him, and so giving them each twenty shillings over. Two friends came in to dine with him, not knowing of his illness, and 'for their cause he came to the table, and caused pierce an hogged of wine which was in the cellar, and willed them send for the same as long as it lasted, and for that he would not tarry till it was dranken.'
"As the news got abroad, the world, in the world's way, came crowding with their anxieties and inquiries. Among the rest came the Earl of Morton, then just declared regent ; and from his bed the old man spoke words to him which, years after, on the scaffold, Lord Morton remembered with bitter tears. One by one they came and went. As the last went out, he turned to Campbell of Braid, who would not leave him-
" 'llk ane,' he said, 'bids me gude night, but when will ye do it? I have been greatly behaudin and indebted to you, whilk I can never be able to recompense you. But I commit you to One who is able to do it, that is to the etcroal God.'
"The curtain is drawing down; it is time that we drop it altogether. He had taken leave of the world, and only the few dear ones of his own family now remained with him for a last sacred parting on the shore of the great occan of cternity. The ovening before be died, he was asked how he felt. He said he had been sorcly tempted by Satan, ${ }^{\text {n }}$ and when he saw he could not prevail, he tempted me to have trusted in myself, or to have boasted of myself; but I repulsed him with this sentence-Quiul habes quod non accepisti.' It was the last stroke of his 'long struggle,' the one business of life for him and nll of us-the strugglo with self. The language may have withered into formal theology, but the truth is green forever.
"On Monday, the twenty-fourth of November,
he got up in the morning, and partially dressed himsell, but lieeling wenh, be lay down again They asked him if he was in pain; 'It is nn painful pain,' be answered, but such a one as, I trust, shall put an end to the battle.'
" Ilis wile sute by him with the Bible open on her knees. Ile desired her to read the filteenth of the first of Corinthiuns. He thought he was dying as she finished it. 'Is not that a beautiful chapler?' he said; and then added, 'Now, for the last time, I commend my spirit, soul, and body, into thy hands, O Lord.' But the crisis passed off for the moment. Towards eveoing he lay still for several hours, and at ten o'clock ' they went to their ordinary prayer, whilk was the longer, because they thought he was slecping.' When it was over, the physician asked him if he had heard anything. 'Aye,' he said, 'I wad to God that ye and all men heard as I have heard, and I prnise God for that heavenly sound.'
" 'Suddenly thereater he gave a long sigh and sob, and crid out, 'Now it is come!' Then Richard Bannatyne, sitting down before him, said, ' Now, sir, the time that ye have long called for, to wit, an end of your battle, is come; and seeing all natural power now fails, remember the comfortable promise which ofttime ye have shown to us, of our Saviour Christ; and that we may understand and know that ye hear us, make us some sign,' and so he lifted up his hand ; and incontinent thereafier, rendered up the spirit, and sleepit away without ony pain.'
"In such sacred stillness, the strong spirit which had so long battied with the storm, passed away to God. What he had been to those who were gathered about his deathbed, they did not require to be taught ty losing him. What he had been to his country, 'albeit,' in his own words, 'that unthankliul age would not know,' the after ages have experienced, if they have not confessed. His work is not to be measured hy the surface changes of ecclesiastical establishments, or the substitution for the idolatry of the mass of a more subtle idolatry of formulæ. Religion with him was a thing not of forms and words, but of obedience and rightenus life; and his one prayer was, that God would grant to him and all mankind 'the whole and perfect batred of sin.' His power was rather over the innermest heart of his country, and we should look for the traces of it among the keystones of our national greatness. Little as Elizabeth knew it, that one man was among the pillars on which her throne was beld standing in the hour of its danger, when the tempest of rebellion and invasion which had gathered over her passed away without breaking. We complain of the hard destructiveness of these old reformers, and contrast complacently our modern 'progressive improvement' with their intolerant iconoclasm, and we are like the agriculturists of a long settled country who should leed their vanity by measuring the crops which they can raise against those raised by their ancestors, forgetting that it was these last who rooted the forests offi the ground, and laid the soil open to the seed.
"The real work of the world is done by men of the Knox and Cromwell stamp. It is they who, when the old forms are worn away and will serve no longer, fuse away the rusted metal of humanity, and mould it afresh; and, by and by, when they are passed away and the metal is now cold, and can be approached without danger to limb or skin, appear the enlightened liberals with file and sand-paper, and scour off the outer roughness of the casting, and say-See what a beautiful statue we have made. Such a thing it was when we found it, and now its surface is like a mirror, we can see our own faces in every part of it.
"But it is time to have done. We had intended to have snid something of Knox's writings, but for the present nur limits are run out. We will leave him now with the brief epitaph which Morton spoke as he slood besile his grave: 'There lics one who never feared the lace of mortal man.'"

From the Public Ledger.
Coal Nines of the Luifed States.
The coal mines of the United States are of unknown extent, and incalculable value. The coal producing States are as follows, as stated by Richard Taylor, in his well known works:

|  | Square Mates of Coal. |
| :--- | ---: |
| 1. Alabama having | 3,400 |
| 2. Georgia having | 150 |
| 3. Trnuessee having | 4,300 |
| 4. Kentucky having | 13,500 |
| 5. Virginia having | 21,195 |
| 6. Maryland having | 550 |
| 7. Ohio having | 11,900 |
| 8. Indiana having | 7,700 |
| 9. Wlinois having | 44,000 |
| 10. Pennsylvania having | 15,437 |
| 11. Michigan having | 5,000 |
| 12. Missouri having | 6,000 |
|  | 133,132 |

Of this Illinois has the largest surface, being one-third of the whole; but her mining lands are undeveloped. Illinois contains 43,960 square miles, equal to $28,134,400$ acres. The greatest developments have been made in the mines of Pennsylvania. The greatest amount of capital and labour has been spent on them, and in providing ly eanals and railroads conduits to market. These mines ulso have been in course of working for the longest period. The areas in this State, occupied by anthracite, semi-bituminous coals, are equal to $9,879,680$ acres; over one-third of the superfices of Pennsylvania are thus covered by productive coal formations, a proportion more than three times greater relatively than Great Britain, the most productive of he European countries.
The production and use of coal in this country is of very late date. The first nothracite coal found its way from Pottsville to Philadelphia, in the year 1812, only forty years ago; from the Lehigh region in 1814; from Wilkesbarre in 1820. The first bituminous coal reached tidewater down the Susquehanna only in 1804, less than half a century since.

In England, coal has been consumed for fuel from the beginning of the thirteenth century. In Scotland, only from the close of the last century. In France, from the beginning of the fifteenth century; and in Belgium, from the year 1198. The Belgian coal mines, therefore, are of most ancient date as to their working.
The coal of Pennsylvania lies on the surface, or nearly so, an advantage which the coal of Europe does not possess, as that has to be dug out from very low depths. The strata of the great bituminous coal region of the Allegheny mountains, closely approximates to a horizontal state. No coal region in the world offers more ready facilities for cheap mining than does that of Pennsylvania, where it is found rather on the surface, and at a very insignificant depth below it. The great Allegheny or Appalachean coal field extends through eight States, 750 miles long, and 173 broad at its greatest breadth, but averaging a breadth of 85 miles, giving an area of 65,000 square miles of bituminous

The three divisions of the area of anthrac
coal formations in Peunsylvania, are the
Southern or Schuylkill coal
region,
Square Mites. Acre
$364 \quad 104,9$
Middle Coal District, including the Mahony and Shamokin, to the Lehigh,
W yoming, Wilkesbarre, and Lackawanna or Northern region, 118 75,5 $397 \quad 254,0$
The coal fields of British America nre equal an area of 18,000 square miles. The coal fie in Europe have been estimated as follows:-

| Great Britain, | 11,850 | square miles. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Spain, | 3,408 | " |
| France, | 1,719 | " |
| Belgium, | 518 | " |
|  |  | " |

But the actual yearly product of coal in dif ent countries is as follows:-

| Great Britain, | $31,500,000$ tons. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Belgium, | $4,960,000$ " |
| United States, | $4,400,000 ~ " ، ~$ |
| France, | $4,140,000$ |

These facts are worth preserving for fut reference.

## For "The Friend

a FAMILY OF FAITH.
or a brief account of samuel watson, wife, and some of their children.
(Continued from page 46.)
Towards the close of the year 1685 , w Samuel Watson had been nearly three years prison, he wrote the following:-
"A heavenly visitation to the travelling s and the generations born again of the immo Seed. With a testimony of the regenerate true birth thereunto."
"Thus saith the Lord,-I am God and chat not, who provides for the faithful in all ag The Jehovah; beside me there is no God. made heaven and earth, the sea and the founta of waters. There is no one to be worshipped side me, neither is there any that can deli out of my hand. Whom I give to destruct shall be cut off. I am He that delivereth fr the paw of the bear, the mouth of the lion, from the fiery furnace. I put bounds to swelling of the sea, that it crunnot pnss the tir thereol. My power is unchangeable, and visitation of love to my tender seed and offspri has been extended since the foundation of world. I have called a remnant by my name whom I have placed my fear, and [to whor have declared my counsel in their inward po I have at my pleasure given them power to ot and my glory is near to be revealed unto th This seed and generation, plants of my reno I have called out of kindreds, tongues, and guages, unto the heavenly Canaan. I h espoused them to be my church,- the churc: the first-born, written in heaven. [I have gi them] to understand the tongue of the lear and to possess a pure language, through the rit of the Lamb, to approach my throne. I He that hath formed thee, and given thee a be When thou wast in thy blood, in Egyptian d ness, I visited in my love, and said unto 1 Live. I have raised thee up from death to lif turned thee from darkness to light, from Sat power, under whom thou wast in bondage, to glorious power of my heavenly life. AI shine forth O Zion, shake off the dust of the e $\varepsilon$
;ates be praise,-and the posts of thy doors, ess, -that my excellency may descend upon Let it be known through the innocency of fe and the leauty of thy garments to whom belongs. Then no weapon formed against shall prosper. So shall it be known of a that I am the sword of thy excellency, and thou art saved by me. Let thy child-like less life demonstrate what war thou art en1 in, and in whose hands thou art a battlespiritually to thresh upon the mountains and odue the hills; -that my mountain of holimay be established, and my glorious appearin spirit and in truth, spring over all the of opposition and sinful contradiction, which e my spirit. In the valley which I have red, shall the righteous branch take root, row and spread over all the nations which me are as a drop in a bucket, and the isles dust of the balance. Happy are the peoat tremble at my word,-in whom my fear ced, who walk in the light of my counte-

They shall prosper and shine forth as a us habitation, and in the end of the sufferhey pass through for my name, shall obtain own of glory."
The testimony of the regenerate. blessed Father, how great is thy love, how ous thy visitations to my soul. I hear thy in the still calm manifestation of thy ancient wherein thou madest thyself known to the rchs of old. After divers manners thou unto them, yet in the same power,-in the spirit of thy Son, whom thou hast appointed of all things, before the foundation of the

In that Beloved Son whom all thine are $r$ in this latter age, thou now speaketh, de$g$ thy mind and counsel unto me, whom hast humbled by thy Spirit. Thy voice is unt to my soul, which thou hast quickened aised from death to life, through the virtue blood of the spotless Lamb, who, though fered death upon the cross, saw no corrupThrough this one offering, in the eternal thou hast purged my conscience from dead , and dead sacrifices. Thou hast washed leansed my garments, which though filthy olluted, of a dye and stain like crimson, hast made white as wool. Thou hast me the finc linen. Through deep tribulain measure planting me into the likeness of on's death and baptism of suffering, thou brought me into the resurrection of life, my dwelling is with the chureh of the orn, written in heaven. And now, Father! can I do for thee, who has thus visited me, he pouring in of thy Spirit, declaring thy as of ancient days, and translated me to orious light and liberty of thy Son, that in rough the pertion of thy Spirit, thou mayest in all, in me, and through me. Can I any delight in the glory of E.gypt? Can I take 6 rest in any polluted path? Can I live any : in the lust of my former conversation, war and strife lodge? Can I hearken any to the wisdom of tallen man, who feeds on ee of knowledge? Then would thy Spirit e me. Is not my soul weaned from idela3 the child is weaued from the mother? and hou not taught me by thy own Spirit, the rter, -which leads into all truth, and gives arture from iniq ity? Surely, Father! th the circumcision of thy own Spirit, thou awardly cut off the body of the sins of the which polluted my soul, and veiled my could not behold thy presence, nor thy gloither could I partake of the riches of thy
grace, till thy power was as a hammer, and thy word became as fire, breaking the rocks of strong corruption, until I found the pearl of great price. Then did I willingly, and not titl then, part with all for this most inestimable treasure. I account all which I formerly comprehended and gathered in my fallen state, but as dross and dung, in comparison of the divine excellency of the grace and knowledge of Christ Jesus my Saviour. In and through his Spirit, holy Father, thou hast raised me from death to life; no more to worship in the oldness of the letter, but in newness of the spirit. No more to war wilh weapons that are carnal, hut with the sword of the Spirit, which slays, not the creature, but the enmity in the creature, so bringing peace into the soul.
"And now, Father, I get to the watch tower to hear what thou speakest to my soul. Thou speakest peace unto thy people and redeemed ones, that they should not turn back to the folly of Egypt. Thy thame is become a precious ointment to me, and a tower of safety to my soul, there I find rest and peace, and none can make me afraid. As I abide under the shadow of thy wings, thou feedest me with pleasant fruit, and thy banner over me is love. The munition of rocks is my defence,-my bread is sure,-my water is sure,-and the eye which thou hast opened, beholds the King of Salem in his beauty. He reigus with the government on his shoulders, of the increase and peace of which there is no end. Therelore I pray unto thee, Father, in thy own Spirit of adoption. Hullowed be thy name, thy lingdom come, for thou hast given me to pos. sess the fruits therenf. Thy will be clone on earth as it is in heaven, for thou hast subjected my will, which ruled by nature, unto thy beavenly will, which is my sanctification.
"And now, Father, this is that 1 be $g$ of thee, that through the glory of thy power, 1 may be kept in the word of thy patience, lilly assured of thy preservation in the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell therein. So shall my soul be glad, and rejoice in thy presence. Here 1 rest and repose under the shadow of thy wing, until calamities and storms be overpast,-since thou hast assured my soul, in being laithlul unto death, I shall enjoy the crown of life.
"I conclude this short testimony which opened in me, for the sake of the travelling soul,-the birth which is not of this world, -whech in a sense of the Father's love, has not only known his voice to gather them, but has received counsel from him, and in obedience delights to hearken to him. Which loves nothing more than to hunour him, and to answer his requirings, in a daily taking up the cross, and making self of no reputation. Thus through a patient exercise in all the sufferings, buffettings and reproaches, which the suffering seed meets with in a lamb-like nature, it lies down under all. In the life which is lud with God in Christ, be cheerlul and repose in the bosom of the beloved Son of God, who hath overcone the world, and who maketh his remnant sline with rays of his own glory, and gives them to overcome through living laith, whereby they inherit all things. Let every individual press after the Christian's high calling in the Lamb's Spirit. Let them prize the visitations of the heaveuly Father to their sools, that they may bear the mark of holiness on their forehead, and read daily, in the renewing of the Holy Spirit, their names written in the Lamb's book of hife. Then thou child of the morning is thy joy tull, and filling untu perpetuity.
"This is the testimuny of one, who has been aught in Christ's school, and yet learns of him
to suffer for his nume. Who continues in patience in outward bonds, with a remnant, for yielding obedience to his cemmands, nigh three years; who is not weary of well doing, but waits in godly patience till defiverance come, according to tlis heavenly will, who is God over all, blessed forever. Amen.

Sayuel Watson.
York Castle, the 2 tht of the Fifth month, 1683.
"Dan. xii. 10. Many shall be purified, and made white, and tried; but the wicked shall do wickedly, and none of the wicked shall understand, but the wise shall onderstand.
" 1 Pet. iii. 12.-The eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and his ears are open to their prayers; but the lace of the Lord is against them that do evil."

Huw soon after the writing of the above, Samuel Watson was released from his innprisonment in York Castle, we do not know, but it is probable his confinement was not continued much longer.
(To be contimued.)

## LACONICS.

## Written for "The Friend."

He who has not sufficient resolution to say Nol is in imminent danger of eternal perdition.

In the formation and development of our minds, let us imitate the example ol the jewel of Giamschid: which, although surrounded by impure earths and opaque minerals, would receive nothing into its composition but such materials as were derived from the beautiful and the pure. In the course of time, the king of that country removed the jewel to his palace, and valued it even amongst his greatest treasures.

## Soble Bridegroom ! gentle Bride !

Travelling lite's varied sward,
Hand in hand, and side by side,
Lead each other heavenward.
The cultivation of daucing has been reconmended by some, on account of the consequent bodily development resulting therefrom; but has been discouraged by others, because the effects arising from the practice are frequently ruinous to the soul. Ought a professor of Chris ianity to hesitate whether or not he will make such a tremendous soul-venture?

It is an instructive sight, it is an encouraging sight, it is a beau ifol sight,-a meek and quiet spurit under a plain exterior. We kuow not how far the great Husbandinan may scatter the seeds of our godly and consistent waiking amongst the hearts of those about us, and bless and increase the same to his own exceeding glory. What an incemtive to faithfulness.

A Fick for a IIit.-" " learned one good lesson when I was a "little girl," says a lady. "Ono Irosty morning I was looking out of the window into ny father's barn-yard, where stond many cows, oxen, and horses, waiting to drink. Tho catle all stood very still and meck, till one of the cows in trying to turn round happened to hit her next neighbour, whereupon the neighbour kicked and hit another. In five minutes the whole herd were kicking each other with great fury."
My mother laughed and suid, "Sce now what comes of hicking when you are hit."
Just so have I seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears some frosty morniog.
Afterwards, when my brothers or myself were a little irritable, she would say, "Children, re-
menber how the fight in the barn-yard begna. Never return a kick for a hat, and you will save yourselves a great deal of trouble."

THE III SKRRS.
It was late in mild detuber, and the lung autumnal rain
Had left the summer lurvest-fields all green with grass he first sharp frost had fatlen, leaving all the woodlands gas
With hues of summer rainbows, or the mendow flowers of Mny .
Through a thin dry mist thut moraing, the sun rose broad and ret,
At first a rayless dise of fire, he brightened as he sped Yet even his noontide glory tell chastened and subdued, On the cornfields, and the orchards, and suftly pictured wood.
And all that quiet afternoon, slow sloping to the nigbt, lle wove with golden shuttle the haze with yellow light
Slanting through the painted beeches, he glorified the hill;
And beneath $\mathrm{it}_{\text {, pond }}$ nod meadow lay brighter, greener still.
And shonting boys in woodland haunts caught glimpses of that sky,
Flecked by the many tinted leaves, and laughed they kuew not why ;
And school-girls, gay with aster flowers, beside the meadow brooks,
Mingled the glow of autumn with the sunshine of sweet looks.
From spire and barn looked westerly the patient wea-ther-cocks ;
But even the birches on the hill stood motionless as rocks;
No sound was in the woodlands, save the squirrel's dropping shell,
And the yellow leaves among the boughs low rustling as they fell.
The summer grains were harvested, the stubble fields lay dry,
Where June wiods rolled in light and shade, the pale green waves of rye
But still on gentle bill-slopes, in valleys fringed with wood,
Cagathered, bleaching in the sun, the heary corn crop stood.
Bent low by autumn's wind and rain, through husks that dry and sere,
Enfolded from their ripened charge, shone out the yellow ear;
Beneath the turnip lay concealed in many a verdant fold,
And glistened in the slaptiog light, the pumpkin's sphere of gold.
There wrought the busy harresters, and many a creaking wain
Bore slowly to the long barn floor, its load of husk and grain;
Till broad and red ns when he rose, the sun sank down at last,
And like a merry guest's furewell the day in brightness passed.
And lo! as through the western pines on meadow stream and pond,
Flamed the red radiance of a sky set all on fire beyond
Slowly o'er the eastern sea-blutlis a milder glory shone,
And the sunset and the moon-rise were mingled into one.
As thus into the quiet night the twilight lapsed away, And deeper in the brightentug moon the tranquil shadows lay;
From mnny a brown old furm-house and hamlet without name,
Their milking and their homentasks done, the merry buskers came.

Swung o'er the heaped up barvest, from pitchforks in the mow,
Shone dimly down the lanterns on the pleasant scenes below;

The growing pile of husks behind, the golden ears be-
And laughing eyes and busy hands, and brown cheeks glimmering o'er.
Half hiduen in a quiet nook, serene of look and heart,
Talking their oll times over, the old men sat apart;
While up and down the unhusked pile, or nesting in its shade,
At hide-and-seek, with laugh and shout, the happy ehildren played.
Urged ly the good host's daughter, a maiden young and fair, brown hair;
The muster of the village school, sleek of hair and smooth of tongue,
To the yunint old tane of some old psalm, a husking ballaul sung.

IIcap high the farmer's wintry hoard!
Heap high the golden corn!
No richer gif has autumn poured
From out her lavish hora!
Let other lands exulting, glean
The apple from the pine,
The orange from its glossy green, The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hardy gift Our rugged vales bestow,
Tu cheer us wheo the storm shall drift Our harvest fietds with snow.
Through vales of grass and meads of flowers Our ploughs their furrows made,
While on the hills the sno and showers Of changeful April played.
We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain Bencath the sun of May,
And frightened from our sprouting grain The robber crows away.
All through the long bright days of June, Its leaves grew green and tair,
And waved in bot midsummer's noon Its soft and yellow hair.
And now with nutumn's moonlit eres, Its harvest time has come,
We plack away the frosted leaves, And bear the treasure home.

There richer than the fabled gift Apollo showered of old,
Fair hands the broken grain shall sift, And knead its yellow gold.
Let rapid idlers loll in silk Around their costly hoard,
Give us the bowl of samp and milk By bomespun beauty poured.
Where'er the wide old kitchen hearth Seuds up ite smoky curls,
Who will not thatak the kindly carth, And bless our farmer girls !
Then shame on all the proud and vain, Whose folly laughs to scorn
The blessing of our hardy grain, Unr wealth of golden corn!
Let earth withhold her goodly root, Let mitdew hight the rye,
Give to the worm the orchard's fruit, The whent-field to the ty,

But let the good ohl crop adorn The hills our fathers trod, Still let us for this golden corn, Send up our thanhs to God!

John G. Whittier.

Fruits of a IIalf Century.-Fitty years ago sleamboats were unknown; now there are 3000 afloat on American waters alone, In 1800 there was not a railroad in the world; now there are ten thousand miles in the United States alone, and about 22,000 in America and England. Half a century ago it took sume weeks to convey news from Washington to New Orleans; now, not as many seconds as it then did wceks. Fifty years
ago, the mosl rapid printing-press was worked by hand power; now steam priuls 20,000 papers an hour, on a single press.

For "The Frinuc."
FRENCII TAPESTRY,
We suppose that but few of the readers o "The Frient," have a correct idea of the lengtl of time occupied in the manufacture of Gobelit tajestry, and the splendid carpets made in the Gobelin establishment. Think of a man's whol life being was'ed in producing one piece of tapes try, which when finished, is of no more intrinsin value than a piece of stout eloth of equal size The following account appears to have been fur nished by one well acquuinted with the cours pursued.
"Among the articles the French Governmer sent to the New York Exhibition, are specimen of the Gobelin tapestries, which are made excle sively by the factories of the French Goverr ment.

As these rare specimens of art no doubl fort one of the most prominent features of the Exhib tion, our readers, very many of whom will se them, may be interesled in a brief notice of it manufactories from which they emanate.

Since the days of Jan Gobelin in 1450, th manufacture of tapestry and carpets has made regular progression toward the perfection whi it has now attaned. The establishment had $n$ drawn much altention from the government the time ol Louis XIV., when it became so inte esting a branch of French manufactures, that th monarch bought it for the State; it has ever sin remained government property, has been suppo ed by the goverunient, by means of a large $s$ sidy granted each year in the budnel, and works accomplished there are entirely at the vice of the chief of the State, whocver he may for the time being.

The institution has gone through as many n tations, as many seasous of prosperity and ady sity, as the governmont itseli. Under the repul the works at times ccased, and its very existet was threatened; but the same species of natio pride whieh sustains West Puint, sustains this institution. Many of the workmen are su rior artists in painting, and the superintenden generally one of the lirst painters of the day. prescnt $1: 0$ workmen are employed on lapes and carpets, who earn from three to five hund dollars a year cach, and when disabled by ag infirmity, receive pensions of from one hund and twenty-five to two hundred dollars a y No one is allowed to leave after serving an prenticeship, and a regular number of apprent are admitted each year.

But the interest of the establishment lics in method in which artich's are manufactured. web or warp is placed upright, instead of hori tal, as in most eases, and the workman stt: lind it; that is, he works on the wrong side. pitture which he is copying is placed behind a little to one side of him, at which he looks I time to lime, in order that his picture in lape The we an exact representation of the $m$ The workman sils at the back or wrong sic his picture, because the face must present a
fectly smooth surlace, and all the cuttinus astenings are therefere and all the cuttings The warp is white, and of the finest wook double, thal is, has two upright tiers of th whth an interval of half an inch. Then several baskets at his side containing many dred shades of coloured silk and woollen th on litle spools, the workinan puts through
or three threads at a time, and cuts them off; $s$ the colour of the face or the object which forming changes, he takes another shaded l, and so on, thread by thread, month by 1, and year by year, till his tedious and lais task is finished. From five to thirty are occupied on the larger works, on picfrom eight to twenty feet in extent, and the of some of the pieces is sometimes as high o hundred thousand dollars. They are adby many mueh more than the original picno matter what may be its value; and infeietures a re never copied from. The tissue eolours last for centuries. I think it can d with safety that it is the most marvellous, ost astonishing art in its degree of perfection nown in the world; and 1 am sure that the of the American people who shall have seen ry fine specimens, will verify this opinion. he carpet department, the process is entirely gous, with one exception. The warp is upthe carpet is always in one piece, the warp ble, the workman pursues his labour in the tedious way, putting in a thread at a time; this instance he sils on the right side, for ason that he has a velvety surface to make, e must therefore cut off his woollen threads it side. He puts his spool through and it a double turn round one of the upright Is of the warp, then cuts it off, perhaps an rom the surface of the carpet, regards his , which is over his head, takes up another of thread, so as to change the colour, puts ough in the same way, and cuts it off as After he has proceeded thus a fout in perhaps, and an inch upward, he takes a flarge shears and trims the velvety surface to the length, or depth rather, which be s. All the carpets which are now in the of the Gobelins' manufaetory are intended e rooms of the empress in the Tuilleries, ey all have a nap of half an inch in depth. are beautiful in the extreme, and far supeo anything that can be manufactured in , so long distinguished for the softness, silkand rich colouring of its carpets. All the arpets of France are thus woven in one piece e rooms for which they are intended. They ast a ccutury and preserve their colours. of the carpets whieh have been made at obelins have required many years to finish, ost from 60 to 150,000 francs. None are they are all made usc of in the royal palor as prosents, the same as pictures in tap-

The largest carpet ever made here, was the long-room, or, as it is called, the of the Louvre, which is 1300 feet in As a shuttle is out of the question, and h thread of the 'filling' has to be put through Hely by the hand, at the same time that the nan must keep his eye on the model and se his caruful judgment as to the exact shade many thousands which is required; and as st, from time to time, as in the tapestry, nd walk off from his picture, and regard it istance, and consult his fellow-workmen, the - may form some idea of the labour, the ge. and the time, which is required on these works. On an extent of fifteen feet, two nen can be employed. On a large carpet, irty by fifty leet, one workman inakes the figure in the centre, while two others, one ch side of him, make the border up to the flower. And there those patient men sit, fter day, month ufter month, and year after apparently without ever moving their own in, or that of the carpet; for in several visits
I have made recently, I find the same men
in the same place, engaged on the same flower or other object on the carpet where I last saw them. It would be too slow an occupation for our fast comerymen.

Everybling needed for the manufnctory-the dyeing, spinning, \&e.-is done on the premises. In the dyeing department there is a greater amount of talent and experience required than in the working of the tableaux. Many secrets are possessed here which are unknown to the rest of the world."

From the British Friend.

## "Look on this Piclure-1hen on thal."

" He that warreth, entangleth not himself with the atlairs of this life, that he may please him who bath called him to be a soldier." Thus wrote the apostle; aad abundantly was the declaration exemplified in the daily walk of our early Friends, from the foremost in the ranks, to the less conspicuous amongst the called, the chosen, and the fiithful. They who bore the heat and burden of the day, to whom it was given widely to sound forth the gospel trumpet, calling to prepare for the battle, soon found that it was theirs not only to believe, but also to suffer, for the sake of him who they testified was "come to teach His people Himself." Imprisoned, stoned, beaten, in deaths oft, and deprived of their civil and religious rights, heir property became a prey to the informer and persecutor. And joyfully did they take the spoiling of their goods for conscience sake; for their affections were set on things above, and not on things of the earth, and their conduct livingly evidenced, that where their treasure was, there were their hearts also. True, their imprisonments, losses, and various sufferings, had a purifying efleet, weaning them still more from the world and worldly objects; whilst their faith was strengthened in Him who filled their hearts with songs of praise in the night season, and enabled them to endure as seeing Him who is invisible. But whilst it was thus with the self-denying followers of the Lamb, doubtless there were others who stumbled in the puth of regeneration, affrughted by this very loss of all things, this suffering lor Christ's sake, and who, Demas-like, went back into the earth. Thus was the camp kept clear lur a season, of those who could follow the Lord when palm-branches were strewed in the waty, but shirunk from fellowship in II is sullerings, when their steps were turned as to the garden of Gethsemane, or in the path of the cross.

Since that period, a day of outward ease and prosperity has shone on the Sociely. Some of the principles which Fox, and Barclay, and Penn, advocated and maintained, in the midst of fiery persecution, have obtained consideration with the great and philanthropic. Princes, and nobles of the earth, have noticed with their smile the privileged descendants ol the once-despised and persecuted Quakers; and liberiy, civil and religious, has smoothed their way. Commerce, too, has opened up its resources to far-seeing intelleet and capacity for business, and wealth and honour mark the lives of many among us. But how is it as regards the spiritual warlare in which we have been called to be solders? some, we may believe, as warriors for the Truth in a public ad. vocacy of its pronciples, but all as soldiers of the cross in that battle wherein a man's foes are lound to be those of his own heart or household. Alas ! it is to be feared, that neglecting to y ield the heart in subjection to the power of the Lord, too many have become entangled with the aJjairs of this life; their montal energies have been absorb-
may be, by the worldly station and influence these give them among their fellow-men. "How is the gold become dim! how is the most fine gold changed!" That which persecution could not do, the gilded bait of our suhtle adversary has too effectnally wrought; and many who, if they had been obedient to the heavenly call, would have shone conspicuously as lights in the world, have been contented to forego that high position, in order to aim at pre-eminence among its merchants. "Happy is the man that findeth wis. dom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold." Yes, blessed are they who occupy with the talent their heavenly Master has intrusted to them, and experience its increase; in its diligent use and improvement rendering glory to the Bost High: theirs is the peace which passeth understanding, a peace the world can nether give nor ever take away. But, instead of this, could we lift the veil which covers the mind of the votary of Mammon, what henrt-corroding cares might be seen eating, like rust, into the spirit of the man! Truly, he heapeth up riches, and knoweth not who shall gather them; for whilst his soul has been grovelling in the earth, his children have but too often taken wing, and known no restraint in the gratification of their vain desires.

These truths are old, and have been oft repeated ; yet it may be well to revive them in this day of increasing luxury, with an earnest exhortation to the members of this once highly-favoured Society, to be willing to retrace their steps, in so far as they have wandered from the path of self-de. nial, and to show forth an example to the world of Christian simplicity and moderation. Then, through humility and abasedness of spirit-secking for ability to bear the baptisms of the Holy Ghost and of fire, may we be enabled once more to lift up the standard of ' Truth to the nations, and evidence that, whilst not stothful in business, we are indeed fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, and realizing the truth of" that declaration, "Godliness, with conteniment, is great gain."
Z.

For "The Friend."
GOUERYMEXT OF SCIIOOLS.
The office of a school teacher is one of great importance, next to that of a parent, and of a preacber of the gospel. Impressions made upon the infant and youthlul mind, are often very siromg and lasting. It is not only the principles be inculcates, but the disposition, the temper and the manner, that make a favourable or unfavourable impression, and which time and a change of circumstances may never eradicate. The sentitnents of the preceptor, and the rules of the schoul, may be correct, but if the spirit and the manner in which he attempts to entoree them, is not tho chastened spirit of a disciple of Christ, be may implant the lieling of disigust in the mind of his pupil, both against himselt, and the principles and practice he would caforee. But if he has himse:lf submitted to the application of those restraints which the Truth improses, he feels the imperfeclions that belons to the natural man, the forbearance which his Lord has shown to him, and thence sees the need of patience towards the wayward child; and the suppression of everything like pas. sion and revenge, where he finds his instructions have not produced subnission. It may be necessary to deprive the unru! $y$, of indalogences granted to orderly scholjirs, und to subjeet them to restraints, by way of punishment for their irregul. rities, but these should never be intlicted in the spirit of resentment, to gra'ity a vindictive tem-
per in the teacher. The recollection that chil- wards them may tend to forward their acquaintdren, like other yeung creatures in a healthy unce with it, nad sirengthen them in obedience, condation, are frequently impelled by the auimml thereto, appears to me to be a duty on all of us." spirits into ncts without reflection, should lend the teacher to make proper allowance for this exuberance of sprits ; and where there is no design to treat with disrespect the order of the seminury, to overlook errors of litle moment, whiel at a future periot, when the pupil is in a suituble state of ount, he may point out to him in the spirit of luve, and be liavoured to convmee and reclaim him.

Under the government of this pure spitit, the business of teaching becomes a valuable school of discipline to the master, as well ns to the scholar. John W'oolman remarks, "'To watch the spirit of children, to nurture thein in gospel love, and labour to help them agninst that which would mar the beauty of their ninds, is a debt we owe them; and a taiihiul periormance of our duly, not ouly tends to their lasting beneffit and our own peace, but also to render their company agreeable to us. Instruction thus administered, renches the pure witness in the minds of such children who are not hardened, and tegets love in then towards those who thus lead the im on. Where too great a number are committed to a tutor, and he through much cumber, omits a carcfial attention to the minds of ehildren, there is danger of disorders pradually increasing amongst them, till the effects therewi "appar in their conduct tou strung to be easily remedicd." It is certaiuly a part of the duty of the teacher, to endeavour to promute the happiness of the pupils; in doing which he may furmsh healthiul and rational amusements, particularly in boarding-schools, which, at the same time they give proper recreation and instruction, divert the thoughts from gratifications at variance with the rules, and by which much trouble may be escaped by himesti and his youthiul charge.

It is cessential to the ease of the governor, and to the enjoyment of the student, that they should gain the coulfidence of each other. A proper ircedom and affection open the way for mutual interchange of lieling and semitiment, so that one may speuk plainly to the other of his deviation frum order, and the impropriety of his course, and the latter with conlidence and respect relieve lumsell to the carctaker, of the troubles he has to contud will. Constant suspucion of evil design and wrong doing, must renctre the child suljecied ti) it uncany, ulethate hma from his preceptor, and lend hum to conceal humsell as much as he can frum his observation, and will tend to preduce a course of eonduct that confirms the apprehensions of the master, although there may not be any open act sulficient to sustain them. Searcely unything is more at variauee with domestic tranquillity, than a surpicious temper, that is constanty looking out for faults, and is more ready to put un unfavourable construction on little aels not morally wrong, than to overlock thein, or regard them with a charitable allowance for the hed dlessness of youth. A teacher who is constannly watching over himseli, and the excitablity oi his own spirin, may see many lute things in his thougliticss clarge, which at the time he will retrain trum notheligg, and perhaps never mention; but if it te neeessary, will wat tor a suitable oppertunity when the ellect upon himsell has subsided, and in the ineekness of Christian widun, he can reach the wituoss for Truth in the child, so that it nay cooperate with his labour, and thoroughly bruig hin or her under conviction.
J. Woolman liurther says, "That divine light Which enlightens ull men, I believe, doth onien sline in the minds of children very early, and to humbly wait for wisdom, that our conduct to-
"If tuors are not acquainted with sanclification
of spirit, nor experienced in no humble waiting for the leadinys of Truth, but follow the maxims of the wisdum of this world, such children who are under their tuition, appear to me in danger of imbiling thoughts and apprehensions, reverse to that meekness, and lowliness of heart, which is necessary for all the true followers of Christ. Children at any uge fit tor sclools, are in a time of life which requires the patient nutention of pious people; and if we commit them to the tuition of such, whose ninds we believe are not rightly prepared to "rrain them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord,' we are in danger of not ncting the part of faithful parents towards them; for our heavenly Father doth not require us to do evil that good may come ol it ; and it is needful that we deeply exumine ourselves, lest we get entangled in the wislom of this world, and through urong apprehensions, take such methods in education, as may prove a great injury to the minds of our children. It is a lovely sight to bebold innocent children; and when they are sent to schools, where their tender minds are in imminen danger of being led astray by tutors, who do not live a sell-denying life, or by the conversation of such children who do not live in innocence, it is a case much to be lamented. While a pious tutor hath the charge of no more children than he can tilke care of, and keeps lis authority in the 'Truth, the good spirit in which he leads and governs, works on the minds of such who are not hariened, and his labours not only tend to bring them forward in outward learning, but to open their understandings wath respect to the true Cluristian life."

A care hath lived on my mind that mure time might be employed by parents at home, and by tutors at school, in weightily attending to the spirit and inclinations of children, and that we may so lead, instruct, and govern them, in this tender part of life, that nothing may be omitted in our paucr, to help them on their way to become the children of our Father utho is in heaven."
Another cause of difficulty in the government of scholars, arises from teachers indulging in parialities for some, and pryjudices against others. A natural loveli.css in the countenatice and deporment, may at once atract an undue atlection and notice in the tutor ; while for want of proper acquaintance with the character of others, who do not at first exhibit these amable quallties, a prejudice may be formed against them without proper foundation. The idea of being favourites with the teachers gives rise to selfconsequence in children, and perhaps to a supercilious treatment of their school-mates; and the cold and distant manner of the teacher, constantly harrasses the child, who is unable to discover the cuuse of this improper distinction, and makes him reckless of the order and rules of the school. He has noIhing to encourage him to obey them, if he feels himselt on objeet of contempt and slight. With some inconsiderate teachers, the riehes or the poverty of the paren's, the place of residence, eillier in town or coumry, may determine the amount of kinduess, or the repugnance shown to the unofiendng scholar. Such miliuences are all wrong. Our heavenly Father does not judge of us by the amoun of riches, or the stratened means in which we are placed. He dues not look on the ceuntemance or the beyght of the stature; he looks at the heart. All souls are alike his, He gave up his well beloved Sun unto death lor us all, without any distinction whatever; and he
remains to be no respecter of persons. His te der mercies are over all his works. Teachers a delegated shepherds and shepherdesses of chi dren, who are a heritago of the Lord. Whi they are instructing them in the different branch of their studics, they are bound to treat them wi proper tenderness, and should strive to lead the to love and scrve their heavenly Futher; and the they will be the most likely to love and ebey the preceptors, goveruors and governesses.

Fur " The Friend:
The following remarks on the Potato diseas aro by one of the most eminent chemists in En land, and bear the marks of sound sense ar discrimination. If too high living be, as he su poses, the cause of the potato blight, we think of neighbours across the river can readily admini ter the remedy. A poor dry soil, and abstinend trom high-seasoned meats and stimulating drink are the regimen upon which the potato must put to restore the pristine vigour of its constitutio and its dry nnd mealy old age. The thoug occurs, did the disense ever become epidemic the Pine Barrens? Will not some of our Ne Jersey neighbours enlighten us on this subject ?

## remaris on tae potato disease.

by thornton i. merepati.
To the Editor of the Chemical Gazette,-
Sir:-During the course of the last few month that dreadful scourge, the potato blight, hns agai made its appearance amongst us, and has alread committed great devastation in this and the siste island. My avocations having Iately afforded m a few weeks leisure, 1 determined to devote it the re-investigation of the subject, in the hope ascertaining, if possible, the cause or origin of t disease, as well as a means of curing it, or pri venting its recurrence. I will not now oceup your time and space with a long account of a the experiments and researches that I have mad with this object, but will content myself wit making you acquainted with the general concl sions at which I have arrived. They are as fo

1. That the potato blight is neither direct nor indirectly calused by the ravages of any paro sitical insect.
2. That it is the effect of a species of putrefac tive fermentation, or incipient decemposition he nitrogenous, i. c. albuminoid constituents the sap, or cell contents.
3. That this decomposition is either directi produced by a peculiar fungus the Botrytis in festans-10 which public attention has been alren dy directed by other writers-or, what is in $m$ opinion a still more probable supposition, th tungus in question only makes its uppearane after the fermentative processes have been in a ion for some time, and consequently is an effec and not the cause of the disease.
4. That the blight has been in some measur produced by the long-continued and indiscriminal use of animal nitrogenous manures, which hi over stimulated the potato plant, and has thi rendered it more susceptible of disease, and ha in lact produced the same effect upon it, that alet holic drinks when taken in excess, do on the hi man system; that is to say, it has injured th stamina of the plant, and rendered the organist tnore readily affected by atmospheric and othe influences.
5. That animal or nitrogenous manures shoul be usod with great caution in the cultivation the potato, and indeed in that of all root crupt the best manure for the pntato plant being the ii
c compound, such for instance as those are, or were at one time, used in some of the continent.
That the disease having once established has become epidemic.
That it is contagious if not infectious.
Chat the only mode of eradicating it, is to the original constitution of the plant. That this desirable result can only be brought by introducing a complete alteration in the of cultivation that is adopted.
That the changes in question should const, in thoroughly drying the seed potatoes, process now followed in some parts of any; 2nd, in sleeping them for a short time ilute solution of the sulphate of copper (blue or blue stone) of about the same strength t used for "pickling" wheat ; 3rd, in plantem in poor, well-drained land; 4thly, and in substituting for the farm-yard manure, new employed, some inorganic compost $r$ to those before alluded to.
conclusion, I would suggest that the followmple experiment should be tried in storing tato crop during the present season:-Let bers be stored in the usual way, but in the of each heap or sackful let there be placed ntity of unslacked lime, not in actual con. ith the roots, but enclosed in some porous , an old wicker basket for instance, and ed over with and surrounded by a thick lay. straw or hay. By this means the tubers e kept $d r y$; and as the presence of humidity air, is a great incentive to putrefactive position, one of the main causes of decay e removed. The lime so soon as it has beslaked, may be taken away and employed nure; and if practicable should be replaced resh lime. The experiment I have describmust be remembered, can be easily tried, ould cost but little even if carried out on a scale; it cannot be productive of any injuconsequences, and will be doubtless attended eneficial results.
. 17th, 1853.
For " The Friend."

## The Form wilhout the Power.

wear a plain dress, use the plain scripture age, and be regular attenders of religious ggs, will not constitute us true Christians, or ers, without the exercise of unceasing pray$d$ bearing the daily cross. Under this yoke, all be preserved from all lightness of manid conversation, not only when we meet for ofessed purpose of Divine worship, but in all ersonal intercourse.
s a painful sight, in the eyes of all who are ly concerned for the promotion and honour uth, to behold in any, who profess to espouse use, an indulgence in levity, especially be$r$ after our religious meetings; or in sleeprestlessness, or unconcern while in them. e these are seen, it is cause of grief to exerbebolders, who must view them as evident $s$ of indifference, or progressive decline.
e ulterance in our meetings for worship, or icouragement to it, of words, which in them, as to the letter, may be accounted sound, which are without divine life, are also sources ief and harm, which, it is to be feared, too are ready to excuse, while the living memre greatly burdened thereby.
Iy words," said our blessed Redeemer, " are and they are life;" but it is not so with the imitation of them, in which death ministereth leath. The power of the Gospel is the only
resurrection and life which can be witnessed in us, and the Frith of Forth, gradually losing itself in to the raising us up out of the grave of $\sin$; and the German ocean. If we suppose the length of the counterleiting thercof by preaching in the will or wisdom of man is a serious mockery ; for the countenance and support of which the church is answerable to its holy Head.
'There is, perhaps, no evil more often referred to in holy writ, as offensive in the Divine sight, than hypocracy, and none upon which judgment is more severely pronounced. And while we are professing to be members of the true church, let us examine ourselves, and see how far the testimonies thereof, against every false way, are being borne by us; whether lukewarmness, with its fruits, is not increasing in our hearts, under a feeling of fullness; not knowing that we are wretched and miscrable, poor, blind, and maked, and having little sense of our unspeakable need; whether we are not content to feed upon the wind, and to be clothed with vanity.

The evidences of degeneracy from primitive Christianity, are too sorrowfully marked amongst us, and the endeavour to conceal them, for fear of the judgment of Truth, is hindering our advancement in the way of reform ; for it is only in confessing and forsaking our sins, that we can be saved from them. We can never be saved in them; for, said our blessed Redeemer, "if ye die in your sins, whither I go, ye cannot come."

That we may be stirred up to renewed and increased faithfulness, each one in the line of our ap. pointment, is the object of these considerations ; and whether we are called to silent exercise on our own and the church's account, or to more open and active service, that we may therein abide; that no jarring or schism be found in the body; Christ being the head thereof, from which it witnesseth the ministration of nourishment ; and being knit together, increaseth in the increase of God; not having the show of wisdom in will. worship and humility, nor in any honour to the satisfying of the flesh.

The dependence upon a mere birch-right membership in society, with nothing in the outward conduct or appearance to be reached by its discipline, without obedience to the teachings and commandments of the Holy Spirit in our own hearts, leading to true self denial and humility in the fear of the Lord-will prove to be leaning upon a broken reed; and by a continuance therein we may arrive at that state, wherein the language of the Spirit to us may be, "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still, and he which is filthy, let him be filthy still;" for all our own righteousness will prove but as filthy rags, of which nothing short of the grace and power of God can strip us, the effectual working of which must be known in the heart, before we can become clean and pure, and fitted for the habitation, where nothing that is unholy shall ever be permitted to enter.

From the Leisure llour.

## WONDERS OF TISION.

One of the wonders of vision has been well presented to the mind by Dr. Dick. "Let us," he says, "suppose ourselves stationed on Arthur's seat, or on the top of Salisbury Crags, in the vicinity of Edinburgh. Turning our face to the north-west, the city, with its castles, spires, and stately edifices, presents itself to our view. Beyond it, on the north and west, a beautiful country, adorned with villas, plantations, and fertile fields, stretches as far as the eye can reach, till the view is bounded by the castle of Stirling, at the distance of more than thirty miles. On the right hand we behold the port of Leith, the shipping in the roads, the coast of Fife, the isles of Inclikeith and of May,
this landscape to be forty miles, and its breadth twenty-five, it will, of course, comprehend an area of a thousand square miles." Alter adverting to the immense multitude of rays of reflecting light which flow in all directions from the myriads of objects which compose the surrounding scene, Dr. Dick continucs :-" Let me now attend to another circumstance, no less adinirable than the preceding, and that is the distinct impression which I have of the shape, colours, and motion, of the multiplicity of objects I ann now contemplating, and the small space within which their images are depicted at the bottom of my eye. Could a painter, after a long series of ingenious cfforts, delineate the extensive landscape now before me on a piece of paper not exceeding the size of a silver sixpence, so that every object might be as distinctly seen, in its proper state and colour, as it now appears when I survey the scene around me, he would ba incomparably superior to all the masters of his art that ever went before him. This effect, which far transcends the utmost efforts of human genius, is accomplished in a moment, in millions of instances, by the hand of nature, or, in other words, by ' the finger of God.'
' All the objects I am now surveying, comprehending an extent of a thousand square miles, are accurately delinented at the boltom of my eye, on a space less than half an inch in diameter. How delicate then must be the strokes of that Divine pencil which has formed such a picture! I turn my eyes to the castle of Edinburgh, which np. pears one of the most conspicuous objects in my field of view. Supposing that portion of it which strikes my eye to be 500 feet long, and 90 leet in height, I find, by calculation, that it occupies only the six hundred thousandth part of an inch. I next direct my eye towards the Frith of Fortin, and perceive a steamboat sailing between Queens* ferry and Newhaven. I distinctly trace its motion for the space of forty minutes, at the end of which it reaches the chain-pier at Newhaven, having passed over a space ol five miles in length, which is but the eighth part of the lineal extent of the landscape in that direction; and consequently occupies in the picture formed on my retina, a lineal space of only one-sixleenth of an inch in extent. And, if the bsat be reckoned about 83 feet in length, its imge is only the three-hundredth part of this extent, and, of course, fills n space in the eye of only the four thousandth eight-hun. dredtis part of a lineal inch."

The trials of life are the tests which ascertain how much good there is in us.

A Melancholy Sight-Dr. Reid, a traveller through the highlands of Peru, is said to have found lately in the desert of Alacoama the dried remains of an assemblage of human beings, five or six hundred in number, mes, women and children, seated in a semi-circle as when alive, staring into the burning waste before them. They had not been buried; life had not departed before they thus sat around, but hope was gone, the Spanish invaders were at hand, and no escape being left, they had come hither to die. They still sat immovable in the dreary desert; died like mummies by the effect of the hot air, they still kept their position, sitting up as in solemn council, while over that Areopagus, silence broods everlastingly.

Sunrise from the Summil of Etna.-The guides had timed the thing exactly. It was between three and four ; the stars were rapidly dis-
appearing from the paling sky, while the castern horizon began to faintly redden with the dawn. Those who have never witnessed can scarcely realize, by any description, the strangeness of such a scene. liverything in the vast gulf below was dark and formless-the sea barely distinguishable from the land-vast whitish clouds like woolsacks floating solemnly above it. A few bars of crimson soon appeared on the eastward horizon, the sea line became defined, the jagged edges of the distant mountains of Apulia cut against the sky. At this moment our guides shouted to us to stand upon the edge of the crater, and look out over the interior of the island, which stretched away to the westward like a sea of rugged summits, blended in the shadowy mist of dawn. Just as the sun rose, an immense shadow of the most exquisite purple was projected from the volcano, half over the island, while without its range the light struck with magic suddenness upon the tops of the mountains below; a phenomenon so admirably beautiful that it would have more than repaid us for the labour of the ascent.-Barllett's Pictures from Sicily.

## THEFRIEND.

## TENTH MONTH 29, 1853.

Notwithstanding the abundant crops which a fertile soil and genial climate, under the blessing of a merciful Providence, almost invariably return from the cultivated portion of our widely extended territory; the inexhaustible supply of coal and iron spread throughout the land; and the multiplied products of our highly improved manufactories; it is becoming more and more apparent that the extravagance, luxury and debauchery, which have spread so widely throughout society, are involving the country in a debt, which its exports including a large portion of the gold brouglit from California, are inadequate to diminish, or even prevent from increasing. The lollowing, taken from the New York Daily Times, exhibits a startling picture of the amount and kind of debts which balance the account with the exports of wheat, corn, beef, and butter.
"The treasury tables for the past year will show some curious and rather strikiag results. The great graiagrowiag interest may be thought to figure to poor purpose in the list of foreign exports, when it is known that we smoke up, in Spanish cigars, the whole export of wheat, and drink down, in French cogaac, the entire export of Indian corn. For the rest of our breadstulls, the flour sent abroad suffices for somethimg like twothirds of the interest on the foreign debt; leaving the rice of South Carolina, and the deferred faith of the repudiating States, to settle the remainder.
"In the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the United States exported wheat to the value of $\$ 2,555$,209. During the calendar year, the city of New York alone imported cigars to the nmount of $\$ 1,878,744$; and other ports, say forty per cent. of the whole, would swell the total to $\$ 3,131,216$. The difference agninst us, in these two articles, is barely made good by all the rye, oats, and other small graia, $\$ 334,471$; rye meal, \$64,476 ; potatoes, $\$ 115,121$; and apples, $\$ 48,635$, which we sent out last year.
"The export of Indian corn was of the value of \$1,$5: 10,225$, and of cors meal, $\$ 524,380$; together $\$ 2,114$,605. This city imported in 1852 , French cognac and other brandies of the value of $\$ 1,494,635$, which would be swelled, at other ports, allowing New York figures to represent 60 per cent. only of the whole, to 52,487 , 161. How to make good this deficit, is a puzzler, onless we quit the catalogue of vegctable food, and make a set-off of some $\$ 323,549$, of 'spirits from molnsses' in the vulgar, Yankee term-which it appears wo send nbrond. That is appropriate to the purpose, nt all events.
"On the 1st of July lnst, it was carefully computed, and the total brought within the mark, that the foreign
debt of the United Stntes, in the shape of federal, state, company, and corporation bonds, amounted to $5262,-$ 000,000 . Since then, we may compute $\$ 18,000,000$ as the addition for the balf year; making together $\$ 280,-$ 000,000 principal, and about S $16,800,000$ interest to be provided for. The tlour exported from the whole country for the fiscal year, was of the value of $\$ 11,869,143$, and rice from Carolina and Georgia, $\$ 2,471,029$; together, $\$ 1 \cdot t, 310,172$; leaving a deticit of $\$ 2,459,828$, in accumulating interest alone, unpaid, after exhausting both these sources of revenue.

We might readily continue the parallel, were the present the auspicions time to arrest attention to the progress of luxury and borrowing. But, as it is not, we stop short, with the single additional remark, that to run the comparison through the provision list, we should find that it requires all the hog meat, $\$ 3,765,470$, to support onr watch-fobs, and that we nonually guzzle more champagne and port, and such like mixtares of grape and alcohol, than all our beef and butter export, $\$ 2,279,820$, will pay for."

## ITEMS $\overline{O F}$ NEWS.

The steamship Asia brought advices from England, to the 8 th instant.
ENGLAND.-Although the prospect of war on the continent continued, wheat and flour had both decliaed. Cotton had slightly improved. Eagland, it is said, will not furaish more than 10,000 men to aid Turkey in case of active hostilities with Russia. France will supply 30,~ 000. The cbolera more fatal than in 1831-2; at New Castle, 1438 deaths in 35 days. It has broken out decidedly in Scotland. The "lavestigator" has passed through from Behring's Straits to Davis's Straits, thus solving the North-west Passage. No news of Franklin.

RUSSIA.-A ukase has been signed for a new levy of troops. The cholera is raging tearfully in the army on the Dannbe. Troops are marching towards Odessa. Wheat in the Danube provinces very abundant.

FRANCE.-The proposed tunnel under the Alps, to connect the Piedmontese railways with those of France, is to be eight miles in length. It is estimated that it will cost over seven millions of dollars, and that it will require five years to complete it. Salt beef is being imported largely from South America, by the ship owners at Brest. Arago, the great astronomer and philosopher, was buried in Paris on the 5 th instant. Imitation champagne wine, is made from the rbubarb plant.

AUSTRIA.-The emperor is to be married next spriag to the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. The differences between Austria and Piedmont still contiuue,the Piedmontese cabinet refusiag to deliver up some Italian refugees.

TURKEY.-A large Protestant bookstore has been established in Constantinople, where the Holy Scriptures, in twelve different languages, are for sate. Ten thousand copies were sold from it during the past year. The notes of the French and English Governments to Russin, positively annonnce their determination to maiatain the sovereigaty of the Sultan. The Poles offer to assist Turkey,-and a corps with the same object is forming in the city of New York.

SICILY.-The crops have failed, and a market for American flour is open there.
MALAGA.-Hcavy rains have retarded the curing of raisins, and they are higher than ever known.

SVRLA.-The (so called) Christian population on the Lebanon raage, are in a state of anarchy. The Druses reluse obedience to government, and riots abound in the province of Naplouse.

AUSTRALIA.-An experiment in growing cotton has turned ont successful.
INDLA.-A famine is raging in Rangooa.
BUENOS AYRES.-On the 6th of Eighth month, there was a fall of snow in the city of Buenos Ayres, a circumstance not known for very many years.
MENICO,-The Jesuits have been re-established. The Indians are making depredations in the province of Durango. A skirmish had taken place between them and the government troops.

CANADA. - A man has been arrested and fined, for not taking ofl his hat when high mass was carriod by him. A firm at Quebec, announce their intention of bnilding seven steamers to ply to Liverpool.

UNITED STATES.-The striagency in the money market in the eastern citics continues. Dighty millions of dollars are invested in the cultivation of sugar cane in the States of Florida, Lonisiana, and Texas.

Texas.-Crops are favourable. The cotton crop promises much better thrn was anticipated. The fever still fatal, but was thought to be declining.

Pennsylvania.-Philadelphia. The aid to the New Orleans sufferers furnished by this city, was $\$ 22,131.45$.
Deaths last $\pi e e k, 146$. Deaths last week, 146.

Neto York.-Vessels still continue to arrive from I erpool, with cases of cholera on board. Many dea bave taken place on the passage.
lirginio.-The nttack of Hessian fly on the wh crop is complained of.
Louisiana.-New Orleans. Deaths by yellow fe last week, 36.

Michigon.-An alarming fire has been raging in woods near Detroit. Ten thousand acres of land $1 s$ been burnt over, and many dwelling-houses and ba consumed.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from A. Dirkin, Eng., for Cbarles 11. Bev 5 s ., to No. 5 , vol. 27 , for Jos. T. Price, 108 ., vol. 27 , W. Wilson, 18 s., to No. 42 , vol. 28 ; from Scpt. C. Sha less, per E. Heald, P. M., Io., $\$ 5$, to 47, vol. 26 ; from Garretson, agent, O., for D. Lupton, II. Bailey, M. P terson, and Eli Kenuard, $\$ 2$ each, vol. 27 ; from Ly Miller, O., $\$ 2$, to 27 , vol. 27 ; from Geo. Michener, age O., for Ann IIobson, $\$ 2$, vol. 27, for Thos. Penrose, vol. 26 ; from Sl. B. Swith, ageat, U., for S1. M. Brig $\$ 2$, vol. 26, for Robt. Holloway, $\$ 2$, vol. 26, for Da Stephea, $\$ 2$, to 52 , vol. 26 ; from W. C. Taber, Ma $\$ 2$, vol. 26 ; from Mark Willits, ageat, $O$., for himself, vol. 27, and for James M•Grew, John Hoyle, John Ho Jr., $\$ 2$ each, vol. 27, Samuel Marriott, and Robt. C. Ma $\$ 2$ each, vol. 27 ; from Wm. D. Cope, $\$ 2$, vol. 26.

A meeting of the "Female Socicty of Philadelp for the Relief and Employment of the Poor," will held at the House of Industry, No. 70 North Seve street, on Seventh-day, Eleventh month 5th, at o'elock.

## WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

## commencement of the winter session.

The winter session of the school will commence Second-day, the 31st of Tenth month next. The pul will be conveyed by railroad to West Cbester, wh conveyances will be in waiting to carry them and th baggage to the school on the arrival of the morning c on Second-day, the 31 st of Tenth month, and Thi day, the 1 st of Eleventh month. The cars leave depot, south side of Market street above Schuyl Fifth strect, at seven and a-half o'clock, A. M. agent of the school will be at the railroad depot on cond and Third-day mornings, who will furnish pu with tickets, conduct them to the cars assigned th and have the care of them and their baggage, and accompany them to West Chester. Those iatending go to the school will please npply to the school ag for tickets, and not to the agent of the railroad com ny. The charge for each pupil and baggage from $P$ ladelphin to the school, will be $\$ 1$, to those who $p$ cure their tickets of the agent of the school. All b gage should be distinctly marked West-town, with name of the owner (if it is a trunk) on the end, should be sent directly to the railroad depot, and no Friends' bookstore.
office, stage, packages, letters, etc.
The West-town Office is at Friends' Bookstore, No. Mulberry st., where all small packages for the pupils before twelve o'clock, on Seventh-days, will be forwar to the school. All letters for the pupils and other the school, shonld be sent by mail, directed to Hest-h Boarding-School, Wcst Chester P. O., Chester Co., Postage should be pre-paid; and packages should distinctly marked and put up in a secure manner that the contents will not be liable to be lost by ha ling. A stage will be run on Second, Fourth and $£$ enth-days, from West Chester to the School, on the a val of the morning cars from the city. The fare for e passenger to or from West Chester, by the stage, will 25 cents. When special conveyances at other times provided at the school, nn extra charge will be mad West-town Boarding-School,

Ninth month, 1853.

Married, on the 13th inst., at Falls meeting, Bu county, Pa., James H. Moon, to Elizabeth, daughte John B. Balderston.
, on the 20th inst., at Friends' meeting-ho in West Chester, Pa., Geonge Rhoads, of Philadelp to Elizanetir, daughter of the late Robert Letchwo

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut stret

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

tice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments recelved by JOHN RICHARDSON,
at no. 50 north fourth staeet, up stalas, PHILADELPHIA.
tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, d in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any f the United States, for three months, if paid in ce, six and a-half cents.

TTO-TIIEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELLG1ON. e bave recently been perusing with much est a little work, entitlod "Phyto. Theology, tanical sketches intended to illustrate the s of God, in the structure, functions, and -al distribution of Plants. By John Hutton ur, Professor of Medicine and Botany in the ersity of Edinburgh." It is delightful to find whose names stand high in the particular shes of science to which they have devoted selves, employing their talents and learning ting forth the goodness of the Creator, as ayed in the workmanship of his hand, and in ring to call forth or increase the feelings of ude and reverence which we owe to Him planned and built and still upholds, a world thed with beauty for rebellious man."
is little book is quite unpretending in its cter, but we shall be much disappointed if eaders do not find themselves interested, and ps instructed by the extracts we propose $g$ from it.
e take the following from the "Introductory arks" :-
The attention of all who are interested in ell-being of mankind has been recently much ted to the subject of education. Schools of us kinds have been established, philosophical nechanics' institutions have been formed, and well versed in literature and science have ly availed themselves of the opportunities presented of diffusing information among the e. The poorest working-man of the present has thus within his power the means of acg knowledge. How important is it that knowledge should be solid and substantial, science falsely so called, which some prog, have erred concerning the faith' (1 Tim. 0,21 ), nor the 'perverse disputings of men orrupt minds and destitute of the truth' (1 vi. 5), who erroneously viow reason as opIt to revelation. If the fountains are poisonis not to be expected that those who drink m will be sound and healthy. Instances it is to be feared, not uncommon of parties by the aequisition of unsanctified scientific mation, have been led into the depths of infi$y$ and pantheism; making their very knowthe means of perverting others, and of ving ridicule and contempt on everything ing to man's fallen condition, and God's gloplan of salvation.
The question then is, How is education to osecuted, so as to promote the true welfare
of the people? Undoubtcdly this can only bo ac- not the mode in which human learning speaks in complished by regarding man, not merely in his us. 'The world by wistom knew not God.'-(1) relation to time, but in his relalion to eternity. Cor. i. 21.) What a different aspect does creaOur view must not be confined to his temporary tion wear to a Christian from that which it pres condition on earth, but it must extend to his eter- sents to one who is without God in the world! nal destinies beyond death and the grave. Hence He perceives in all the hand of a Father who is it is that all attempts to separate secular lrom loading him by green pastures and still waters th religious knowledge are vain and futile. Secular his heavonly kingdom. He feels that all things knowledge, as regards itself, is fleeting and evan- are his in Christ, by the fullest and clearest title. escent, and will be swallowed up by one glimpse of the glories of eternity. It may and does exalt the pride of buman intellect; it renders poor man proud of his attainments; it makes him think himself something, when, in reality, he is nothing (Gal. vi. 3) ; 'it is a knowledge which puffeth up' (2 Cor. viii. 1), an airy nothing which docs not edify or build up on a solid foundation. It may tell us of a great First Cause, of a God of power and might, but it roveals to us nothing of His character as a God of holiness and purity, and at the same time a God of salvation. It spoils man, as St. Paul says, 'through philosophy and vain deceit, after the traditions of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ, in whom dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily.'-(Col. ii. 8, 9.) Human intellect becomes an idol, and is worshipped independently of Him who lighteth every one that cometh into the world. Ryle, in one of his excellent tracts, says, ' It is not atheism I fear so much in the prosent time as pantheism. It is not the system which says nothing is true, so much as the system which says everything is true. It is not the system which says there is no Saviour, so much as the system which says there are many saviours, and many ways to peace.'
"Do we then despise secular knowledge? Certainly not. We know that, when properly acquired, it is of the greatest importance. But we desire that it should be sanctified by God's Spirit, -that the contemplation of the various works of God in creation and providence should be made subservient to the advancement of the kingdom of grace,-that they should be studied in the light of God's Word, and thus be made to promote His glory and our everlasting happiness.
" 'The desire which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great Workmaster, teads to no excess That reaches blame, but rather merits praise, The more it seems excess ;
For wonderfal, indeed, are all His works, Pleasant to know, and worthiest to be alt Had in remembrance alway with delight.'
" "The fear of tho Lord is the beginning of knowledge' (Prov. i, 7), and it is only the fool who despises 'the wisdom from above, which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy.'-(James iii. 17.)"
"How delightful is it to contemplate God in all his works, and to know that all proclaim him as a God, not merely of almighty power, but of
wondrous love. 'This happiness can only be enwondrous love. in Christ. The language of Revelation is, that Christ made the the world (John i. 10 ; Eph. iii. 9 , and that by Him all things subsist. This is

As the Spirit of God at the first brooded on the lace of the deep and brought light and beauty on what was dark and void, so by His gracious in. fluence He enables the believer to view all crea. tion with the enlightened eye of faith, and to see in it an order, a beauty, and an adaptation, such as cannot be apprecialed by the mere worldling. He uses the world as not abusing it, knowing that the fashion thereof passeth away.-(1 Cor. vii. 31.)
"Our Saviour often spiritualized natural ob. jects when he conversed with man in his bodily presence. Thus, says Ausien, 'when the Pharisees spoke of washing their hands before meat, Christ instructs them about spiritual defilement (Matt. xv. 20); when the woman of Samaria came to draw water, He told her of living water (John iv. 10); when His disciples brought to Him meat, He tells thern that He had meat to eat which they knew not of,-that it was His meat and drink to do the will of His Father (John iv. 34); when the man spoke of his inheritance divided (Luke xii. 13), Christ instructs him and others to beware of covetousness and worldly cares; when the multitudes followed Him after having eaten of the loaves, He counsels them to labour for the meat which does not perish, even for the bread of life.-(John vi, 26.), The works of God supply many illustrations calculated to aid the Christian in his search after truth. Our blessed Lord in His teaching makes use of the objects around Him in the delivery of the gospel message, and employs the plenomena furnished by plants as the humble instruments of exhibiting to the minds of His hearers the precions doctrines of His Word. Thus it is that He sanctifies such means of instruction; and we fail to ascertain the true mind of the spirit in such passages, if we do not fully understand the meaning of the illustration. Cheever remarks, 'that it is frequently necessary to resort to existing realities in order to explaio texts of Seripture otherwise inexplicable, and which to the infidel vulgar, to men of the kin of Voltaire and 'Tom Paine, serve only for ignorant and sonseless ridicule.' We ought ever to remember, that 'all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is protitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.'(2 'Tim. iii. 16.) There is no part of it unimportant. It is a rich mine which cannot be too deeply worked. Allour knowledge may be made to bear upon it in such a way as to bring out more of the pure gold. The weeds which strew our puth, and the trecs and flowers which adorn our gardens and fields, may, in the hands of an enlightened Christian, lead to a clearer view of many statements contained [therein].*

[^0]"In the Bible, there is continual reference successfully without skilful operators, gool batte- be sunt a distance of 500 miles in the Unit to the imagery supplied by the material world. ries and machines, and thorough insulation of the States for one dollar, while in England the sar The words oi Scripture appeal not only to the consluctors. The expense of copper wire, which would cost seven dollars.
understanding, but also to the sentiments and ai- was nt first used, has caused it to be superseded fections. They call attention to the beauty of the by that of iron, which is found to answer the purworld around, and they make all subservient to pose as well, though the wire in this caso must be the grent end of promoting the glory of God and of increased size. About 300 pounds of iron man's eternal interests. It is said, that 'busides the various references made, in the pages of Ifoly Wrrit, to natural objects in genernl, there are more than 300 places in which plants nre mentioned. Sometimes they occur in Seripture narratives, and tell us of ancient usages; often they remind us of the character, soil, and climate of the seenes of some of the most solemn events of history ; in some cases they serve to identify the spots on which they once flourished, as those on which they flourish still; but more often they are emblematic, and are types of persons or of events, or serve as figures by which the feelings of the reader shall be raised from things seen to those which are unseen. But they were never intended to be regarded mercly as ornaments of poetry. They had all their lessons, from the Lily of the Valley and the Rose of Sharon, which foreshadowed a coming Lord, down to the Thorn and Thistle, which tell us even yet of man's $\sin$ and sorrow.'
"God's object in creation is the manifestation of Ilimself; and the contemplation of His works, while it calls forth our wonder and admiration, should lead us to higher views of the Divine cconomy in bringing before us that new earth whereio righteousness is to dwell."
knowtedge to be derived from Scripture, is through the iaterpretatioa and application thereof, by the same Holy Spirit which of old iaspired those who wrote them.Ed. of 'The Friend.'
(To be conllnued.)

From The Annual of Scientific Discovery.

## Extension and lise of the Magnetic Telegraph.

From the report of the Superintendent of the U. S. Census, and from other sources, we derive the following lacts relative to the extension, construction, and use of the magnetic telegraph in the United States and elsewhere. The telegraphic aystem is carried to greater extent in the United States than in any other part of the world; and the numerous lines now in full operation form a net-work over the length and breadth of the land. The receipts of the "Magnetic Telegraph Company" extending from Washington to New York, from its organization in January 1846, to July, 1852, were $\$ 385,641$. This company was the first organized in this country, and its capital stock is only 8370,000 . It has six wires from Washington to Philadelphia, and seven from Philadelphia to New York. The number of messages sent over this line in the six months ending July, 1852 , was 154,514 , producing $\$ 68,49923$. It is perhaps the most productive line in the world.

The amount of business which a well-conducted office can perform is imrnense. Nearly seven hundred messnges, exclusive of those for the press, were sent in one day over the Morse Albany line, and, a few days after, the Bain line at Boston, sent and received five hundred communications. A nother office with two wires, one five huadred, the other two hundred miles in length, after spending thrce hours in the transmission of public news, telegraphed, in a single day, four hundred and fifiy private messages, averaging twenty-five words each, besides the address, sixty of which were sent in rotation, without a word of repetition. The instruments cannot be worked
wire nre required to $n$ mile. The cost of construction, including wire, posts, labour, \&c., is about $\$ 150$ per mile. The average performance of the Morse instrument is to transmit from 8000 to 9000 letters per hour.
In the majority of electric telegraphs in actual use, batteries coniposed of heterogencous metals, chicfly zinc and platinum, moistened by a liquid or liquids, aro employed for the generation of force. The earth itself has been made to furnish a supply of electric force; in other words, a single pair of zine and copper plates have bcen buried sufficiently below the surface to be in the wet subsoil, when the earth salurated with water, represents the sand snturated with acid-water of an ordinary battery cell. By this means n current of low intensity can be obtained, even when the plates are milcs nparl. The earth acts ns the return wire to any given number of distinct wires, wilhout in the least affecting the regularity of the action of any of them.
The only constant and economical battery which is used in the United Stutes, is Grove's, of cups of zinc with strips of platinum in an earth. enware or porcelain cup, which cup is filled with nitric acid, which is placed inside of the zinc cup, in a tumbler conlaining diluted sulphric acid. The main battery on a line (from 30 to 50 cups) requires renewing only once in every two weeks, and daily in local batieries of two or three cups.
Messiges passing from one very distant point to another have usually to be rewritten at intermediate stations; though by an improved method the seaboard line has in good weather transmitted communications direct between New York and Mobile, a distance of nearly 1800 miles, without intermedinte re-writing. By the Cincinnati route to New Orleaas, a distance of nearly 2000 miles, the news brought by an Atlantic steamer at 8 o'clock, A. м., has been telegraphed from New York to that distant point, and the effects produced on the market there returned to New York by 11 o'clock, A. m. The Congressional reports from Wastington are usually received simultaneously in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York; and all that is necessary at the intermediate stations, is the presence of an operator to receive the message us it is developed on paper by the instruments.
To show the grent extent to which telegraphing is now carried, and its importance to the commu. nity, reference may here be made to the arrangements of the newspaper press in New York, and their expenses for telegraphic despatches.' The Associated Press, consisting of the seven principal morning papers published in New York, paid during the year ending November, 1852 , nearly $\$ 50,000$ for despalches, one-third of which was for foreign news. The several newspapers composing this Association puid during the same time about $\$ 14,000$ for special and exclusive despalches.
The telegrrphs in England are the next in im. portance and extent to this country. They were first established in 1845, and there is about 4000 miles of wire in operation.

The charge for transmission of despatches is much higher than in America, one penny per word being charged for the first fifty miles, and last word being charged for the frrst finy miles, and last attempt, the contractors had got within see
one farthing per mile for any distance beyond one miles of the Irish coast all right ;and when th hundred miles. A message of twenty words can found they could not reach the land, they beg

In June, $1 \times 52$, the submarine telegraph betwe Dover and Oitend was completed, and on the of November, the first electric communicati was established direet between Great Britain a the continent of Europe. By a line of wires tween London and Dover, via Rochester a Canterbury, in connection with the submari cable across the Straits of Dover, instantanec communicution is oblained between London, Par Sweden, Triests, Cracow, Odessa, and Legho The wires are also being carried onward io Petersburg ; also to India and into the interior Africa.

A project has been formed for constructing submarine telegraph between Great Britain a the United States. It is proposed to commer at the most northwardly point of Scotland, $r$ thence to the Orkney Islands, and thence by sh water lines to the Shetland and Faroe. Then a water line of 200 to 300 miles conducts telegraph to Iccland; from the western coast Iceland, another submarine line conveys it Kioge Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland then crosses Greenland to Juliana's Hope, on western coast of that Continent, in $60^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$, is conducted thence by a water line of about 5 miles, across Davis's Straits to Byron's Bay, the coast of Labrador. From this point the I is to be extended to Quebec.

The entire length of the line is approximat estimated at 2500 miles, and the submarine p tions of it at from 1400 to 1600 miles. The culiar advantage of the line being divided i scveral submarine portions is, that if a fract should at any time occur, the defective part col be very readily discovered and repaired promp at a comparatively trifling expense. From Sbetland Islands it is proposed to carry a bran to Bergen, in Norway, connecting it there witl line to Christiana, Stockholm, Gottenburg, Copenhagen ; from Stockholm a line may eas cross the Gulf of Bothnia to St. Petersburg. whole expense of this great international work estimated considerably below $£ 500,000$.

Another enterprise has been actually start with every prospect of consummation. A p tion of the line is being prosecuted with vigg and the company propose transmitting intelliget between the Old and New World in four or $f$ days. A charter has been granted by the Brit Colonial Government to the "Newfoundla Electric Company," with a capital of 100,0 to construct a line of telegraph from Halifax,
S., to Cape Race, touching at St. Johns, a crossing the Island of Newfoundlaad to C Ray, thence by a submarine line of 149 mi across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a landing be made at Cape East, on Prince Edward's Isla and going through that island, it crosses Nor umberland Straits by another submarine line 10 miles, landing at Cape Torment in New Bru wick, and so on to the boundary of the Uni States, whence by an independent line to N York, the connection is completed. The to distance traversed by this line will be betwe 1400 and 1500 miles, of which 150 are subn rine. It is stated that steamers can make ot nary passages between Cape Race, Newfoul land, and Galway, Ireland, in five days.

Three several attempts have been made to a
Three several attempis bave been made to a
nect England and Ireland by a telegraphic lii but as yet the enterprise is unsuccessful. In
nge for marking the end of the rope with
-when it nofortunately slipped away from -when it nefortunately slipped away from
and sank in deep water:-and the whole ust be commenced anew. telegraph between Paris and Bordeaux is ly the most perfect line of magnetic comtion in existence. The wires, ten in num the whole distance under ground. They inehes apart, and form a bollow square. rd against humidity, they are supperted ooden blocks, with the necessary isolation, cased in a coating of guta pereba and
bmarine line between France and Algiers, vee of 400 miles, is about to be constructed Freneh Government. russia the wires are generally buried about $t$ below the surface, and carried throunh n chain pipes. About 1700 miles of tele; lines are in operation.
rance about 750 miles, and in Germany 000 miles are completed. Austria, Saxony, Bavaria, Tuscany, Holaly, Spain and Russia, great progress has been made in establishing lines of teleand communication will soon be had behe capitals of every State on the European nt.
dia, a line has been laid between Calcutta dgeree, 71 miles, and an extensive system cted for that eountry.
following interesting deseription of the oh in lnda is given for the instruction and gement of those interested in the prosecutelegraph lines through somewhat similar of our own country :
Calcutta to Rajmoole, the conductor is ider ground, in a cement of melted resin nd. From that village through the reg distance to Kedgeree, it is carried over on bamboo poles, 15 feet high, coated al-tar and pitch, and strengthened at varilances by posts of saul wood, teak and iron from America. The bamboo posts are o resist the storms which have uprooted ge growth of centuries. Though the bamon decays, its amazing cheapness makes of it inore economical than that of more and more costly materials. The branch om Bishlopore to Moyapore passes through p ; the country is litule less than a lake for nths; the conductor runs on the foot paths I the island villages, and for some miles rice swamps, and creeks on which no road inkment exists.
most difficult and objectionable line was to test the practicability of carrying the ors through swampy ground, and it has eriectly successful. The Hulddee river the Kedgeree liae half way, and varies in trom 4 200 to 5800 leet. A gutta pereha cured in the angles of a chain cable, is oss and under the river, and the ehain is afford perfect protection from the grapthe heavy native bouts which are constantng up aud down.
overground lines differ totally from those n any other country in this important reNo wire is used. Instead of wire a thick 1, three-eighths of an inch diameter, weighton to a mile, is adopted-the heaviest sewhere used being only one cwt. to the The advanages of these substantial rods se : they possens a complete immunity from f wind or ordinary mechanical violence; it tally thrown down they are not injured, passengers and animals may trample on owing to the mass of melal, they give so
free a passage to the electric curients that no insulation is neeessary; they are attached from bamboo to bamboo without any protection, and the $y$ work without interruption ifrough the hardest rains; the thickness of the wire allows of their beng placed on the posts without any oceasion for the straining and winding apparatus, whereas the tension of wire expeses them to fracture, oecasions expense in censtruction and much diffieulty in repairs; the thick rods also admit of rusting to take place without danger to an extent which would be fatal to a wire; and lastly, the rods are no more cestly than thin wire, and the welding oceasions no difficulty.

The importance of this diseovery of the superiority of reds over wire will be fully appreeiated in a country like lndia, where the line must often run through a howling wilderness, tenanted by savage beasts or more savage men. The lines must therefore proteet ibemselves, and this is secured by the use of thick rods.

The entire expenditure on this line was about 450 rupees a mile, and it is estimated that the future overground lines will be at the rate of 350 rupees a mile for a double linc, river crossings and erection of offices being a separate charge. The pecuniary returns from the Calcutta and Kedgeree line were originally cal-ulated at about 200 rupees a month, but they have been more than three times that amount. A rupee is about 56 cents U. S. currency.

## TIIE OPIUM TRADE.

A letter in the New York Presbyterian, dated Canton, June $21 \mathrm{st}, 1853$, gives the following interestung account of the present condition of the opium trade:

The production in India has increased to $\mathbf{7 5 , 0 0 0}$ chests per annum, from which the East India Company derives $\$ 15,000,000$ of revenue; 75,000 chests, at $\$ 500$ per chest, at the receiving ship, would be $\$ 37,000,000$-but it probably sells, after it leaves the Chinese smurglers' hands, for more than $\$ 600$ per chest, making the aggregate $\$ 45,000,000$, which it costs the consumers. Now, by the treaty of China with England, this trade is contraband, and every vessel engaged in it is liable to be seized by the Chinese Government, and confiscated; and yet there are twenty-five receiving ships in the Chinese waters, lying at other points than the 'five ports,' (at which alone trade is lawfully conducted,) in which opium is deposited for the supply of the neighbouring coasts. The opium ports are as follows: Cumsingmoon, between Hong Kong and Canton; Namoa, between Hong Kong and Amoy; Chin Chen, above Amoy, mouth of the Min river, near Fu-chatu-fee; Lookong, near Ninopo; and Woosung, near Shanghae. All these twenty-five vessels at these ports carry the British flag except two, which bear the United States. These vessels are all arined to the teeth. The Chincse government is utterly helpless to resist them. Two or three have fallen at different times into the hands of pirates. You see only two American houses are engaged in the trade; but what is shamelul in this is, that the Consuls at Canton and Shanghae are both members of Messrs. Russell \& Company's house, the largest American house in China, and the largest engrged in tho opium trallic. Then there are, besides these receiving ships, a fleet of fast-sailing vessels, called opium clippers, engaged in the transportation from Bombay and Calcutta to China. But recently the number of transports is lessened in consequence of the steamers of the Peniasular and Oriental Com-
opium, and it makes their contract very lucrative. Now, it seems to me that this Irade might, and ounht, to be placed in the same caterory as piracy and the Alrican slave trade. The Congress of the United States of Ameriea was the first government to declare the Afriean slave trade piracy. Let it declare the opium trade to China and all parts of the East Indian Archipelago in the same category, and urge all other countries to pass the same regulations, and see if England dare defend these prizes from our naval vessels. The navy at first would eapture some rich prizes. All the reasons against the Alrican slave trade, are equally applicable to the opium trade, and in more terrible force. It ruins myriads for time and eternity, soul and budy, in life and estate. It yields a revenue to the East India Company; so did the slave trade to the barbarous prinees of Alriea. It will cost far less to put a stop to it by an armed navy than the stoppage of the African slave trade.

The doing away of these wars on the coast and interior of Africa opens an inereased market for manufaetures; so the stoppage of the drain of $\$ 45,000,000$ for opium would enable the Chinese to buy vastly larger quantities of our manufactures. These wars on the Atrican coast have been a great barrier to the aceess of missionaries; so this opium trade is that whieh causes the name of toreigner to be so hated in China. The great ery is, " you poison our people with opium-you have murdered myriads of our men." The slave trade inerensed annually till the United States Congress declared it piracy; so this trade is increasing annually, and there is no hope for China, with its $360,000,000$ of immortal souls, but in some foreign help.

The Chinese resist the opiun trade-and even now, in all his press for money, the Emperor refuses to derive a revenue from licensing the trade. No one can but admire the heathen Emperor's noble principle in contrast with the East India Company. The revenue would have been about $\$ 2,000,000$ a year, though it was stated to him in the memorial recommending him to license it, it would be over $\$ 7,000,000$. But more or less, he nobly refused to derive any revenue from the traffic which brings death to his subjects.
For "The Friend."

## A FAMILY OF FAITI.

OR A brief account of samoel watson, his WIFE, AND SOME OF TIEIR CHILDREN. (Contanued from page 51.)
Elizabeth Monk, the step-daughter of Samuel Watson, having been brought up carefully by her tender and religious mother, aided no doubt by the counsel and advice of Samuel, had grown up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. She had been a dutiful and obedient child, and having submitted to the operations of the Spirit of Truth, she becane a Quaker in deed and in truth. Soon after arriving at the age of womanhood, she married Thomas Moss, a merchant of London, and removed thither.

In the year 1697, we find Samuel Watson in company with Benjamin Bang and some other Friends, groing to the Learly Meeting at London, held in the Fourth month. They appear to have visited meetings both in their way down, and on their return homewards. In the next year, Grace Watson, probably the second child of Samuel and Mary Watson, being at London on a visit to her sister, was taken ill, and died there. She was born on the 23 rd of the Ninth month, 1663 , and was a beautiful and engaging child even when very young. Her father declares that her quali-
lies during her infancy and minority, were more of love, nud she wns so furnished with suitable than ardin ry. She was very subject to her parents, mambesting platasute whin slie could oblaye and please them. she hated a hee, nad avoided things hat were evil in their appearance. What- and mimistered spiritual refreshment to thase ever wns wrong either in word or deed, she was tears in a solemn sense of the Lord's presence. made sensible inf, hy the true Light, the Spirit of her blessed Sivour enlightening her mind. As she felt his spirit operating upon her soul, she gave heed therelo, and a true fulh was raised in her, through which she crme to have dominion over the enil whinh had hindered her from enjoy. ing the approting presence of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Of ber parents' watehful eare over her, she gave affectionate testimony, and to the reprools ndministered by them to every wrong thang in their children. A strong impression was made on her mind, when she was about ten years of nge, by a saying of her mother, who was a weak. ly woman, und probably was at that tume looking lor her chisp. She said she had louybt the good fight of thith, and the crown of glory was laid up for her.' Such $n$ state of peacelul assurance was strikingly altraetive to one, who had herself been endenvouring to yield her heart to the Lord, and to know the blessed saviour to be her joy and crown of rejuicing.

As she grew up, Grace Watson found the benefit of waiting upon the Lord bor daily supplies of strength, and she was much given to retirement, and religious reading. Although thus living with her thoughts often turned towards the heavenly Jerusalem, and the necessary preparation lor treading its courts with joy. she did not cscape exercise and travail of spirit, and close conflict with the enemy of her soul, when she was brough to a siek bed, and looked lorward to the necessity of an immediate preparation for that country where nothing that is impure can enter. But in his buffetting, she sought to keep close to her blessed Saviour in his inward manifestation in her soul, and through him obtuined the victory over the cruel enemy, ind deliverance from secret temptations. In a sense of the mercy thus vouchsafed, she exclaimed, "Oh, heavenly Father! what hast thou done for me this night! How bast thou removed the crooked serpeut! nod not only removed him, but taken him quite away, so that I can say truly, Oh heavenly Father, thy will be done! Thou hast shone in upon me whin thy marvellous light; thou hast showed me the glary of thy house, -the most glorious place that ever my eyes behold: neither did I think thou hadst such a place for nny, much less for me a poor worm, a pelican, once ready to think my. self destitute."
"Now hath the Lord taken me up; -he hath removed the crooked serpent; so that I can say, I dety him, I dely him!'

After this season of conflict, the encmy was no longer permitted to harrass her mind or eloud her spiritual vision. The well of divine consolation was abundantly upened within her; her joy was great, and through a blessed experience of the Lord's merey, she was cuabled to sing "the song of Moses and the sang of the Lamb, " in n spiritual triumph, with bumilution and brokenness of spirit. Now her mini was concerned for the good of others, and she was emabled through the grace and experience given to her, to speak scasonably and clearly concerning the wiles of the devil, whose power and cunning she had so recently, in her exercises and baptisms, had proof of. She said he "had laid his snares in trade, dealings, and conversation in the world, and also in families."

She was very weak, yet her heart was so full
mntter, that she seemed constrained to speak. Hor words secmed to how in great sweetness, and ministered spiritual refreshoment to thuse
about her, insomuch that they were humbled into fars in a solemn sense of the Lord's presence.
Her henrt was so concerned for the good of others, nod so clothed with the spirit of the gos. pel, that she was qualified to minister suitably to those who eame to visit her, whether Friends or others. When drawn to sperk to them, she appenred to feel no weakness of body, nud being offen thus engaged, much that she said was not taken down.

On one oceasion she thus lifted her voice in thanksgiving to her Creator and blessed Preserver: "If thou requires my life this night of" me, I Ireely give it unto thee, oh heavenly Father! thy will be done! If thou hast further work for mee, keep we in that which I now enjoy. Thou hast made my cup tu run over, over, over. O heavenly Father, thou hast taken away all my pain. 1 am ns il 1 ailed nothing. Although of myself I could do nothing, scarce move one of my fingers, my tongue being ready to cleave to the rool ol my moulh, yet thou hast been a light to my feet, and a lantern to my path. How can I ceast praising thee, thou God of power! Thou art more unto me than corn, wine, and oil. Thy love is swceter to my taste than the honey, or the honeycomb. Oh! it is more to be valued than costly pearls, nud rich robes. The gold of Opher is not to be compared unto it. $U$ blessed, $O$ praised, O magnified be thou lorever."
To an inquiry as to how she was, she replied, " I am but weak of body, but strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might." At one tame she said, "My case is no doubting one. The Lord hath ereated a clean heart, and renewed a right spirit within me, so that fears and doubts are taken away. The gates are open, and the angels are ready to receive me into the bosom of my heavenly Father, where I shall sing praises with his redeemed ones."

During her illness, no desire of life was manifested by her, but expressions like these were frequently uttered: "If thou requires my lile this night, it is freely given to thee. Oh! Lord, do with me what thou pleasest. On! heavenly Father, thy will be done. What hast thou done tor me, a poor strippling in comparison of many. Thou hast made my bed,-thou hast taken away my pain, and my sickness is gone.'
She said on one occasion, "The Lord hath a people in this city (London), and in other parts, that he will take to limself and crown with glory and honour." She then exhorted those by her bed "to prize their time, and not give themselves too much to the things of this world. How many" she said, "have laid up great riches,carlily treasure, and in one night have been deprived of all."

Her sister Elizabeth sitting weeping by her side, Grace said to her, "Wcep not; the tongue of ton and angels cannot deelare the wonderful gooduess of God. U heavenly Father, how sensible of thee hast thou made me! Thou hast strengthenad me, otherwise I should not have bees able to speak so much of thee. With thee is liuluess of joy, and at thy right hand are rivers of pleasure forevermorc."

At one time she cominented on the parable ol the ten virgins, and thus in concluding, addressed those around her, "Oh therefore, keep upon your watch-tower, that whether he come at midnght, or cock crow, or dawning of the day, you may be ready,-for that is the wedding chamber indeed,-
and he is the heavenly bridegroom."

Her parents were nway from their beloved ing child, and this was no doubt a great trial her, as it proved to them when they heard of death. Sine said they "were ns near to her, the flesh to the bone." She took her sister El beth by the hand, the only one of her near $r$ tions present, and snid alluding to her absent rents, "Though we be separated outwardly, shall meet in the kingdom of glory. Oh! w cause have I to bless the Lord on their beh who I am sure never coumtenanced any evi any of us, but reproved it. The words of dear and tender mother I do remember sin was but ten years of age, who said, she had fou the good light of faith, and the crown of gl was laid up for her. These words having mained upon my mind, and taken deep impres. upon me, I can now say, I finish my course joy and shall receive the crown of glory."

The Lord is a God at hand in six troub and in seven; nay, if thou bringest me to eighth, thou wilt never leave me."
Such was leer confidence and faith in the Lo care and love, and in this happy state she dep ed this life Sixth month $20 \mathrm{H}, 1688$, aged ninet years and nine months.
In a testimony prepared by her father and ther, they say, "Now she hath got the vie over the crooked serpent, as liath been den strated in the latter end of that short race of n tality, which she was apppinted to run, and gone before us to the mansion of celestial felic which her eye, in the time of her sickness, more after, than the glory of this world. O! inestimable treasure that she possesseth, is bey expression! Our greatest sorrow is, that her parture from us was so permitted, that we not time nor strength to see her dear faee more; for she was nearer to us than we can bally express, though we beheld her as in a gl and spiritually and livingly sympathized with afflictions and heavenly raptures of joy. minds are composed and sweetly stayed in : jection to Divine Providence, in this assura that she hath fought the good fight of faith, obtained the crown of glory. Our labour, wa fulness, and travail of spirit is, that we may tain, in the appointed time, the same eternal $h$ tation of blessed rest and felicity.
"'This we write, in a sense of that love life, which we understand did open and flow f in our dear child, while she was yet in this ta nacle of clay, and in the unity we bave with narratives and testimonies of our dear Frie who were eye and ear witnesses of what signified to us.

We do believe the angel of God's prese attended her, and her bed was made ensy comfortable in her sickness, and the great Ph cian of soul and body was not wanting. E lasting high praises be to the God of Jacob. was the Lord that gave this dear babe, nnd he that hath taken her away; and though the be great to us, yet the gain which she hath obt ed, overbalaneeth our souls with patience, we can give thanks in humility of spirit unto . who is the Father of the spirits of all flesh. Gl glory, and blessed prases be given to his $\mathrm{N} \varepsilon$
"So let all, both young and old, prize the cious time they have here upon the earth, wait to be litted and prepared as this wise vi was, to enter into the Bridegroom's charr where there is cverlasting and perpetual joy ir Lamb's presence.

Samuel Watso Mary Warson.'
" Knight-Stainforth, the 10th
of Eighth month, 1688."

## Selected for "'The Friend."

THE COMMON LOT.

## by James mentgomery.

Once in the flight of ages past,
There lived a Man:-and who was he? Mortal! howe'er thy lot be cast,

That Man resembled thee.
Unknown the region of his birth,
The land in which he died unknowa: His name has perished from the earth, This truth survives alone,-

That joy and grief, and hope and fear, Allernate triumph'd in his breast : His bliss and woe,-a smite, a tear! Oblivion hides the rest.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb,The changing spirit's rise and fall; We know that these were fell by him, For these are felt by all.

He suffered,-but his pangs are o'er ;
Enjoyed,-but his delights are fled; Had friends,-his friends are now no more; And foes,-his foes are dead.
He luved,-but whom he loved, the grave Hath lost in its anconscious womb: $O$ she was fair-but nought conld save Her beauty from the tomb.
He saw whatever thou hast seen; Encounter'd all that troubles thee; He was-whatever thon hast been; He is-what thon shalt be.

The rolling seasons, day and night,
Sun, moon and stars, the earth and main, Erewhile his portion, life and light,

To him exist in vain.
The clouds and sunbeams, o'er his eye
That once their shades and glory threw, Have left in yonder silent sky

No vestige where they flew.
The annals of the buman race,
Their rnins, since the world began, Of Him afford no other trace

Than this,-There lived a Man!
Selected.
"SO RUN THAT YE MAY OBTAIN."
1 Cor. ix. 24.
Onward for the glorious prize,
Onward yet!
Strait and clear before thine eyes,
See thy homeward pathway lies,
Rest is not beneath the skies,
Onward yet!
Onward till the dawn of day, Onward yet!
Tarry not, around thy way
Danger lies; Oh, fear to stay ;
Rouse then, Christian, watch and pray, Onward yet!
Stay not for the flowers of earth, Ooward yet!
What are hours of idle mirth,
What are fading treasures worth
To a soul of heavenly birth? Onward yet!
Linger not throagh eoward fear, Ooward yet!
Though thy way be dark and drear,
Is not Jesus ever near
Still to bless, to gaide, and cheer?
Onward yell
In the way thy Saviour trod, Onward yet!
Gladly hearing every load,
Meekly bending to the rod,
Walking humbly with thy God, Onward yet!
Rest not here, bnt onward haste, Onward yet!
Till each danger shall be past,
Every foe beneath thee cast,
Till thoa gain thy home at last, Oaward yet!

## UNSETTLEMENT.

When encircled by many outward blessings, and there seems to be no temporal trouble of sufficient magnitude to interrupt the quietude that is mercifully permitted us, unsettlement of mind sometimes presents itself, tending to destroy that contentment in our situation which is so indispensable to the promotion of happiness.

It is often the case that persens have real difficulties to encounter in the early part of life, who during that season, may think that if they once become established in a prosperous business, they will be quite satisfied: instances eccur of such having succeeded beyond their expectation, who see many important advantages attending their respective situations, and even luxuries rising about them, but yet find that the comfort they so fondly anticipated very much interrupted by yielding to unsettlement of mind. For want of contentment, the object of their desires, is either on the wing keeping just out of reach, or if obtained, is destitute of the fancied pleasure which they so much coveted. Persons may as they think, vigerously pursue happiness, but unless they pursue it aright, as they obtain the several objects of their wishes, they will as often be disappeinted in the prize which they think they are about to secure. They may be permitted to acquire houses, land, and much wealth, and yet be as far, perhaps further from realizing that true happiness, which should be the end and aim of this mortal existence, as when they first started in the werld. They are dissatisnied perhaps with the neighbourhood, the country, or the climate in which they live, and can scarcely find anything right or that exactly suits them; although they may be surrounded by nearly every earthly comort, and are unable to find uny real cause of discontent, or tell the source of their uneasiness.

Instead of seeking the kingdom of God and his righteonsness, confiding in the blessed promise that all necessary things shall be added thereto, which can alone lead to true cententment, they are bewildered by the fallacious idea, that after a little more worldly gratification, it will be soon enough to devotet the surfeited and enervated mind to the pursuit of what is the only werthy otject of our earthly race, "the crown immortal which fadeth not away." But alas! what a frequent error and fatal delusion is this, which induces us from time to time to discard the merciful visitations of Divine Grace, saying in effect, "Ge thy way for this time, at a more convenient season, I will call for thee." But are people more likely to be disencumbered as the numerous ties of accumulating wealth, bind them more intinately to the things of time, or to turn away from the husks of this present werld, alter having fed almost exclusively upon the: $n$ so long, that their life scems dependent upon such perishable substance? This growth is of the flesh, and produees murmurings and inquietude, and net of the Spirit; agreeably to this language of the apostle to the Galations: "For he that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruptien: but he that seweth to the Spirit, shall of the Spirit reap liie everlasting." In the earnest pursuit of this everlasting hife, we shall consider ourselves only as sojourners here for a short time: afraid to look upon this abode as a lasting home ; we shall remember that here we have no continuing city, and endeaveur to spend our precious moments in making preparation for a mere dignified and glorious existence. Then instead of so many dishikes and repinings in the situation that a kind Providence has placed us, contentment and thankfulness would eften spring forth as we contrast the ad-
vantages that we enjoy, with those which most others possess. When we come to this, and esteem ours tves poor and unworthy of the least of His manilold mercies, we may realize that settlement of mind, that contentment in our several allotments, which is absolutely necessary before we can enter upon a state of cumparative happiness and peace.

It must be expected that circumstances may render it proper sometinas to change our places of residence; but while we admit this, it seems incumbent upon us to see that we have a sufficient and reasonable motive for domy se, and that no insatiable spirit of discontent has anything to do in promoting a hasty removal; for in this case it may not only be to our disadvantage in many respects, but is most likely to fail in relieving our disquietude. The happy experimental knowiedge in ourselves, "that godiness with contentment, is great gain," can alone remove this unsettlement.

There may however be a settling down in a superficial and spurious contentment with sublunary enjoyments, to the total neglect of the highest duty. This bears no better comparison with true contentment, than the shadow does with the substance; unsettlement of mind perhaps, is as clearly exemplified in an exclusive and impulsive ardour for temporal things, and an illicit gratification in them, as at other times, in a distaste and contempt for them, produciag discontent. It is only the other terminus of the way of the carthly minded. But blessed indeed is that merentul saviour, that will be certain, as we faithlully and sincerely apply unto him, rightly to regulate all these things, and, "to appoint unto then that mourn in Zion to give unto thein beauty for nshes, the ell of joy lor mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heavmess: that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planthig of the Lord, that He might be glorified." (1sa. xvi. 3.) True gratitude and contentment will then appear in the place of unsotlement of mind, and instability of purpose.

New York, Tenth mo., 1853.

> For "The Friend."

FASHIONABLE AMLSEMESTS.
The seasun is near at hand, when the way is usually opened for participating in evening amusements, and a word of caution therelore may not be untimely, to those who are inclined to indulge in a sinful waste of time, by going to theatres, balls, cencerts, tea and evening parues, and such tike dissipating inventions, which are calculated to unfit the mund for serious reflection, liling it with gucsts inimical to Him who visits the heart with his Holy Spirit, not only to expel the grosser evils thereof, but also thuse which are comparatively small, and to us appear of little account.
The must prevalent anusement among those which have been enumerated, that has lound its way amongst us as a religious Suciety, is that of giving and attending evemmg parties, th shold it is to be feared that some amon'st us camot answer clearly respecting all the others. On this subject we have had lmo upon lime, and precept upon precept, but yet an earnest appleal seems to be wantug, to so:ne who have not heedud the montions of Truth, on account of these departures from primuse simplicity; that they may resulvo to abandon a simfal comiormity to the maners and customs of the world around then, and bear a faithful testimony aganst the changing lishions into which a worlaly spirnt is leadog them, at the sacrifice of their greatest interest.

This work of relorm should begin with paren's and heads of familhes; by their discountenancing
straint ; for "if the parents go imto the earih, it is no wonder that the children so into the air." The fostering of pride is out the least among the evils whel result from the practices adverled to ; then there is the disspation of mind, and the simful waste of time, which souner or later will produce sorrow of heart, as many can tustify from their own evperience.

It was the testimony of one who had participated in these thays, and had been brought to
see the eval of them; "I can say from my own experience, that I never derived solid improvement, or real plensure, from either the theatre or the ball-room. From neither of them have I ever derived anything whieh could afford my mind the Least satistiction in hours devoted to selfeexami. nution, nor nnythug to strengthen the soul against the terrors of death and juilgment. I consider them worse than vanity; they are exceedingly simiul."

This testimony was given a short time before her death; and just belore the elose of life, she manifested particular solicitude for the wellare of a belaved relative, who wats absent, for whom she left this message. "Tell her I disire her never nyain to participate in simblal amusements. Tell her I iequested on my weall-bed that she might never conter a llatre, is ball-room, or attend an. other lashionable tea-party, as they are called. They are all of the same lamily, let who will say othernise. If ane of them be smlul, they are ail so; and on that solject I have no doubt. I gencrally attended with reluctance; and nothing bot it desire to contorm to the customs of the soeiety in which I moved, ever indoced me to go. Silly cxcuse! lur my better judgment told me better things."

The slavery to custom, whieh oiten induces us to violate vur better judgment, is the bane of many minds, who, rather thm oflend one of their fellows, would venture to incur the displeasure ol the Judge of all the earth, by a departure from his law written in the heart. What is wanting on our part, is firmness to withstand the temptation, fearing less what o hers will think or say of us, than the judgment of 'rruth. But if we are alive to a just sense of our aecountability to H im who is able to destroy both body and soul, we shall entertain but litte lear of what man can do unto us. It is lamentable to behold the servility of many to the popular opinion and wilt, who, as time-scrvers, are reproaching their Cluristian prolession of allegiance to God, as their Jodge, their Lawgiver, and their King, who alone can support, protect, and sase them, under every trial and from every snale.

It is unmanly, ungratcful, and unwise, thus to turn aside to lymg vanties, by which we lorsake dur own mercies, and bing reproach upon the truth of our procession; and it is high time that "e were showing by our works whose side we are on, rathir than deceiving ourselves and others by a lulse protiession. If the Lord be our God, let us seck to st ive him, and be no longer subject to "the Prince of the power of the air, the spirit that worketh in the children of disobedienee; being aliens Irom the commonveath of Israet, and strangers from the eovenants of promise." But rather let us individually strive to become felloweillzens with the samats, and of the household of God, being buite opnen the foundation of the apose thes and prophets, Jesus Christ homself being the chel corner-stone, that so the may dwell in us and we m Him.
"To the heart that is opright and fised, trust. ing in the Lord, the trials and conflets of thme are highest, richesi blessinga, operating like a
weight of costly treasure on a pillar erect; the stands, and the eloser it presses the foundation. All the sulferings of the presem time permitted to assal us, are not worihy to be compared to the glory revealed in that man; brecause he hath made the Lord his reluge, uud the Most Iligh his habitation, in the day of trouble and adversity, he can say from heartielt knowledge, in humble resignation,-" it is the Lord.' "-D. Wheeler.
For "The Frunnt."

## SLAYLEYITEMS.

The voluntary liberation of slaves shows the progress of conviction, that this system of bond. age is a violation of the rights of the coluured man. We rejoice that even a few submit to the "hugher law' ol an enlightened conseience, wot doubing such feel the removal of a weight from their mands which they could not satisflactorily bear, and that their example will influence others. These ins'ances ought to be published abroad, as prool that stavery is comtrary to the will of God, and theretore he brings the slavebolder at times under condemation for it, from which he cannot be released until be breaks the yoke and lets the oppressed go Irce.

The daily papers say that
" J. Garvill, of Owen county, Ky., lately took seven slaves to Cin innati, and gave them their liberty, with ample means for sustaining them one year.

Joun Fisher, Esq., of Westminster, Md., gave freedom to his entire lot of slaves, five in nomber, fuar of whom, with quite as mach forniture and money as wonld satisfy fastidious white folks, removed in Pennsylvania."

The sense of justice due to the toil-worn coloured man, in givag him remuneration to enable hum to begin the world in a new life, while it is ereditable to the emancipator, allords further prouf that it is not right to exact his labour without pay.

Another evidence of the disgusting accompaniments of slavery, is shown in the efforts made by the inhabitants of Louisville, Kentucky, to get the slave markets suppressed in that city, in whieh men and women are penned up for sale as drovers exhibit their cattle. The Common Couneil voted to repeal the order licensing them, but ineir action was thwared by the vote of the Mayor.

We see by one of the papers, that eight slaves -a father, mother, and six ehildren-were recomtly sold at Wilmington, Del., for $\$ 34 \triangleright \overline{5}$. It would be a pleasing earcumstanee, if a majority of the eitizens in every county of that Slate, pos. sessing as we suppose it now does, but about two thousuad slaves, would onite in the Christian resolution to wash their hands of the iniquities of slaveholding. A market tor the sale of human beings, in a eity where a large part of the population are opposed to the dark system, must be very ollensive and wounding to their humane feelmgs. Slavery and the whippugg post are leatures of uncient barbarism, and repugnant to the benign spirit and the froits of the gospel, which bears lestmony against every thing that tends to brutalize a belng for whom Christ ded, and who is designed for a glorious immortality. No proper means sh old be neglected by the anti-slavery citizens of this little state, to awaken ther fellowcitizens and the legislature to the degrading elfeets of slaveholding. We lear there will be fonnd little vital relifion among those who live in its support, and are participating in its abominations, Eivery descrip tion of erime is eonnected with it, and not unfrequently is the consequence of it. Fiven murder, etlier of the slave or the slave.
driver, is often the result of the vislent passior stirred op between them, when flogging the slav is attempted. Black men have been tarbarousl burned to death in the slave States for erime for which white men would have suffere imprisomment only. These facts show that it habit of regarding men and women with dar skin, as linle removed from brutes, hardens il beart, closes it against the enlightening and sof ening influences of the Spirit of the Redeemen and in proportion as those Divine influenees al shat out, man is left to the government of his pa sions, liable to be excited and kindled into a flam at uny time, by the king of the botlomless pit.

The following is an instance of the baseness which slave-dealers resort to drag into bondage tree man. We have laws against the Africa slave trade, and a compromise law unrighteousl passed, to aid in catching runaway slaves; b where is the protection that a free man has again the kidnapper, who may beat and abuse hom he pleases, and if he can, sell him into slaver
"Escape of Sneed the Fugitive.-Buffalo, Scpt. 9. Pa rick sneed, the coloured man, arrested about two weel ago for murder, was discharged trom custody yesterd on the ground that be was supposed to be a fugiti slave, and there was no papers to hold him for that o fence. He bins since made good bis escape to Canada -1). Ners.
Another editor treats the case in this manne but it does not cure the bruises the poor blac man received, nor raise him above the degrade condition in which he must have felt himsell witl in the United States.
"The recent outrageous attempt to kidnap Patri Sneed, a coloured waiter at the Cataract llonse, by process of forgery and lies, is severely denounced by New York papers. To commit the crime of perjary, falsely accusing a man of murder, whether black white, in order to get possession of bis person, is a crip of the backest hae. A check will not be put to sue frands till some of the perpetrators get into the peaite tiary."-Ledger.

He finds his fellow guilty of skia
Not coloured like his own ; nad having pow'r
T' enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause
Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey.
Thus man devotes his brother, and destroys; And worse than all, and most to be deplored, As human nature's broadest, foulest blot, Chains him, nud tasks him, and exacts his sweat With stripes, that Mercy, with a bleeding heart, Weeps when she sees inflicted on a beast. Then what is man? And what man, seeing this, And having haman feelings, does not blush, And hang bis head, to think bimself a man ?"
"More Kidnapping.-A coloured man named Hensle with his toor children, residing at Sardinia, Ohio, w scized, one night last week, by an armed party, wh wakened them up in the night, and was carried off in Kentucky as fugitive slaves. Parties in Ohio interest themselves in the fate of these persons, as they kne Hensley had been manomitted by his former maste and they succeeded in getting them out of the clutch of the kidnappers."-Ledger.

It is a happy circumstance that there are som porsons possessed of the leelings of humanity who are willing to delend the frceman, and us their efforts to rescue him from the grasp of th man-stealer. If a horse is slolen, the neighbou hood is soon aroused, and not only pursue th hiel;, but if they overtake him, he is lotged i jail; but how few instunces do we hear of; ol met stealers being brought to justice, condemned un imprisoned lor this erime?

Where is a peculiar hardship in the ease of father who had purchased his ireedom, having hi young children, born perhaps after he was trea violently taken lrom him and recueed to slavery The following account does not say that the mothe was a slave, and leaves us to conjecture whethe
ildren were ever in slavery, before they aken from him.
est of Fugitives,-On Thursday, tbe 25 th instant, gitive slaves were arrested in Uniontown, FayLuty, and taken before United States Commis12. P. Fenniken. The names of the fugitives were Charlotte, and Elizabeth Green. The tbree are n of Alexander Green, of Uniontown, who purhis own freedom a number of years ago, and reto Pennsytvania. They were all remanded to wners."-Ledger.
are astonished that Pennsylvanians whose ion and prineiples should be opposed to the nable system of slaveholding, can voluntake upon them the business of aiding in catehing, and reducing men, women and en, to perpetual bondage. But what will me men do for money, and for an office in vernment?
the following, we may see that no leniency n with African blood in their veins, is to be ted from a court of slaveholders.
to coloured men, brothers, recently made applito one of the Courts of Richmond, Va., asserting ley bad become so far removed from their origiod as to entitle them to the benefit of an Act of bly, which declares that persons with less than urth negro blood, sball be considered white perand under this plea they claimed the privilege of abroad witbout registers. The Court, atter heare arguments on both sides, refused the applica--Ledger.
om the following singular ease, it wonld aphe Mayor of Richmond will neither admit an to be a slave, nor suffer him to go free; ust be fined, though he alleges he is a slave, e-sold by the law of the State, to pay the or remaining in the State as a free man.
f Sale into Slavery.-A singular case of a coloured tling himself into slavery, was brougbt out in the s Court, in Richmond, Va., last week. A man Jones, a witness in a case of larceny, stated that s the slave of a Mr. Carrington, wbile the book of rstings Court showed bim to be a free man. On uation it appeared that Jones was emancipated in ond, in 1851 , and that appended to the evidence treedom was an injunction from the court, to leave ate, on penalty of being sold for the benefit of the Instead of doing so, it appeared that he sold f to Mr. Carrington, and had actually received $f$ the purchase money at the time of the sale. The stated in strong terms bis conviction that the proceeding was illegal, and that the State bad for forfeiture, which could be enforced in spite negro's self-sale; bul for the purpose of bringing ovel question before a higher court, he had the eld to a hearing before the next Hustings Court, charge of remaining in the Commonwealth cono law."-Ledger.
casionally we have an account of a negro aing tired of living in the Northern States, ing a life of liberty, and voluntarily return-

We always feel some doubt of statements, knowing that the love of freeis deeply implanted in the human bosom, hat many of Africa's children, after having the sweets of it, have saerificed life rather return to servitude. Here we have a story current turning another way, and the poor s, like nature's true children, making choice liberty which their Creator designed for
ave Stampede.-The slaves in Mason county, Va., ecoming migratory in their habits. Within the rtnight eight have made their escape to parts un-1."-Ledger.
allusion to the prohibitions placed on free red people,
is said that the blacks in Indiana begin to feel resence of the new Constitution of that State. in Decatur and Franklin counties are selling out oing to Canada and Michigan."

The detestation with which many of the colour ed men regard those who would betray them into the hands of their pursuers, especinlly those of their own kind, is shown by the wieked and cruel manner by which they tortured one whom they suspected of the design. It partakes of the barlorities whieh they receive at the hands of white Christians.
"A number of negroes in a western city, recently lynched a man of their own colour, whom they suspected of being a spy upon fugitive slaves, in a most terocious manner ; the skin of his back, from his bead to his heels, was completely cut off by the lashes, and in some ptaces the fiesh was cut off the bones. He was then lelt tied to the ground."-Ledger.

## (To be continued.)

## To one under Divine Visitation.

Oh! Dear Friend,-The eternal love of my Father is to thee, and because he loves thee, and would entirely enjoy thee, therefore doth he so grievously batter and break down that which stands in the way. What he is doing towards thee, thou eanst not know now, but thou shalt know hereafter. Only be still, and wait for the springing up of hope, in the seasons the Father sees necessary that thou mayst not faint under his hand, but be supported by his secret power, until his work be finished. The great thing neeessary for thee at present to know is, the drawings of his Spirit; that thou mayst not ignorantly withstand or neglect them, and protract the day of thy redemption.

Oh! look not after great things:-small breathings, small desires alter the Lord, if true and pure, are sweet beginnings of life. Take heed of despising "the day of small things," by looking after some great visitation proportionable to thy distress, according to thy eye. Nay, thou must become a child, thou must lose thy own will quite by degrees. Thou must wait for life to be measured out by the Father, and be content with what proportion, and at what time, he shall please to measure.

Oh! be little, be little; and then thou wilt be content with little: and if thou feel, now and then a cheek or a seeret smiting, -in that is the FaIher's love ; be not over-wise, nor over-eager, in thy own willing, running, and desiring, and thou mayst feel it so; and by degrees como to the knowledge of thy Guide, who will lead thee, step by step, in the path of life, and teach thee to follow, and, in lis own season, powerfully judge that whieh eannot, nor will not follow. Be still and wait for light and strength; and desire not to know or comprehend but to be known and comprehended in the love and life, which seeks out, gathers, and preserves the lost sheep.

I remain thy dear Friend, and a well-wisher to thy soul, in the love of my Father.
I. P.

A beautiful enconite, or stone lily, was found lately in Cincinnati. It is one of a variety of crenoids, which are only found in a fossil state. This specimen is called "Glygtocrinus reetieularis," and is a perfect specimen. Most of the fingers are very accurately defined.

The Contrast.-Nothing in the world is so fatal to the development of the intellectual powers of the young, as what are commonly called expectations. Take two boys of the same age, and as nearly as may be, of the same capabilities. Inform one that he is the heir to a large fortune, which, one day or other, must come into his possession; tell the other that he has not a sixpence to depend on, but must thrive by his own exer-
lion-and ten years afterwards there will be a mighty difference between them. You will find that the one has wrapped up his tatent in a napkin, while the other has laid his out at interest.Blackwood's Magazine.

## THEFRIEND.

## ELEVENTII MONTH 5, 1853.

Our gracious Creator has eonstituted us for social beings. 'The gift of speceh, by which we are enahled to communieate our thoughts and feelings to each other, belongs to the high prerogative attached to man as a rational and spiritual being. As a physiological phenomenon, the articulation of sound so as to form words, and the ready enunciation of words so as to form sentences, is most striking and curious. Words are arbitrary signs by which one mind communieates to another the ideas passing within it, and thus attempts to reproduce similar ideas in the mind of the hearer: our reasoning faculties would be of but litule use, were we not thus able to poriray to others the thoughts that aresuggested in ourselvesand the conelusions to whieh they lead. The facility acquired in the use of the eomplicated mechanism brought into action when speaking, is so great, that the eonception of an idea and the expression of its appropriate signs seem almost simultaneous. When we take this faet into consideration, together with other facts no less certain, that the heart of man is desperately wieked,-that in it our evil propensities are constantly urging their de-mands,-and that it is there the promptings of Satan are instilled,-we can understand how the apostle in referring to the tongue of the unconverted, makes use of such strong language, "the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity: so is the tongue among our members that it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature ; and is set on fire of hell."

There can be no doubt that the faculty of peech was intended to contribute, not only to our neeessities by enabling us to communicate our wants, and transact business with our lellow men, but also to our instruction and enjoyment ; and it is right and proper we should exereise it in promoting the eheerful pleasures of the fireside rircle. Conversation is the offspring of this social heulty. There is no way in which knowledge is more readily communieated and widely diffused than by $i$, and speech was undoubtedly conferred partly with that intent ; but the first and chief design was to eall forth and spread praetical virtue, so that we might solace, encourage and comfort each other.

Every day's intercourse with the world, how. ever, gives mournliul evidence that evil is no less readily communieated orally, than good; and it is worth any one's reflection, how much good, or how much evil has been obtained or conferred, by the conversation in which he or she has been ellgaged during the day or the week; and perhups to go a step further in the inquiry, and honestly examine what are the characteristics of the conversation in which we participate with the greatest ease, and from which we are accustomed to draw the most delight. As the greatest portion of life is made up of little incidents, it is natural that in attending to our various occupations, our intercourse should be confined pretty much to casual observations or desultory remarks: but when we meet together for social enjoyment, we should bear in mind that our conversation ought to be instructive as well as innocent, and tending to promote virtue and general good.

Talking is not always conversation. We meet mate of others, of the law which we desire to have sometimes with persons who are very flippant, enforced in judging of ourselves. whose words seem to be poured out with but little consideration of what they are saying, and who, perhaps, are thinking ns litule whether they are duing good or evil. Of course the topics introduced by such must be trifling and vapid. As words are the signs of ideas, we may rest nssured that where those trifling subjects are habitually dwelt on, it may be taken as a sure indication, cither that the mind is naturally weak, or the individunl has lacked firmness suflicient, to prevent it being enfecbled by the subjects that employ its powers.

Where the facultics have not bcen properly developed nor the taste cultivated by education, the habit is rarely nequired of thinking with method and facility, so as to converse agreeably upon subjects or things that require a continued exercise of reason to comprehend or illustrate them: yet persons may possess both education and taste, and not be fluent in conversation, excellence in which seems more like a gilf than an art. But to make conversation both agreeable and improving, it is not necessary we should be either gified with superior talents, or deeply lenrued. If we are framk and sincere, and do not allow our pride or vanity to deter us from imparting the little we may know, or gathering up from others what may enlighten our ignorance, and at the same time are keeping in view the duty we owe to those with whom we are interchanging ideas, not to lead them into that which is wrong, but to promote in them that which is right, we need not fear but that our faculty of speech will be exercised to good purpose.
One of the greatest bates of social intercourse, is the introduction of persons instead of things as a topic of conversation; and yet as there are few but who appear to think themselves competent to enter upon the discussion of character, whether they know the individual spoken of or not, it is too olien indulged in. It may be perlectly proper to muke the characiers of persons who have rendered themselves in any way conspicious, the subject of discussion, and rightly conducted it may be both entertaining and mstructive; but as society is constituted, there are so many clashing interests and private or party differences, that there is always danger ol' such conversation partaking more or less of detraction. The weakness, not to say the depravity of human nature, discovers itself perhaps as irequeatly, withu the limits of the social circle, by the delight which many appear to take in hearing of the faults or failings of others; the more ready credence given to whatever depreciates than that which exalts a character; and the alacrity displayed in propagating what tends to disreputation, as in any olher way. We do not allude exclusively to the disgusting exhibitions of those marked individuals, who have cultivated the disposition to detract until the habit has become so inveterate, that they appear unable to deny themselves whenever the opportunity occurs for gratilying it-whose tongues are comparable to the scalping kuile of the savage, and who one might supprose, think they adorn themselves with the good motives or qualities which they ruthlessly tear from others-but to the conversations so Irequently interspersed with suspicions or misrepresentations of those not present; the disposition to which, strange as it may seem, is too often tolerated by persons who are esteemed as possessing much of the amiability that belongs to virtue. This weakness, if not depending on, is at least connected with ignorance of our own heart, a want of clear insight into our imperfectious, and a determined forgetlulness in our esti-

If, when tempted to comment on the faults of others, we would call to mind how readily we overlook our own, however flagrant, or how easily we excuse them however frequently repented, we should at least have a powerlul incentive not to give way to the temptation : or if not held back by any better motive, we might be deterred by considering the light in which we are viewed by others, while divulging the meanness, if not the matevolence of the thoughts that are passing in our minds; and shrink from setting an example of depreciating the absent, lest those who hear us may be stimulated to follow it, and make use of the incontrovertible evidence we would at the same time afford, of our unworthiness.

As a large part of the vexations and disagreements of every day-life, is attributable to the petty scandal which constitutes the staple of the conversation of itinerant gossips; so, much of the reproach of Truth and many of the trials of the vir tuous, owe their keenness and force to the thoughtless or systematic detraction indulged in or connived at, by those who possess minds and education that should raise them above all grovelling themes, and employ their colloquial powers on that which would enlighten the mind, and improve the heart. It seems needless to say that every thing of the kind alluded to, is in direct antagonism with the character of a Christian. The apostle asserts the folly of laying claim to religion while the faculty of speech is exercised without restraint; "If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain;" how much more futile is it then to advance such claim, if the faculty is prostituted to the propagation of evil. We shall therefore make but the single remark, that there are few ways in which the professed disciples of Christ may more effectually betray the cause of their Master, and destroy confidence in the reality of heart changing religion, than by their detracting from, or attributing bad motives to each other, especially in the presence of the young and inexperienced. The poison distilled in one such conversation, and insinuated into the mind of a child, can hardly ever be counteracted and removed, but by the power of Divine Grace.

The vital importance of rightly exercising our faculty of speech, is clearly evinced by the declaration of the Most High, that " to him that ordereth his conversation aright will I show the salvation of God." The apostle in addressing some of the believers in his day, besought them, "only let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ;" and encouraging them to " mark them which walk so, as ye have us for an example," he adds, "for our conversation is in heaven;" than which no figure could set furth more strikingly the entire freedom of all their social intercourse, from everything impure or unholy, from everything that would hurt or destroy.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

News by the Ningara and Arctic steamships, from Liverpool, to the 18 th ult.
ENGLAND.-Little change in cotton or breadstuffs; more firmness in the cotton market. Cholera spreading and very fatal. Woollen trade dull.
RUSSIA.-No definite news respecting the expected hostilities between Russia aud Turkey.
AUSTRA.-It is supposed that in case of a war between Russia and Turkey, that Austria will gecupy Servia.
ITALY. - Arrests continue to be made of those suspected of hostility to the Austrinn Government. Naples threntened with scarcity of provisions. The papal government has forbidden the export of grain.

JAPAN--The Cnited States Expedition at Loo Cb and nt Japan. The authorities friendly.
1N1)1A.-A terrible mortality prevails. The chan of the llooghley is becoming shallow. Several proje are talked of for remedying the evil ; one is a ship che nel, of 23 miles in length, from the Hooghlcy near Ct cutta, to the river Multah.

CHINA.-The insurrection is still spreading. Tt are coming in slowly to Canton.
CUBA.- It is estimated that the cholera has carr off one-tbird of the slaves from the sugar plantatio. It is difficult to get labourers to attend to the busiat on the estates.
SOLTH AMERICA.-An immense quantity of gol dust is reported in the river Amazon.

UNITED STATES.-Receipts iato the Treasury the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth months, over 21 m lions, expenditures over 15 millions.
The Arctic expedition under Dr. Kane, has left Grei land for Smith's Sound.

Massachusetts.-Large tracts of the waste land Cape Cod hare been planted with cranberry vines, whi are yielding a handsome return to the owners. Twel honsand bushels of the fruit were brought into Bost in one day, selling wholesale at $\$ 1.75$ per bushel. T
wbaling business has proved very poor this year.
Pennsylvania.-A silver mine in Pequia valley, L caster county, which was worked by English capitali before the American Revolution, is being re-opent The old shafts and galleries have been made with gri care and expense. The silver is in connection w Galena, which last mentioned ore is very rich. A s] cimen of excellent bituminous conl from the newly $d$ covered coal-bed in Bradford county, has been open inspection at the Franklin Institute Exhibition in Phi delphin. Denths in Pbiladelphia last week, 174. eet and a half of water in the Ohio, at Pittsburg ; wa still rising.

New York.-The Ohio steamship with eleven hund thousand dollars worth of gold-dust has arrived.
Lakes.-A severe storm and many wrecks.
Louisiana.-On the 25 th ult., a severe white frost Sew Orleans.
California.-The ship Pacific sailed from San Fre isco on the 1st ult., with about 500 passengers, ant million and a half of gold in freight. The day previc the steamship Panama left with a million. The go dust in the hands of the passengers by the two shi would probably make the whole amount of gold them, three millions. The Indians in the north of ( lifornia and the south of Oregon, have combined agat: the whites. Several battles had taken place. Trade San Francisco, dull. Crops throughout Californ flourishing. News from the mines favourable.

Oregon.-The overland emigrants were arriving great numbers, and in good bealth.
Deseret.-The Indians are bostile, and have kill some whites. The city of the Great Salt Lake is to surrounded by a mud wall. Fine weather for harve ing.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from H. D. Medcalf, Md., \$2, vol. 26 ; fr J. King, agent, N. Y., for Jave Leffingwell, $\$ 2$, vol. for Jacob Griffin, $\$ 4$, vols. 25 and 26 ; from C. Brack agent, O., for Joshua Ellis, $\$ 2$, vol. 27, and Samuel Russ \$2, vol. 27 ; from A. Dirkia, Eng., for Jonathan Hari $10 \mathrm{~s} .$, vol. 27 ; from Jesse Hall, agent, O., for W. Hall, vol. 26 , Nathan Cook, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 , Jos. Walton, $\$ 2$, v 27, Isaac Brown, $\$ 2$, vol. 27, Mt. P. B. School, $\$ 2$, v 27.

Marriad, at Friends' meeting, Moorestown, N. J., ifth-day, the 20th inst., Jeremiah Willets, Jr., Haddonfield, N. J., and Henaetta R., daughter of late Samuel Woodward, of the former place.

Died, at his residence, in Columbiana county, Ob on the 22d of Eighth month, 1853, in the 54th year his age, Samuel Aamstrong, an esteemed member Elk Run Particular and Carmel Monthly Meeting. D ing an illness of several months continuance, this dt Friend was favoured to evince much Cbristian patiet and resignation, expressing to those about bim that only hope was in the Lord Jesus Christ, and affordin consoling assurance that his end was peace.
, at Onk Ridge, near Rahway, N. J., on the 1
of Tenth month, 1853 , John Peance, in the 89th y of his age; a member of Rahway and Plainfi Montbly Meeting.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,

# THE 

## PUBLISHED WEELLLY.

Price two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
at no. 50 north fourth street, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
ostage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, aid in advance, three and a quarter cents ; to any of the United States, for three mouths, if paid iu ance, six and a-half cents.

## For "The Friem"

## hyto-tiegology, or botany and rellgion. (Continued from page 58.)

After speaking of the connection existing been the different branehes of Natural History, natural division into inanimate or unorganized, animate or organized bodies, and noticing prominent characteristics of the former, our hor proceeds :-

- Organized bodies, on the other hand, while y likewise are composed of elementary atoms, distinguished from inorganic matter, by not ng homogeneous in structure, and by the mode their increase, which takes plaee by the assiation of certain particles received into cavities, l elaborated by a peculiar process into specific npounds, adapted for the nutriment and develnent of the individual.
'Botany has reference to the latter class of les, and embraees that division of organized ure to which the comprehensive appellation of vegetable kingdom has been given. The rits of this science have too offen been depreted, by those who ignorantly look upon it as sisting only in the application of learned names he vegetable productions of the globe. The ning of plants is merely means to an end; and ar from being the true aim of botany. No one assume an elevated position in botanical scie, who is not conversant with the structure I physiology of plants, as well as with their ernal forms and aspects. The time when the juirements of a naturalist were measured by number of species he had collected, is now e by; and names and classifications are look. upon by the man of enlightened views as but mechanism by which the true prineiples of ence are to be worked out.
' Botany, then, aspires to something higher, 1 more worthy of attention, than the mere ning of plants. Regarding them as organized ngs, and as occupying an important place in scale of creation, it examines the anatomical ucture of their various organs, the functions ich they perform, the relations which they or to other objects whether animate or inanite, the purposes to which they are subservient the economy of nature, and the uses to which y are applied. In accomplishing these ends, akes an enlarged and comprebensive view of vegetation with which the earth is clothed, d embraces a consideration of the varied aspects der which plants appear in the different quar$s$ of the world.
"' $\Gamma$ o see the extent of the science, let us very
briefly contrast a few of the vegetable forms with whieh the earth is clothed. As regards land. plants, we have at one extremity of the seale the lichens, such as the small Lecidea which forms the green spots on alpine summits, or the Tripe of the arctic rocks (Gyrop/iora), on which Franklin and his daring companions subsisted for many weeks, or the Parmelia of cold regions, with its rounded spots of fruetification, containing minute germs, which are blown about by the winds like thin smoke, and which require the aid of the microscope to see them distinctly. At the other extremity, we have the majestic Palms of the tropies, as represented by the Coco-nut, with its lofty unbranched stem, upwards of 100 feet high, having a crown of leaves at its summit, and a large eluster of fruit, which supplies an important artiele of food to the inhabitants of warm regions. In the case of aquatic plants, we pass from the minute duekweed (Lemna minor), the green mantle of our pools, with its leaves less than a quarter of an inch in diameter, its flowers searcely visible, and its delicate roots hanging in the water, with their beautiful sheathed points, to the enormous Victoria regia of the South American waters, having its leaves six feet in diameter, and its showy flowers one foot across. If we take parasites, or plants living upon others, we have a remarkable contrast between the minute mould (Penicillium), with its cellular spawn or root-like processes, its slender stalk and its microscopic bead-like germs, and the gigantic Raftlesia of Java, composed of a conspicuous brown-coloured flower, three feet in diameter, and capable of holding twelve pints of fluid in its cup.
" Widely separated though these plants may be in their physical characters, they are all mutually subservient to each other. Every member of the vegetable kingdons, from the most lofty to the most minute and transient-from the eedar on Lebanon, to the hyssop on the wall, has its peeuliar office, and is fitted to effect an especial end in the economy of nature.
' Each moss, each shelt, each insect, holds a place, Important in the plan of Him who formed The scale of beings;-hotds a place, which, Iost, Woutd break the chain, and leave a gap,
That nature's sclf would rue.'
"Lichens and mosses,_-plants so minute as to be overlooked by the ordinary observer,-are the means employed by the Creator to prepare a soil in which the seeds of the higher plants can vegetate. Sometimes, as Humboldt remarks, in his ' Aspects of Nature,' voleanic forees suddenly elevate above the surface of the boiling waves a rock covered with scoriæ; sometimes by a longcontinued and more tranquil series of phenomena, the collective labours of united zoophytes raise their cellular dwellings on the crests of submarine mountains, until, after thousands of years, the structure reaches the level of the ocean, when the creatures which have formed it die, leaving a low, flat coral island. No sooner is the rock of the newly-raised island in direct contact with the atmosphere, than there is formed on its surface a soft, silky net-work of lichens, appearing to the naked eye as coloured spots and patches.
"The lava poured forth by a volcano is no
sooner cooled than it is occupied by patehes of lichens. The reproductive, allhough invisible, germs of these plants are prodaced in vast abundance, and are constantly floating in the atmosphere, ready to alight on any object that may come in their way. Many of them have the power of adhering to rocks, and of eausing their disintegration. From the materials of the rocks, aided by the atmosphere and moisture, they are able to derive all the requisites for their growil and nourishment. In this way they prepar: a slight stratum of vegretable mould, and by their decay form a soil in which mosses and ferns can grow. These in their turn decaying, make way for grasses and roek-plants, and by successive changes a soil is produced in which the seeds of trees can vegetate, when carried thither by the agency of winds or other eauses.
"To such minute agents do we trace the soil formed on the coral islands of the Pacific Ocean, which ultimately affords nourishment to the Co-co-nut Palm. This palm, all parts of which are put to some use, grows luxuriantly on coral-made islands after their emergence from the ocean. It furnishes to the natives food, drink, clothing, materials for building, utensils of all kinds, mats, cordage, fishing-lines, and oil. The Pandanus or Serew Pine, is another early inhabitant of coral islands, where it flourishes luxuriantly. As its branches spread, it sends out prop after prop to support the trunk, and to fix the tree in the ground. Its large mass of fruit affords a sweetish article of food, which can be kept for some time. By means of these fruits and by fisbing, a population of 10,000 persons are supported, aceording to Dana, on the single island of Taputeouea, whose whole habitable area does not exceed six square miles.

In nothing is God's infinity and man's littleness more strikingly exhibited and contrasted, than in the operations of nature upon a grand seale; and this is particularly evident in the instance of the lormation of the coral islands, and their vegetable productions. The extreme simplicity of the means employed for the attainment of such vast ends, cannot but be a subject of as. tonishment and admiration to every reflecting mind; and this simplicity is apparent in all the ways and workings of God."
"When compared with this amazing edifice, raised by the weakest creatures in existence, what are all the works of man? How different is it with his designs! How complicated are the means which be employs for the attainment of his projeets! D'Aubigue well remarks:-6 When man would raise a shelter against the weather,a slade lrom the heat of the sun,-what preparation of materials, what scalfolding and crowds of workmen, what trenches and heaps of rubbish! But when God would do the same, he takes the smallest seed, that a new-born child might clasp in its feeble hand, deposits it in the bosom of the earth; and from that grain, scarcely distinguish. able in its commencement, he produces the stately tree, under whose spreading branches the families of man may find a refuge,'
"The small germ of life deposited in the earth, is acted on by moisture, heat, and air; and thus
accomplishes all the woaders of creation. The to which cursory reference was made by the pre fluid enters the rootlets, the sup rises through the lubes and eavities by a benutiful law of imbibitiun and attraction, it reaches the branches and the upper part of the leaves, is exprosed to the action of air and light, aad then returns by the lower surlace of the leaves to the bark, forming in its course various secretions and products which are required for the parposes of vegetable lite. A few simple elements in the hand of the Creator are all that are required to work out this grent plan.

> Thas lle who makes and peoples worlds still works In secresy, behind a veil of light;
> Xel, through that hiding of his power, sueh glimpses or glory break, as strike presumption bliad,
> Mut humble and exalt the humbled soul,
> Whose faith the things invisible discerns,
> And God informing. gaiding, ruling alt,-
> He speaks, tis done; commands, and it stands fast; He ealls an island from the deep-it comes;
> Urdains its culture-suil and seed are there.
"The lichens and mosses of the arctic and antaretic regions are slowly preparing a soil for a more highly-organized race. The summit of the mist-crowned mountain, although uaproductive of any of those plants which are directly useful to man or animals, is covered with lichens, preparing a soil which is afterwards carried down by the streams to fertilize the plains below. The most despised weeds thus lay the foundation for the growh of the trees of the forest; and in the course of a few years, the storile rock or coralformed island is coaverted into a natural and Iuxuriant garden. By Nature's chemistry, the bare rock becomes buried in crumbling mould, in which from time to time the seeds of plants are deposited. By degrees, the slender blades of grass shoot through the dark brown carth, the green herbage covers the soil, flowers expand their blossoms, and shrubs and trees adorn the landscape,-

> " ' Seeds to our ere invisible, can find On the rude rock the bed that fits their kind; There in the rugged soil they sately dwell, Till showers and snows the subtle ntoms swell, And spread th' enduring foliage; theu we trace The freckled flower upon the dinty base: These all increase, till, in unnoticed years, The sterile rock as grey with nge appears With cuats of vegetation thinly spread, Coat above coat, the living on the dead; These then disolve to dust, and make a way For bolder foliage aursed by their decay.
(To be comtiulued.)

For "The Friend."

## NORTH-WEST PASSIGE.

It appears that the loug sought-for discovery of a "North-wost Passage," has at length been made, althuugh it was found so completely blocked up with ice, that the ships of the discoverers were unable to force their way through it; but parties from the vessels which has approached each other to withio 170 miles, (the one entering the Polar Sea from the Atlantic through Davis's Straits, and the other from the Pacific through Behring's Straits,) had met unexpectedly on the ice.

The following account possesses great interest ; it is however somewhat confused, for want of explicitness relative to the respective parties and the place where they met. Lieutenant Pim was an officer attached to the ship " Ilerald," captain Kellett, which vessel passed last winter at Melville Island.
"The Times of the 8th ult., publishes despatches from Com. McClure, to the British Admiralty, relative to the discovery of the North-west Passage,
vious stemmer. From these despatehes it appears that the North-west Passage has not yet beea made by water.

The great point setiled by Commodure McClure is this-he has mnnaged to force his ship, the In. vestigator, far enough through the icy mountains of Behring's Strails, to a point from uchich she could communicate with others which hade entcred the Arctic Scas by the Atlantic Passage. The interval of 170 miles, which alone separated the two expeditions, being crossed on foot by the hardy explorers. It was confidently expected, however, that this winter the whole distance would be accomplished by water. There are still no traces of Franklin. There are two remarkable discoveries mentioned by Captain McClure, some smoking hillocks and a petrified forest. Oaly once was any hostile attempt made against him. This occurred at Fort Warren, near the Mackenzie, where, on attempting to land, two natives, with threatening gestures, waved them off. It was not without much difficulty that they were pacified, and then they related that all their tribe but the chief and his sick son had fled on seeing the ship, alleging as a reason, that they feared the ship had come to revenge the death of a white man they had murdered some time ago. They (through the interpreter) related that some white men had come there in a boat, and that they built themselves a house and lived there; at last the natives murdered one, and the others escaped, they knew not where, but the murdered man was buried in a spot they pointed out. A thick log coming on, prevented Capt. McClure from examining this locality. The following passages from the despatehes will be read with interest. It describes the meeting of Lieut. Pim with the party from the linvestigator.

April 19th, 1853 .-This is really a red letter day in our voyage, and shall be kept as a holiday by our heirs and successors forever. At nine o'elock this day, our look-out man made the signal, for a party coming in from the westward; all weat out to meet them and assist them in. A second party was then seen. Dr. Domville was the first person 1 met. I can. not describe my feelings when he told me that Captain McClure was among the next party. 1 was not long in reaching him, and giving him many hearty shakes-no purer were ever given by two men in this world. McClure looks well, but is very hungry. His description of Pim's making the Harbour of Merey would have been a fine subject for the pen of Captain Marryatt, were he alive.

- McClure and his first lieutenant were walking on the floe. Seeing a person coming very fast towards them, they supposed he was chased by a bear, or had seen a bear. Walked towards him; on getting onwards a hundred yards, they could see from his proportions that he was not one of them. Pim began to screech and throw up his hands (his face was as black as my hat); this brought the captain and lieutenant to a stand, as they could not hear sufficiently to make out his language. At length Pim reached the party, quite beside himself, and stammered out, on McClure's asking him, 'Who are you, and where do you come from 3' 'Liout. Pim, Herald, Capt. Kellett.' This was the more inexplicable to McClure, as 1 was the last person he slook hands with in Behring's Straits. He at last found that this solitary stranger was a true Englishman-an angel of light. He says, 'He soon was seen from the ship; had only one hatchway open, and the crew were fairly jammed there in their cudeavour to get up. The sick jumped out of their
hammocks, and the crew forgot their despond ency; in fact, all was changed on board th luvestigator." "

Caprain McClure, in a letter to his uncle, says
"The surprise caused by the appearance strangers, where none were imagined to be withi a couple of thousand miles, was more than I ca describe, and what can only faintly be imagine by any who have not been similarly situated particularly when it was ascertained that tw vessels and large supplies were so close at han
"The spirits of my crew secmed to revive, an from despondency to joy was but the work of moment-the sick forgot their maladies, an jumping from their bammocks, were carried the stream of human creatures up the only sol tary hatchway which the severity of the weathe allowed of being kept open, rushed on deck to $t$ assured that the strange apparition were actuall living flesh and blood, and not denizens of th nether world-for certainly their faces were black as Erebus, from cooking in their tent II hen all was discovered to be real, and not dream, my poor fellows equally with myse could not find words to express our thoughts ; th heart was too full, it was a call from the grave.
"Never, I trust, may the feelings of gratitur to the Almighty Disposer of events, which the swelled in my bosom, pass away. Many ar great have been the mercies we have experience in our long, tedious and terrible navigation of th fearful Polar sea, which have for four hundre years baffled the navies of maritime Europe, ar brough which the directing finger alone of l'r vidence has safely guided us. All human ageor was powerless, indeed, to advance us one ya in its accomplishment, amidst the stupendo barricrs of ico which never leave its frozen su face.

You will, I am certain, be very happy learn that the North-west Passage has been di covered by the Investigator, which event was d cided on the 26 h of October, 1850 , by a sled party over the ice, from the position the ship w frozen in-but as in all probability my despat will be published, I do not think it necessary trouble you with further details; sufficient to sa we have been most highly favoured, both as gards the health of all, having oaly lost one ma who accidently poisoned himself about a fortnig since, as well as in being able to extend o search in quest of Sir John Fraoklin, over a ve large extent of coast, which was not hither known, and found inhabited by a numerous tri of Esquimaux, who had never ere our arriv seen the face of the white man, and were real the most simple, interesting people 1 ever motliviag entirely by the chase, and having no wea ons except those used for that object. The fiere passions of our nature appeared unknown-th gave me a pleasing idea of man fresh from ! Maker's hand, and uncontaminated by intercout with our boasted civilization. All those w traded with the _Company we found $t$ greatest reprobates."

## Isaae Penington to Catharine Pordage. on shunving the cross.

While thou seekest to avoid the saare, th deeply runnest into it: for, thou art feeding the tree of knowledge, in giving way to the thoughts, reasonings, and suggestions, whi keep thee from obedience to that, which ht been made manifest to thy understanding. A thou mayst well be feeble in thy mind, while th art thus separated from Him who is thy streng and lettest in his enemy. This is not the rif
ness of mind which God pities, nor the right
of waiting to receive strength. Why shouldst
nou act, so far as God gives thee light? and,
shouldst thou not appenr willing to obey
even in little things, so far as he hath given
light? What if 1 should say, that all this
at the subtlety of the serpent's wisdom to
the cross, and is not that simplicity and
ness of heart towards God, which thou tak-
to be ; and that thou art loath to be so poor,
ow, and mean in the eyes of others, as this
ice would make thee appear.
$y$ friend in the Truth, and in sincere love,
ersham, $25 t h$ of Ninth mo., 1675 .
From the Leisure Ilour.
Our Visit to a Copper Mine.
Hl our readers, in their leisure hour, accomus over a copper mine in Cornwall? A r mine is indeed well worth an inspection, is a wonderful evidence of what human laand skill can effect, in overcoming obstacles. ose, then, that we have left behind us the iful woods and vales of the south-east coast rnwall, and after toiling up steep hills and bad roads, now jolting over loose stones, sinking deep into muddy ruts (for the roads anes in the vicinity of a mine are quite cut d spoilt by the frequent passing of the min. arts), we have entered into the mining dis.
langine yourself high up on a bleak and, the ground around you, stretching for many a weary mile, heaving in a huge idswell of bleak and barren hills, with here here a tall chimney and engine-house dotthe dreary waste, a few cottages scattered the face of the surrounding country, and and then a church-tower lifting up its head sky, and looking down in loveliness on the hamlet below it, and telling the rude miners here is a heaven above as well as an earth

Such is a mining district; speaking more sery and cold than of the wealth which is red there, and for the attainment of which any men devote their life and strength. Yet
st not be thought that the miners are a cheerace; far from it; they live happy and conI with their lut; sometimes they are reckless rue, yet wi:hal courteous and cleanly.
$t$ our party has now arrived at the mine. a dreary, ugly place it is ! Huge heavy inery; large heaps of earth and stones; dirty ns , which have long since changed their nacolour for that of the ore which is washed $m$; an engine-house and a tall chimney, of e; two or three sheds, and a dismal little which stands perched up on the moorland above every thing else: such are the more inent features of the scene.
more hospitable race than the Cornish never, ink, brenthed; and well in this point do they good their claim to be genuine Britons. ng decined their hospitality for the present, roceeded to inspect the works above-ground e going down below. First, we were cond to the engine; and we may here observe the Cornish engines were for a long time dered unrivalled for their cheapness, and tor reater amount of work done with less contion of fuel than engines made elsewhere. engine is employed in drawing up the ore the bottom of the mine, and in pumping up from the different parts of the mine where lects. The blocks of stone which contain re are brought up in buckets, and then col1 into heaps. Round these lieaps stand wo-
men in clean white aprons, with a small mattock in their hands, with which they break the stones into smaller pieecs. Thasc fringments are then sorted ; those containing very little ore are thrown away, and the rest are broken into smaller piecess, and then washed over a grating. Next they are crushed into very small particles by a machine, and are then ready for the process of smelting. This latter process is seldiom performed in Cornwall, on aceount of the difficulty of procuring coal. The ore is generally carried into Wales and smelted there. It seemed very eurious to our eyes to see women and girls employed upon such hard work as this: bot it was very remarkable how clean and happy they all looked.
Hlaving now gone over the works above-ground, we were asked if we would like to sce what was going on below. "W as the descent dangerous?" "Oh no, not in the lenst; it ouly requires common caution, and you must trust more to your hands than your leet." Accordingly, we dressed ourselves in miner's costume (a precaution necessary if you do not want to spoil your own suit), and queer figures we looked, as the rest of our party seemed to think. Our dress eonsisted, first, of coarse flannel trousers and a flamel jacket (flannel is necessary, on account of the heat in the galleries below, owing to the constant blasting and the bad ventilation); over these garments we wore an additional pair of trousers and a short smock: we were offered a pair of miner's shoes ; but as we doubted their filting capacities, we declined them: last and not least, we put on the indispensable hat, which is very thiek and hard, of the wide-awake shape, and a most useful protection when you knock your head ngainst the sharp projecting rock in the roofs of the galleries, which vary in height from 12 or 14 feet to 4 or 5 feet, according to the thickness of the vein of of ore. A candle was then stuck on the front of our hats, in an extempore candlestick of clay, to light us while below, and at the same time to leave our hands unencumbered. Thus equipped, and attended by two men to take care of us, we proceeded to the mouth of the shali. Here we found a group of miners looking on with great interest to see the strangers make their first essay in mining; good-natured rough-looking laces, smiling and bappy, with that settled look of hardhool and careless daring which forms such a remarkable characteristic of the Cornish miner. Preceded and followed by our attendant miners, we began the descent, not by the simple means of a ladder (which, by the way, though very simple, is very hard work when you have to go on elimbing for half an hour), but by means of a machine lately introduced, and called by the miners "a man-engine." By means of this engine we descended a perpendicular shaft to the depih or 800 ieet, passing on our way various groups of miners waiting at the several resting-places, in order to leave everything clear for us; not a few of them singing their wild songs, whech echoed curiously along the dark far-stretching passages; and as the melody lazily floated through the obscure galleries, it seemed to our unpractised ears as though the spirits of the mine were chanting a welcome to the strangers.
When we lad descended by means of the manengine for a period of about twenty or thrty minutes, we were obliged to have recourse to the ordinary way of descent by ladders; in this way we went down for about 500 feet, when we arrived at the gallery which we were to explore. Tak. ing our candles in our hands, we groped our way along the open tramway, which is roughly fixed in the floor of the gallery, for the passage of the
gerous places, now walking upright with a pit six or seven feet dep helow us, and now stoop. ing and bumpher our heads atgainst the jagged celling of fork above us, till we came an last to the place where the mune was becing worked.
Ea. hisillery is worked hy two men, who break down the rork, either by means of the sumple "pick," or by the process of blasting. In the latter process, a hole of alonot ten or twelve inclics in fenglh is bored in the rock and filled with gunpowder, the end is then stufled up, and the powder ignited by means of a slow match. These blastings are olten dangerous from the great carclessness of the miners, as they canoot calculate how fir the effeet of the explosion will be felt, and while standing too close they are sometimes struck by the flying pieces of rock. The fragments of the ruck thus broken down are then collected into trucks, which are rapidly shot along the tranways to the bottom of the shatt, up whicl they are drawn in buckets to the surface of the ground. The process which they then undergo has becn explained above.
Whilst we were here, our guides insisted upon our taking the "piels" into our own hands and working at the rock, in order that we mighat boast in finture of our deeds in the mining $d$ partment, and earry baek with us memorials of our prowess. Having satisfied them in this particular, and being almust stifled with the heat, which is very intense in the galleries that are being worked, owing to the wam of ventilation, so much so that the men generally worked almost naked, we requisted our guides to proceed. They then conducted us to a place where a sinall shaft appeared, like a well with a rope and windlass at the top; and we were politely informed that if we wished to descend lower, we must place one foot in a loop at the end of the rope, and eatch hold with our hands and be let down ; but as they ddd not advise us to undertake the journey, and as the prospect of a ride in such a velicle was not so pleasant as an express train on the broad guage, we dechned the honour, and were then conducted back to the bottom of the shaft by which we bat descended. Our guides, when we had reached the spot where the man-engine was stationed, rang the bch, which is attached to tt , to give notice to the men above to set the engine goint, and then we sat down and rested oursilves. Prescuntly the huge limbs of the engine besful to move; and having adjusted our candles in our hats, we began the ascent. A curious thing it is to nscend a deep shafi, shut in by rock on all sides, with nothing but darkness above and darkness below, while the cold drops of moisture come pattering upon you and hiss as they fall on your candies. At last we began to see daylight, and to breathe the fresher atr above; and suon alier we emersed on the platiorm at the top of the shatit, where we were received wils hearty congratulatums by a large party of miners who had assembled to witness our return.

Culture of Sugar Cune - There is a capital of $\$-0,000,000$ invested in the culture of cane in the S ates of Florida, Louisiana, and Texns. These states produce annually about $300,000,-$ 000 prounds of sugar, besides which loreign im. portations are made to the extent of about $3 \overline{50}$,U, 0, 0,00 pounds. Riven a short erop of sugar at the South, which reduces the usual production only $100,000,000$ or $150,000,000$ pounds, invariably ndvances the rate of sugar from one to one and a-balf cents per pound; which, on the catire consumption of $8.50,000,000$ pounds, is equal, at one cent, to $\$ 6,500,000$, and at one aad a-half cents, to about $\$ 10,000,000$.

Irout the Nationnt Era.
SCMMER 1FY THE L.MKE SIDE.
1.-Nous.

White clouds, whose shaluws haunt the deep, light mists, whuse soft embraces keep The sunshine on the hitls asleer?
() ! isles of calm !-O ! dark, still wood !

And stiller shies that overbrood
lour rest with leeper quietude!
I?! shafes and hues, lim beekoning, throngh
Von nowntain gaps, my longing view
Beyond the purple and the blue-
Tos stiller sea and greener land,
And wother lights and aira more hlaml,
And skies-the hollow of God's hand!
Transfused through you, ()! mountaio friends ! With mine your solemn spirit blents, And life no mote hath separate ends.
I reall each misty monntain sign,
1 know the voice of wave and pine, And 1 am yours, and ye are mine.
Lite's burilens fall, its discords cease,
1 lapse into the glad release
Of Nature's own exceeding peace.
U! welcome calm of heart and mind!
As falls yon fir-trec's loosened rind
To lease a tenderer growth behind,
So fall the weary years away ;
A child again. my head 1 lny
U1on the lap of this swect day
This western wind hath Lethean powers,
Yon nooo-day cloud nepenthe showers,
The lake is white with lotus flowers !
Eren Duty's voice is faint and low, And slumberous Conscience, waking slow, Forgets her blottel scroll to show.
The Shadow which pursues us all,
Whose ever-nearing steps appal,
Whose voice we bear behiod us call-
That Shadow blends with mountain gray,
It spenks but what the light waves say-
Death walks apart from Fear to-day !
Roeked on her breast, these pines and I
Atike on Nature's love rely ;
And equal secms to live or die.
Assured that life whose presence fills
With light the spaces of these hills,
No evil to $1 l i s$ creatures wills.
The simple faith remains that llo
Will do, whatever that may be,
The best alike for man and tree.
What mosses over one shall grow,
What light and lifi- the other know,
lonanxions, leaving him to show
(Cenclusion next week.)

For "Whe. Friemil.

## Earnest luquiry afler Truth.

From an necount of the religious people of his day, supposed to have been written by Richard llubberthorn. we may percelve the carnest desire after the knowledgry of God, which prevailed in many before they became Friends. This fervency of spitit to experience the work of salvation lor themselves, made then like the good ground, prepared for the seed of the kingdom, which took deep root, and brought forth fruit plentifully. It says:-
"They were a people that from their infancy or childhood, (many of them) had carnest breathing desires after the living God, and to know Him, sparing no lahour, neither omitting any opportunity, in which thry expected their desires might be answered, being very tender in their way, and also zealous for religion, but still ac-
cording to the gif of their knowledge-never of she was in her lifetime a comfort and help t a bitter spirit, nor desirous to persecute any for have a loss inexpressible. But the infinite wis matters of religion; but of a gente, teachable God, in whose hand we all nre, orders thes qualification and dasposition. They were willing things according to his Divine will and pleasury to learn anything of the knowledge of God, from sometimes for the speedy delivernnce of his tribr any that had learned it of the Father; and also lated children, in the work of their redemptio willing to tench others anything which they had received, their minds being wholly devoted to God's service, and the knowledge of his ways, They pnssed through many professions of religion, following that rule of the ap stle, to try all things and hold fist to that which is good; and not being willing to deny any ordinance or worship, till they had a certain evidence from the Spirit of God, that his Spirit, power, life and presence, was not in it. Thus walking in the sincerity of their hearts, in their honest conversation belore the Lord, he nuswered their desires, and did reveal the mysteries of his kingdom to them, and did cause his light to shine in their hearts, whereby they saw the darkness that had covered the earth, and the gross darkness that had covered the people, and by his light they were led through [and out of ] darkness."

Did the same ardent longing for the knowledge of the Truth as it is in Jesus, fill the hearts of the professed successors of those honest Christians, and animate thein to promote the spiritual welfare of others, how it would put an end to all divisions, bind us together in true love; and in our religious assemblies, lising worship and ministry, prayer and praise would more cminently be the result of a harmonious travail of soul, experiencing the Lord Jesus to be in the midst. The marks of degeneracy now so obvious in many, would be removed, and in their place the heavenly fruits of the Spirit would flourish, and there would be no lack of skillul, baptized ministers and elders, overscers, and solid, judicious men and women; but the name of the Lord would be honoured and glorified, and his people go on their way rejoicing.

> Fur "'The Friend."

## a FAMILY of FAITII.

or a brief account of samuel watson, his wife, and some of their children.

## (Continned from page 60.)

Miry Watson, probably the oldest daughter of Samuel and Mary Watson, married Edward Moss, (1) Manchester. The care exercised over her in younger y(ars, was through the merciful visitations of havenly love, and her joining therewith, abundanly blessed to her. The many excellent qualities which adorned her riper years, her charity, patience, and works of love and mercy, are set forth by her alfectionate faher, in "an epistle to Friends of Manchester and thereabouts; given forth shortly after the death of my dear daughter Mary Moss." It would appear that this young woman, was one who had a gitt in the ministry committed to her, and who in the small meeting at Manchester, was concerned to wrestle For the arisings of life and power. She had not been a wife many ycars, when she was called to leave her husband and young children, and her carthly labours, to receive the reward of faithluluess in the eternal mansions of rest and peace. Her death took place Eleventh month $29 \mathrm{th}, 1692$. We now insert most of her father's testimony.
" Dear Friunds of Manchester, and all who are concerned for the prosperity of Truth as it is in Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour,-it lives upon me to write this epistle of memorial concerning our dear daughter Mary, in whose departure out of this life you have a great loss. So certainly her parents and relations, her husband and the tender small babes she lett behind her, to whom
from all visibles, that the joy set before them that which is eternal they may, without interru tion, possess. So though she be removed wh was a comfort to us in her lifetime, yet our suti faction is in the full assurance that she is gathe ed with the wise virgins into the Bridegroom chamber of eternal joy and felicity. Precious the sight of the Lord is the death of all his snint and her memorial shall be had in everlastin remembrance.
"I cannot sufficiently express the amiablene of this tender branch,-her inward benuty, at the glorious garments she had put on, as one the King of Zion's daughters. 'The royal robi of righteousness, holiness, and true charity, d shine, not only to the gladdening the members the same body, but those, who as yet, are stral gers to the commonwealth of Israel. In the uis versal love God has to all, he would not the dea of any simner; so she as the handmaid of t Lord, manifested her love and the law of kin ness to all, [in this] exceeding many others. T anoiming oil she was inwardly beautified with, ga a sweet smelling savour to the household of fail and at seasons, heavenly breathings, prayers a praises sprung in her, which were as incense cending to the throte of glory. Many have ber comforted in the [waters] of life, that stream from the well of salvation opened in her. had received from her spiritual Joshua, not on the south-land of a well prepared heart and grout but obtained the upper and the nether springs living water, to the making fruitful.

As she was not lavish in spending her portif where she ought not, she was not sparing, neith withheld the good things, which she was ma partaker of, from the remnant that loved Lord Jesus. With these her unity stood, and fellowship in the covenaut of life, sealed up in pure spirit of adoption which she had received him, and through the pouring in of his abunda love, who is the Alpha and Omega.
'She was of a forbearing spirit, and did love contention, being willing rather to suffer gre trouble, bearing her exercises patiently, than lay open the weakness of others. So that throu love in the Truth, it was settled in her boso rather to cover a multatude of faults, than make one.
"The labour of true love which hates the go mont spotted in the flesh, is the true way to be and gather out of the world and the snares an pollulions thereof, those that are yet escape She laboured to reach the little seed of the kio dom where it lay as buried under the earth, th others might come to leel the power she had pa taken of to work her redemption, and to be na sensible of the inward circumcision in spil which she had witnessed from her minority. Lit of the glory of this world, was ever pleasant her eye, which was opened to behold and lo after those things which are celestial and etern The candle lighted in her, did shine forth others,-so that it is well for those left behil who have observed and loved her godly conw sation, coupled with fear, to follow her examp [May they] keep in the path of this godly wom who was a pattern of purity, patience, sinceril poverty of spirit, and true humility, eschew that which comes from an evil root of bitterne A branch of the true Vine, she was manifest abiding in Him, who is the true and ancient Vi
ing supply and refreshment from him. nade her bring forth much fruit, wherein eavenly Father is glorified, for not by pro-
only, but as our Saviour said, 'by their only, but as our Sa ,
ye shall know them.'
er conversation being in heaven, the fruits Spirit of God were brought forth in her, ove, meekness, temperance, charity, bro-kinduess,-and above nll she had charity, is the bond of perfectness.
can now leave her in the arms of her blessvour, at whose feet she kept in the days of Igrimage. Washing his feet spiritually, and 5 them as with the hairs of her head, in pbedience; - nothing being too dear to pass gh or to do for Him, that had done so much

Happy art thou, a daughter of Zion, aken away from the evil that is to come, rowned with immortal glory, which no of darkness can bereave thee of. To Him glory who hath done this work for thy soul. A remnant who love the Lord, and her, are pressing on to obtain a share in the glory, with our heavenly Father, and the Priest of our profession. To whom be s ascribed, for all his mercies, continually. nd now, dear Friends, you who were someconversant with this dear servant and folof the Lamb,-who have received the Truth love of it, and in measure walked in it,ounsel and admonition 1 give to you. Keep only watch,-in stayedness of inind,一that ray be ready to answer the will of Him, who God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; who :alled you out of darkness into his marvelght, and the liberty of his Son Christ Jesus. o other liberty be given way to, than that ased by the precious blood of the Lamb, by you are bought. So you shall find in continually a standard lified, to the resisting il. As you are not your own, but bought a price, a holy engayement is upon you to the Lord in your souls, bodies and spirits, are his. This will keep you in a holy, a trame of life and conversation, in the cross, as becometh the Gospel. In feeling ve of God shed abroad in your hearts, the h of righteousness will spring forth in you, s a well-watered garden, and as a spring waters fail not, your souls will bring forth ol' love, godly patience, and holy obedience d , in daily self-denial and taking up the which crucifies to the world, the vanities ists thereof.
exhort you to give all diligence to make your 5 and election sure, that you may know an, ice into the kingdom. 'Add to your faith,' you have received of Christ Jesus, the auif it, ' virtue; and to virtue, knowledse; and wledge, temperance; and to temperance, ce ; and to patience, godliness; and to rod, brotherly kinduess ; and to brotherly kindcharity;' the mark of Christianity, and of irth which inherits the knedom. Those Wide in these things, cannot be barren nor tful in the work of the vineyard God bath them into ; but are ready and prepared with ise virgins to enter into the Bridegroom's jer,--not knowing how soon the last call e to any of us. Kicep to waitiog in Jaiths , that the crown of glory we also may ob. vith this precious, obedient, and dear sister, before us.
e not weary in well-doing. Meet offien to--, and as you kcep in a hoty thirst and hun; atier righteonsness, you will partake of watering at the living stream, and feeding e living bread, which comes down from.
heaven. Without this you cannot live to God, nor keep in that which is acceptable to him, as this dear plant was kept to the end of her days.

I communicate this in tender love to you; you were a small number, and one is taken from you who was great in love, but little in ber own eyes. The Lord, with whom all things are possible, will give an increase, and enlarge your borders in his own time."

The prophecy relative to the increase of Friends at Manchester, with which the memorial closes, was abundantly fulfilled.
Soon after this, Samuel removed from the family residence at Knight-Stainforth, to Lancaster. He was growing old, and as he wished to have less of the cumber of the world upon him, he gave up attention to outward business.
(To be continued.)
For "The Frund."

## IIUMPIREY SMITII.

This Friend was committed to prison for being at a meeting of Friends, as a ringleader and one of the chief of the Quakers, travelling through the country to seluce the people, and disturb the peace. He was kept under close confinement in $W$ inches. ter jail, never called to answer at any assize, nor suffered to go out at any time; and his friends were frequently denied the liberty of visiting him, until at length he died there on the 4th day of the month called May, 1663. This good man had a foresight of his death, and said to some of his friends, that he had a narrow path to pass through; and more than once signified, he saw he should be imprisoned, and that it might cost him lis life. In his sickness he expressed himself thus: "My heart is filled with the power of God. It is good for a man at such a time as this, to know the Lord to be his friend." At another time he said, "Lord thou hast sent me forth to do thy will, and I have been faithful unto thee in my small measure, which thou hast committed to me ; but if thou wilt yet try me further, thy will be done." Again, "1 am the Lord's, let him do what he will."' When near his departure, he prayed thus, "O Lord, hear the inward sighs and groans of thine oppressed, and deliver my soul from the oppressor. Hear me, O Lord, uphold and preserve me. I know that my Redeemer liveth. Thou art strong and mighty, O Lord." Ite also prayed that God would deliver his people from their oppressors; and for those that had been convinced by his ministry, that he would be their teacher. He continued sweetly still and sensible unto the end, and died in perfect peace.
The afflictions of the Lord's messengers in this day do not arise from the powers of the earth; they come from the spirit of the world within our own borders, in those who are opposed to the cross, and to the faithful who live under its subjecting power. But if these maintain the same patient, enduring spirit which supported the early Friends, He who walked in the midst of the golden candicsticks, who said, "All the charches shall know that I an he which searcheth the reins and hearls, and 1 will give unto every one of you according to your works," will sustain his suffering sced who are in truth devoted to him, and his cause, and in his owa way relieve them from their sallerings. To be male and preserved the companion of those who are in tribulation, and in the kin,dom and patience of Jesus Christ, is among the highest mercies, and will be crowned wath an unspenkably glorious reward, if they hold out faithtully and humbly to the end.
Visitors at Niugara.-During the prescut sea- us ; it is the second word that makes the quirect.
son, 47,000 persons have crossed the bridge leading to Goat Island, and paid their tribute of 25 cents cach. The number is about 20,000 larger than last year.

\section*{| 1 |
| :--- |
| t |
| s |
| c |} will be, to dwell together in the unity of that blessed Spirit, which only can be the bond of true and lasting peace.

Perhaps in this sentiment individuals may very much agree, and still frequently differ in regard to the causes of disunity. It appears clear however, that the innovators upon the accepted doctrines of Christian truth and their abettors, when the unity is broken, must be answerable therefor ; and not those who are honestly concerned to act under the pointings of Truth against such innovations. Unity in society may be destroyed in various ways by those who are unable sufficiently to prize it. I believe it never suffers from a faithful and timely testimony against wrong things, but on the contrary is increased, and the current of gospel love is enlarged as it flows from one to another, in consequence of the watchmen standing diligently at their respective posts. But this happy state of things remains no longer than the delegated ones continue to listen attentively to the directions of the Captain of their soul's salvation. If they become heedless of His voice, and yield to other promptings than of it, the enemy of all good will be very likely to take advantage of their remissness; and if he cannot deccive by reducing important thiogs in their estimation, he will be very likely to insinuate, that things comparatively unimportant, and respecting which Friends should for the sake of harmony be allowed to entertain different opinions, must be followed up and closely pressed, even by creaturely activity, for the purpose of securing desirable ends : here Christian harmony is endangered, and the living can see that the precious life is injured, and that the bonds of true unity are loosened. The skilfulness of the enlightened in the mystery of godliness, is in. finitely important for the preservation of the comeliness and beauty of the church: to know when to move and when to remain still, when to speak and when to keep silence, is so essential, as properly to require our increasing aspirations, for on this highly important knowledge, the welfare and prosperity of the church of Christ very much depends.

How great is the favour when we can experience that dignilying and preserving power of Divine Grace, so to preval in and over our as. semblies, as to be a "spirit of judgment to him that sitterh in julgnent, nud strength to them that turn the batte to the gate." As this is permitted to reign and rule in the church, all is kept sweet and clean, in order and in heavenly harmony ; which condition of Sociely is truly desirable, and when mercifilly conferred, is one of ths most importaut blessings, which proceeds from the Author of every good and periect gift.

[^1]If we do not subdue our temper it will sublue
; it is thu second word that makes the quirrell.

## THEFRIEND.

## Review of the Wrather for Tenth Monfh, 上is.

The first three wecks of the Tenth month were unusually mild and line lor the season,- except. ing on the 1 st, no rain fell during the whole of that period; and were it not too early, we should hase set down from the 7 th to the 21 st, as a genuine old-lashioned ludian sumuner. It was certanly mure like that than any period of wea. had lately. The wind was generally N. W. to S. W., and the mornings cool and frosty, whils! in the alternoons the air was peculiarly mild and balmy, and the sky a litte hazy. While we were enjoying this delightful weather here, a few hundred miles to the northward snow fell in considerable quantities. A lew days previous to the 21 st , the wind gradually shitted more to the N. E. nud E., and on that day hali an inch of rain iell in showers. It was greally needed, as nol nay of consequence had fallen for more than a month.
Larly on the morning of the $2: 1 \mathrm{~h}$, the wind an changed trom N. W. to N. N. E., and a stornain snow, hail, rain and wind followed, which would have done credit to mid-winter. 'This storm contimued till 4 or 5 m. , and appears to have been viry geaeral and severe in the interior and moumamus parts of the Biddle States. In this vicinity sutficient snow lell to whiten the ground, and as lir south as Petersbury, Va., it aceumulated to the depth of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches; while at Staunton, which is near the interior of the same State, only a little farther north and in a mountainous district, it is reported to have been from twelve to fifteen inches deep, and in many places it is said breaking the limbs of the trees. At Hlllidaysburg, Pat., it was one fool deep, and among the mounlains near that place, two fect. In many parls of New York Stale it was five or six inches deep. 25 th and 26 th.-Cold mornings-ice quite plentiful. 31 st.-Cold morning ; day clear and pleasanl.

The average temperature for the month lower than usual, it was $504^{\circ}$; for the Tenth month last year, it was $56 \frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$. Range of the thermomeler, from 28 on the 31 st, to 74 on the 22 d , or $46^{\circ}$. Amount of rain 3.8 inches.
A.

West-town 13. S., Elerenth mo. 3d, 1853.

"If we believe that in a future state, ull the party distinctions, by which we are known one
reasomably infer, that those who are best prepared for it, are most inclined to regard mankind ns one lamily; and on the contrary, that those who in
sopport of their several parties, employ themselves in devising or execuling schemes, by which the prace and harmony of Society are laid waste, are not in the way of being eithor prepared themselves, or instrumental in preparing others for future blessedness."

## For "Tho Friend."

## SLAIERYITEHS.

## (Cuoclated from page 63.)

We should suppose there are many slaveholders who would blush for their comrade who acted in the unprincipled manner, sel forth in the annexed account, which has been published in several newspapers. Even the judge who decided against the unjastly treated man, deelares that his case is one of great hardship and cruclty. What a hard hearl must a white man possess, who can treat a man of dark skin with such injustice, whom he regards of so inferior rank, while probably he ened est in its pretcasions to the love and delence of human rights.
[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 22.] "Slare Case in Kentucky.-It will be remembered that few weeks since we stated that a suit had been brought in the Covington (Ky.) Circuit Court, Judge Pryor presiding, by a coloured waa named Samuel Norris, aganas J. N. Paton, of Viryinia, to establish his freedom. The suit was argued in the above court yesterday. The particulars, as tar who has been living in Coviagtou for some years, where be married a free woman, and has several childrea, was pernitted by bis master, Patton, to hire his own tine, paying him, through his agents, Withers \& Co., of this cily, his annual hire, which he always did promptly. The amouat stipulated, we believe, was 8100 per aanum. About two years siace, Patton came to Cincinati, und sent for Sam to risit him, which be did at the house of his agents, Withers \& Co., at which time the following agreement was made:-Patton agreed to liberate Sam, or allow him to buy bimself, by paying the sum of $\$ 400$ dollars within four years. The surplus whaterer it might he, was to belong to the slave. Ia accordance with which agreemeat sam at that time paid $\$ 134$, and has paid him since $\$ 50$ more. It was expressly understood that Patton was not to sell him during the four years. This' part of the agreement Patton attempted to violate, 10 prevent which this suit was brought. The case was decided yesterday, in favour of the defendant, and the suit dismissed by Judge Pryor, upon the tollowing groands:-
"1. That the statutes of Kentucky recogaize only two ways of liberating slaves-first, by will; second, by deed of emancipation.
": That a slave, by law, is not allowed to enter into any contract.
"3. That the fact of the agreemeat being entered into in Uhio, a free state, does not alter the law, so long as the negro is still a slave.
4. That the contract, or agreement, was only executory between Sam and Patton, and the time fixed for his fruedom was at a future diy and contingent.
" 5. That so long as Sam was a slave, the master was entitled to his servicos, and the money received by him wits, hy law, consilered his own.
"Being a suit ot'much interest, references were made by the Judire to all the authorities upon which his opinion was fonaded. At the conclasion of his remarks, he said:

I $\operatorname{mon}$ therefore, wable to grive any effect to the agreement, becanse it was mate in Ohio; and 1 fec compelled, undurstandiog the latw of this case as I do, to decide against the phantili, at the same time looking upon it as a great lardship and craclty.
"The case was appealed to the supreme Court of the State."

Illinois has ranked herself among the pro-slavery States. It the law passed by her legislature at its last session should be carried out, there sems but lietle ground to hope that her soil will
lonas be unpollued Ly a slave pepulation. The
aws enacted in order to drive the free blacks be yond the limits of the State, are a disgrace to h statule book.
"Coloured People in Illinois-The coloured meno Illinois have heen holding a State Coavention at Chl cago, to consider their proper course uader the law ro cently passed there, compelling them either to leave thy state or be sold."
It is said that the inhabitants of the northen parl of the State, are about to make a determinet effort to have the "black laws" repealed.

Next to the sprend of vital religion among the coloured people, there is nothing more likely tu elevate them trom their present condition, than sound literary education, and we should rejoice i the sentiment expressed below, that "the bes slaves are lound to be the best instructed," shoul be generally admilled among slaveholders, an acted on by them.
"The Education of People of Colour.-In the midst all the contlicts and dispates that have arisen in rel tion to the social position of 'free persons of colour' the United States, it is not a little remarkable, that $u$ work of education has progressed among them to th extent that it has is the larger cities on the border lin of slavery. In Baltimore, there have long since bet many prospering schools for coloured children, as the have been of late ycars in Washington also; uad we a to-day in receipt of a letter from a highly respectab and iotelligent lady of the latter city, which says:
"' 1 have gratified my cariosity by an examination the school for coloured girls, on II. street, between 19 and 20th streets, opened last Monday. It was esta lished nearly two years since, and has been well su tained ; the pupils-forty in number-makiag mark progress in all the branches taught, aad paying stri regard to neatness in dress and person, and exhibitio great skill in whatever is attempted, and manifesti remarkable ease, quietness and propricty of mane and deportment. It is desigued to give them thorou astruction in all the branches of school education, as thus to prepare them to instruct their own people his or any other couotry where their services may in demand. I think the popular objections to the struction of these people are subsidiag, and that best slaves are found to be best iastructed.'
"We donbt the aceuracy of this opinion, and iach o the belief, that so long as the temptation and the portuaity are hefore the negroes to escape from slave so long will the indisposition of their masters to ha them instructed contiune."-Buttimore Clipper.

The Colonization Societies appear to be steat Iy pursuing their scheme for settling Liberia, a giving the coloured freemen an opportunity enjoying the blessings of freedom in a land whe they may support a government of their own, a if prosperous, be instrumental in diffusing use knowledge among the natives there.
"The Vermont Colonization Society held its thit fourth unniversary, at Nontpelier, on tho 20th it This was the first State Colonization Society ever for ed, and, in spite of past opposition, has never suspen action. There was a mach larger concourse of peo resent than usual. The Secretury of the society very able report. From the Treasurer's repor appears that 81,253 have been paid into the ireas lie most of which has been paid over to the Ameri and the African Colonization Societies. About Sl2 000 have this year been received from all sources the above-named socielies."-D. Hews.
"The ship Banshee, Capt. Wilson, has beea charle y the Maryland Colonization Society to take emigre to liberia. she will sail in nbout ten days, and take out 680 passengers." - Ibid.

It is nevertheless stated, that the Coloured C vention recently beld at Chicago, adopted rese fions hostile to colonization in all its furms. Tl are entilled to their opinions, and others to Il liberty to embark for Liberia whenever they n be prepared to go there.

Monkey Furs.-The importation of mon, skins is an important business in Salem.
Gazetle says:-" Monkey skins have formed
of commerce for several years; and we y that many a fair lady has strutted her our in all the glory of a monkey-skin muff t-skin gloves, without suspecting the quality finery."

## For The Friend."

balloon asceision.
regard ascensions in balloons for the purprocuring money, and gratifying an idle ty, as folly; believing that men have no risk life and limb in such dangerous voynless some practical general good was to ained thereby. We are iuduced to give to the following account of an ascension, from the "Alta Californian," by the un-
ircumstances under which it was perform. youmstances under which it was perform-
youth and self-possession of the æronaut, e providential preservation he experienced. pears the balloon was to go up from near
ancisco, but at the appointed time for starting but partially inflated, it was found, after trials insufficient to bear up a man of orweight. The car was then taken off, and board placed across the hoop, from which had been suspended, and tied fast. Sevesons, supposing the balloon would go but distance, asked to be permitted to take a
ong them was a youth of sixteen years of age, loseph Gates, known by the familiar appellation
dy.? He had gone to Oakland to sell oranges-ation-aad was in for all kinds of sport. Withection he was told to jump in. Turning to his ion, he handed his basket of oranges to him,
ed him to hold them, immediately straddled the ed him to hold them, immediately straddled the Those who had hold of it then let go, and it lowly upward, the weight of the boy depressing $p$ on one side, and throwing his back against the hich attached the hoop to the balloon-his legs : suspended in the air. As he was about rising, y called out to him to pull the valve-rope when ed to come down. He took hold of it, and apo he either making it fast or pulling at it with o decend, when some of the boys cried out to ro on. He then let it go and gradually rose, rapidly along in a south-easterly direction. e exception of this information as to the use of e-rope, he was entirely ignorant of the manner ging a balloon. Having ascended some thirty feet, the balloon was carried along by a gentle $n$ a south-easterly course, across an arm of the th of Oakland, and rising as it proceeded to a ight, until it was concealed from view by some uds. It was then met by a counter current of moved along, gradually ascending in a northdirection, to appearances immediately over the the mountains. Ia the course of halt an hour ttained a greater altitude, and still its course vard and upward, until a few minutes past 5 it was lost to the view in the distance. It was teen minates before 4 o'clock when the boy took on the board.
w moments after the balloon had parted comth the earth, and wheo at the distance of half ne of young Gates's companions shouted to him if he 'would not have an overcoat?' The round enjoyed the joke heartily, little thinking brave boy would, in less than half an hour, be g with intense cold. We may remark, that he lightly clad. As he ascended, and before the of his figure were lost to view, in the distance, : was turned to the crowd, and we did not obm make any attempt to look back on the world eaving. His deportment was, however, entireosed, although his seat was a most uncomfort-
Two or three ropes, against which he leaned , and a frail board, which he straddled as a es a hobby horse, were all that separated him truction when last seen. Upon this fragile supswung to and fro without falling, although we When at any moment to sec him drop to the When the balloon had attained a considerable , its movements became very regular. There gusts or puffs of wind, and the movement was that the progress of the æronaut conld only
be marked by observing its relative position with other objects. The direction first taken was a littic to the eastward of San Antonio. At this point it was that it encountered the counter current of air, and made the curve which carried it to the north-east. Atter having struck the counter curreut, the distance, was so great that the figure of the boy could no longer be distinguished. The boy and the balloon presented a single dark object to the view; and from this time until it nearly disappeared, the diminution in its size was very gradual. It was, however, throughout the whole time, seen with the greatest distinctness. The atmosphere was unusually pure, and nfter the balloon had floated past the low clouds behind which it was concealed within the first teu minutes, it was again hid from view until it had passed beyond the rauge of unaided human vision.
"At first, the spectators seemed to have been inseasible of the danger attendant upon the voyage. They regarded it merely as a good joke, and a pretty specta-cle-so beantifully did the balloon arise, and so gracefully did it float along, high above the tops of the mountains. It was only when it became scarcely perceptible, rising higher and higher above successive belts of clouds, that they began to inquire into the circumstances of the ascent, and the name of the daring boy, as well as to who might be to blame for permitting or countenancing the rash act. Much anxiety was entertained to know whether he had fallen from the board. A glass was obtained and it was ascertained that a heary substance was still attached to the balloon. This must either have been the boy or the board-scarcely the latter.
"Joseph Gates, the boy who made an excursion in a balloon from Oakland ou Sunday afternoon, and for whose safe rereturn there appeared little ground to hope, arrived last evening in the Sacramento boat, safe except a sprain in his ankle. He landed in Suisan Valley, fifteen miles from Benicia, and five miles from any house. He retained his presence of mind throughout, during the hour and a half that he was in the air, in which time he travelled about fifty miles.
"He was excited when he started, but when he had risen a slight distance, he became perfectly collected, and leaned hack in an easy position against the cords. Here he sat, for a long time, heard the cries of the crowd below, and saw the whole Bay, and the country from San Francisco to Sacramento.
"The only unpleasant sensation he felt, was cold in his feet. He took off one shoe, and tied a handkerchief about his foot, and then took ofl the other shoe, but dropped his handkerchief, and had to put on that shoe as it was before.
"He wanted to come down soon after the balloon started, but the rope broke; but he was not disconcerted nor frightened. He knew very well whither the balloon was going, and wanted to land near Benicia, but could not climb the ropes to cut the balloon as he wished. This he knew was his only hope, and he persevered until he succeeded in getting up to the body of the balloon and cutting a hole witb his penknife. He was careful not to make the hole too large, and when be was satisfied that it was of the right size, he slipped down to the hoop. The balloon descended very gradually, and as it reached the ground in the open plain, he sprang off. The balloon, lightened of his weight, rose again rapidly.
"He then walked five miles betore he reached a house, and the next day he walked to Benicia. This æronautic tour is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable on record. When we consider the youth and inexperience of the navigator, the unexpectedness of the trip, the scanty accommodations, his success in climbing up the cords and cutting the balloon in a perfectly successful manner, and his fortunate cscape from the many daogers, the voyage has scarcely an equal for romantic interest from the time of Mongolficr to the present day. To climb the cords was a labour of extreme difficulty, tor they were only about a quarter of au inch in thickness, and the distance from the hoop to a point practicable for cutting was about twelve feet. But few persons could perform the feat of climbiag such cord near the carth, and much less three miles abore, for that was about the height to which he asceaded. He saw not a little danger, hut his voyage will becomefamous, and his name will be spoken from Europe to Australia."

Electricity in Motive Power.-At the Mechanics Fair in Boston, was exhibited an engine moved by an electrical battery, which is driven at a speed of two hundred and fifty revolutions per minute. This power has proved more costly in former experiments than steam, but it is thought that such diseoveries have of late been made, that
shortly it will be the cheapest motive power in the world; and stationary machinery, railroad cars, and every thing else, will be run by light-ning.-Ex. Paper.

## hope for irclind.

The London Times, of September 14th, has an editorial on the present condition of Ireland, which encourages the hope that the people of that country are yet to be happy and prosperous. It is admitted, however, that the desirable change has not been wrought by the Legislature, states. men, or imperial enactments of England, but indirectly by the United States of North America, which have received and provided for the overplus of Ireland's population. The Times says :

Within the six years ending March, 1852, as many as $1,313,226$ persons left the shores of Ireland, the number for 1851 being 254,537 , and for $1852,224,997$. For the former year the exhaustion was four times the supply, estimated at the usual rate; for the latter year more than three times; and at this rate Ireland would be depopulated in two generations. So great and spontaneous a drain is probably unexampled in the history of the world, when the fact of its being across a great ocean, and in a time of profound peace, is taken into account. Certainly, as one considers the immense redundancy of labour on one side of the Atlantic, and the profitable employment waiting it on the other, one cannot help setting this down among the things that were to be."
As matters now stand, emigration from Ireland is evidently the result of certain varyind conditions, and varies with them. Even the great increase in the moncy sent from America to procure the passage of friends, an increase from under a million to nearly a million and a-half, has not prevented the rate from flagging in the last year. Mr. Locke, from whose paper we are quoting, points out that while this emigration was in progress, Ireland was fast becoming a very different country ; more employment, less pauperism, less erime, wealthier landowners, and improved eultivation. Had Ireland, indeed, been in 1846 what it is now, there would have been no such emigration. Even between the two years 1851 and 1852 , the expenses of public retief have decreased nearly a fourth, the able-vodied paupers nearly half, in the poorest distriets very much more. If the weekly rate of wages has not been raised, employment has been much more coatinuous and steady. There was nearly a third less crime in 18.52 than in 1851, offences of an agrarian eharacter being only found in a few districts ; and scarcely at all, Mr. Locke observes, in the land which has changed hands under the encumbered estates commission, amounting to one million and seven hundred thousand acres, comprising a population of half a million, and sold for ten millions and a-half.-N. Amer.

Affection.-We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey and treat their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of those farnilies without a heart. A father had better extin. guish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in noture's scenery, than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart?

Cherish, then, your heart's best nffection. Indulge in the warm, gushing and inspiring emotions of filial, parental and fraternal lovo. Love God and everybody, and everything that is lovely. Teach your children to love; to love the rose, the robin; to love their parents; to love their God. Jet it be the studied object of their domestic culture, to give them warm hearts, ardent nffections. Bind your whole family together by those strong cords. You cannot make them too strong.

## THEFRIEND.

ELEVENTH MONTH 12, 1853.
The progress of that most mysterious disease which Physicians here denominated "Spasmodic or Malignnnt Cholera," gives reason to believe that our Atlantic States will most probably be again visited by it. Ever since it passed the borders
of India, in whose deep morasses it was first maof India, in whose deep morasses it was first matured, and where it is almost constantly to be found, its irruptions into other countries have been irregular, and its spread in them as an epidemic apparently capricious. It would seem, so far as human reason can discover, to obey no laws in its mode of progression, to be confined to no particular course, nor turned aside by any opposing obstacles. But
when once this pestilence has left the country of its nativity, and set out on its fatal career, how. ever it may seem to tarry for a time in some favourite spot, or turn aside to visit some locality far remole from the line of its invasion, sooner or later it marches onward, sometimes slealthily insiauating its poison into places which have not dreamed of danger, and sometimes bursting forth with sudden destruction, in cities which were rejoicing in the belief that they have been overlooked and passed by, and does nol stop until it has en circled the globe.

So far as is known, the cholera did not leave the land where it had its birth until about the year 1821 , when it made its appearance in one of the the small towns on the shore of the Persian Gulf. Hlaving destroyed many lives as it pursued its way along the banks of the Tigris and the Eu. phrates, it crossed the desert into Syria and taking a course northward through Persia, it suddenly in 1823 burst forth in Astracan, a city belonging to Russia. It now halted in its western and northern route, and revisited many of the provinces of Asia before it passed the boundaries of that continent, to conmence its ravages for the first time in Europe. It made its entrance at Ohrenburgh on the border of Russia in 1828, and in 1830 advanced to Moscow, liom whence it pursued a westward course, and arrived in England in 1832, first showing itself at Sunderland on the nothern coast. Near the commencement of summer in the same year, it was found that it had overleaped the Atlantie, and commenced its work of destruction on the shores of this vast continent. It began its ravages at the north, commencing at Qucbec in the early part of the Sixth month, and passing by the greater part of New England with. out visiting it, it made its presence known in New York and in this city, early in the Seventh month. Its progress south and west through our country was rapid and marked with death and sorrow. It appeared to have nearly left us before the end of that year, but cases occasionally oceurred in 1833 , (when it was prevailing very fatally in Mexico aad the West Indies,) and in 183.1 there was a parlial return in some sections of our widely extended population.

In 1817 this scourge was again permitted to
pass the borders of India, and set out on its mission of chastisement and wnrning to the nations of Europe nad America. Its course was very similar but more rapid than at jis first visit, and by the middle of 1848 , it had overrun most of the cities of Europe. The passengers on board two vessels which sailed in the autamn of 1815 from llavre, in l'rance, the one for New York, and the wher for New Orleuns, after having been at sca, the former sixteen, and the latter twenty-six days, were attacked with cholera; and as the disease had not made its nppearance in Havre before they embarked, nor till long after, the vessels must most probably have passed through a section of the atmosphere, laden with the subtile poison, and bearing it towards our shores. The disease broke out in New Orleans soon after the arrival there of the vessel having it on board, rapidly advanced up the Mississippi, extending its destructive inroads through the States situated in the great valley which it drains. Though the vessel destined to New lork had not got clear of the disease when it arrived there, yet it did not spread. But in 1849 it reached New York, probably in the regular course of invasion from Europe, and once more traversed through the Atlantic States, withheld, it is true, from inflicting extended ravages, but giving fearful evidence of its fatal energies should it once be let loose with full warrant to destroy.

The cholera again made its appearance in the north of Europe in the early part of 1853, and has shown itself in England within the last two months. It has been for some time prevailing in Cuba, and has proved so fatal there that in one section of the island it has carried off thirteen hundred slaves. The emigrants on board many of the vessels which have lately arrived at New York, have suffered greatly from it, and there is no reason why we may not apprehend its spread over this country again. The cause producing it, the exact nature of the disease, and the manner in which it is spread, have so far baflled the investigations of the most ingenious and the most learned. But whatever ubscurity may exist respecting these points, it is well known that certain circumstaaces exercise a predisposing influence upon the human system, rendering it more highly susceptible to attacks of the disease. 'These are scaaty nourishmeat, ill-ventilated apartments, filth, and above all others, intemperance either in eating or drinking. Hence its ravages are most extensive among the poor and the dissipated, though no class is exempt.

Whether the cold of winter will keep off the visitation of the epidemic at this season, or as in Russia, it may constitute no obstacle to its diffusion, it is impossible for us to foresee ; but it may be anticipated that the general want and suffering of the poor during the approaching winter, unless they are guarded against and relieved by the liberality of those in belter circumstances, will greatly tend to invite its return amongst us when warm weather shall again set in, and to render its fatality more appalling thon on former occasions.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Africa steamship brings news from Liverpool, o the 22 d ult.
ENGLAND.-Cotton aad breadstuffs both aetive, and looking up.
RUSSLA.-The war prospect remains unchanged.
TURKEY:-The declaration of war against Rnssia has heen read in all the Mosques. The fig erop has tiviled this year, and it is thought that less than one-half the quantity will be shipped to the United States from Smyrna, this year, than was last.
MEXICO. The cholera still prevails ia many places. An insurrection in Tucatan has beea suppressed.
GREENLAND.-Information has beea received that
he American Aretic Expedition, under Dr. E. V. Kar had been nt Upernavich, nud had left for the head w ters of Smith's Souad. The officers and crew all good healith.

UNITED STATES.-In the year ending Sixth moa 30 th, one huodred and nine million dollars' worth cotton was experted from the Énited States. Aui rease over the previous year of twenty-two millions.
New York.-Arrival of emigrants hy aea in Tenth $m$. 24,783. Of these, 14,426 were British subjects, 4,6 were Germaas, 2,939 French, 66 West lndians, 11 Da ish, 2 Mexicans, 101 Italians, 5 Chinese, 9 Portugue 19 Sonth Americmens, 2,57. citizens of the United Stat A Six Penny Savings Bank has been established for t renefit of children inclined to be economical ; $\$ 23,0$ bave been already deposited. The owner and officers the Henry Clay steambont, have been acquitted oa t charge of manslaughter, brought against them for ha ng by negligence cansed the denth of the eighty-fo persons who lost their lives at the time of the destru tion of that boat.
Pennsyllania.-Philadelnhia. Deatls last week, 1 Paupers admitted into the almshonse, for the year ea ing the 20 th of last Fifth moath, 22,451 ; number maining on the 20th of Fifth month, 1605 . The P tax collected in Philadelphia connty during the ye $\$ 251,829.94$. The New Portage Railroad oa the w side of the Allegheny monntains, was completed weck. The whole number of deaths in Philadelpt this summer and antumn, from the complaints retur to the Beard of Health, ns yellow, malignant, malign bilions, pernicions, malignat remittent, and typ ietorodes fevers, was 128.

Ohio.-The rise of the Ohio river has eaabled coal-boats from the Monongabela to carry their freigh Cincinnati, where conl was much needed.

Iove.-An immense lead mine has lately been dis vered in Clayton county.
Texas.-The yellow fever still prevails along onst.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from J. Kearsley, Mich., $\S 2$, vol. 26; Thos. Lee, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from Geo. C. Kenyon, R. I., vols. 25 and 26 ; from H. Harrison, 1ll., $\$ 2$, vol. from A. Sheppard, W. C., per N. K., $\$ 2$, vol. 26 ; 11. Jefleris, do., $\$ 2$, vol. 26 ; from Hartas Iedley Y., $\$ 2$, rol. 26 ; from Stephen Hobsoa, 0 ., $\$ 2$, vol and for Thos. Hobson, and John Marshall, S2 each, 27 ; from James Austia, agent, Nantucket, for 1 Gardner, Peleg Mitehell, Mary Paddock, Alex. G. C Fred. Arthnr, John Paddock, E. A. Easton, Josep Swain, Debrh. Ray, J. Boadle, Ann Baraey, Ed. Mite Friends' B. Housc, Benj. Gardner, Jemima An Christ. C. Hussy, Jao. Manroe, D. G. Hussy, G. Hi and Stephen Swift, $\$ 2$ each, vol. 27.

## FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions.-Samuel Betlle, Jr., No North Tenth street ; Charles Ellis, No. 95 Sonth Ei street, and No. 56 Chestant street; William Bettle 14 Sonth Third street ; John C. Allen, No. 179 s Fifth street, and No. 227 North Froat street ; Hora Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut st William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and Sonth Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. tall, No. 161 Filbert street, aad No. 138 Race stree
risiting Managers for the Month.-William Ki Frankford. Joha M. Whitall, No. 161 Filbert s Townsend Sbarpless, No. 187 Arch strcet.

Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua H. Worthington.
Matron.-Elizabeth B. Hopkins.

Dien, near Fallsington, Bucks county, Pa., 24th of Ninth month last, Ann J., daughter of D. Brown, aged near 14 years. It had been her lot $f$ last two years, to sufter much bodily aftiction, she eadured with exemplary patience. Short a life has beea, from many of her expressions nea close, there was evidence that through the mercy Saviour, ber work was fiaished, and that she has admitted to an eteraal inheritance io oae of the b mansions prepared for the righteons.
on the morning of the 3 rd inst., at his resi
East Fallowfield, Chester conaty, Pa., Samo LUKENS, in the 75th year of his age.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth nbove Chesaut st

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
rice two doltars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOtIN RICHARDSON,
at No. 50 NOATH FODRTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.
stage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, id in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in nce, six and a-half cents.

## For "The Priend."

iyto-theolggy, or botany and religloy.
(Continued from page 66.)
As with God's works of creation and proviee, so it is with his works of grace. By im:eptible means he accomplishes his mighty The dawning of light in the mind of man tien unseen at first, but it gradually brightens the perfect day. The little leaven leavens whole lump. The small mustard seed beres the tree. The spark of grace is fanned flame, and pervades the entire inner man. m the contemplation, then, of all God's works, us learn not to despise the day of small things. 1 offen chooses those who are depised by the Id to work out his mighty plans, "The weaks of God is stronger than men.' 'Not many e men after the flesl, not many mighty, not ay noble, are called: but God hath chosen the ish things of the world to confound the wise; God hath chosen the weak things of the -Id to confound the things which are mighty; base things of the world, and things which despised, hath God chosen; yea, and things ch are not, to bring to nought things that are: t no flesh should glery in his presence.'-( 1 i. 25-29.) The despised fishermen of ilee were chosen as his missionaries to proim the truth, to advance his kingdom, and to pare the way for the new earth, wherein rightsness shall dwell. Truly 'His ways are not our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts.' a. Iv. 8, 9.) 'How unsearchable are his judgnts, and his ways past finding out.'-(Rom. 33.)

، Wherever circumstances are compatible with etable existence, there we find plants arise. e solitary island in the midst of the ocean, as 11 as the extended continent; the parched des. , and the fertile plain; the deep cavern, and lofiy mountain ; the stagnant pool, and the andering strean, have eaeh their peculiar vegtion. Even the sides of the voleano are cevd the hot springs of Switzerland and Arabia, not without their vegetable productions. The er-sounding and mysterious deep hides in its som many a plant no less conspicuous for
auty and variety of form than splendeur of auty and variety of form than splendeur of
leur, and admirably fitted for the place it is dened to eccupy. On the sands of the torrid zone, eye of the triveller is occasionally refreshed the appearance of a few succulent plants nich are enabled to thrive amidst these arid re-
gions; and in the realms of perpetual snow which on which the reinleer feeds, thrives at a temperasurround the poles, attention is arrested by the ture sufficient to kill most other plants.
prospect of fields of red snow, which owe their existence in part to plants of a microscopic nature. Thus it is that vegetation is spread over all quarters of the globe, and is wisely adapted to all varieties of elimate.
"‘'The carpet of flowers and of verdure,' Humboldt remarks, 'spread over the naked crust of our planet, is unequally woven: it is thicker where the sun rises high in the ever-cloudless heavens, and thinner towards the poles-in the less happy climes where returning frosts often destroy the opening buds of spring, or the ripening fruits of autumn. Every where, however, man finds some plants to minister to his support and enjoyment.' Those who view nature with a comprehensive glance, Humboldt continues, 'see, from the poles to the equator, organic life and vigour gradually augment with the augmentation of vivifying heat. But in the course of this progressive increase, there are reserved to each zone its own peculiar beauties: to the tropics, variety and grandeur of vegetable forms; to the north, the aspect of its meadows and green pastures, and the periodic a wakening of nature at the first breath of the mild air of spring. Each zone, beside its own peculiar advantages, has its own distinctive character-each region of the earth has a natural physiognomy peculiar to itself. The idea indicated by the painter, by expressions such as Swiss nature, Italian sky, \&c., rests on a partial perception of this local character in the aspect of nature. The azure of the sky, the lights and shadows, the haze resting in the distance, the form of animals, the succulency of the plants and herbage, the brightness of the foliage, the outline of the mountains, are all elements which determine the total impression characteristic of each district or region.'"
"The adaptation of plants to different climates is a subject well fitted to call forth our admiration. The succulent plant, well provided with stores of fluid, and in which evaporation takes place with the greatest difficulty, is made to grew in the parched and thirsty desert. In the deserts of the East, and the sandy plains of Arabia, where the heat from the earth dissipates the passing cloud, which hastens, as it were, to shed its refreshing meisture on a more grateful spot, where no water issues frem a spring or falls from on high, there the water-melon grows, offering a delicious drauglit to the traveller. On the plains of the Pampas, the Caetus, with its juicy stems, like a vegetable fountain, refreshes the wild herds which roam over the plains, and which instinetively tear off the formidable external prickles of the plant in order that they may reach the succulent interior. The Palm developes its umbrageous foliage in those regions where it is most required for shelter from the heat of the sun. The Bread-fruit, Banana, Plantain, Mango, and Coco-nut, are produced in
abundance in those climates where they are best fitabundance in those climates where they are best fit-
ted for the suppert and well-beingo of the inhab bitants. In temperate climes, where animal food is more essential to existence, we meet with the grassy herbage and the green pastures adapted for the food of cattle ; while in arctic regions, the lichen
" A lofty mountain at the equator exhibits, as it were, an epitome of what takes plice, on a grander scale, over the whole globe. It presents to us different climates, and at the same time different zones or belts of vegetation. In the South American plains we meet with palms, and Bananas, in the greatest luxuriance; as we ascend the Andes, we come to tree-feras, then to the Peru-vian-bark trees; passing through the woody region, we arrive at a shrubby zone, succeeded by grassy meadows, and finally we tread on mosses and lichens, which are limited only by the line of perpetual snow."
"In order that this general distribution of plants over the surface of the globe may be seeured, many of them are provided with a large number of reproductive germs or seeds. In the case of the lower tribes of plants, as mushrooms, puff-balls, \&c., the number is almost ineredible. In a siogle plant of this tribe, Fries ascertained the existence of ten millions, so minute as to be scareely visible, often resembling thin smoke, and so subtile that it is difficult to conceive a place from which they could be excluded. The decay of the higher plants furnishes nourishment for thousands of these mushroom-like tribes, and the trunk of a dead tree will give rise to millions. Bread cannot be kept for miny days wihout becoming covered with blue mould, composed of myriads of minute but perfect plants of this description. Even in the higher elasses of plants, we meet with remarkable examples in this respect. The number of seeds produced by a single plant of the Seje palm is about 8000 ; by the common spear thistle, 24,000 ; the poppy, 32,000 ; and tobaceo, 40,000 , or even more.
"In erder that seeds may be scattered, some of them are provided with hairy appendages, as cetton, and are thus wafted by the wind to a great distance. Others are dispersed by the agency of water. The mountain stream washes down to the valley the seeds which may accidentally fall inte it, or which it may happen to sweep from its banks when it suddenly everflows them. The broall and majsstic river, winding along the extensive plain, and traversing the continents of the world, conveys, to the distance of many hundreds of miles, the seeds whieh may have vegetated at its souree. The influence of aqueous agents is also remarkably displayed in causing seed-vessels to epen and scatter the seeds in a spot fit for germination. Thus, the plant called Rose of Jericho becomes dried up like a ball, and is tossed about by the wind until it comes inte conlact wish water, whon its snjall pods open, and the seeds are scattered; and a species of fig-marigold in Africa opens its seed-vessel when moisture is applied.
"Secds also are enabled, in many cases, to retain their vitality long, so that they ean vegetato even after being kept for many years, and exposed to varieus vieissitudes. The coco-nut, supported on the waters of the Pacific by means of the buoyant mass ol fibrous covering whith surrounds it, is said to have been wafted for 1800 niles on the ocean, with its germinating preperties unimpaired.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - With surh a liberal liand has Sature t!ung } \\
& \text { Tluir oceds abraal, hown thern atmut in winds, } \\
& \text { Int umerous mix t llets with the mur-ing mould } \\
& \text { The moistening curreut and prolite rain. }
\end{aligned}
$$

It has been justly remarked, 'Innumernble are the menns which the Greal Creator employs in spreading fertility, from the gente summer wind which ripples the water, to the storm which lashes the waves into fury; from the humble and unintentional ministry of the fowl of the air, to the thoughtful plan, and unwearied pursuit of it, which characterize the works of Ilis great masterpiece, man.'
"While a very superficial glanee at the vegetable productions of the globe is thus calculated to call forth our ndmiration of the wisdom and goodness of God, it is when we examine the minute and microseopic structure of plants, that we are led to still higher views of the wonderful and simple means which He employs to work out Ilis mighty purposes. The more highly we magnify the texture of plants, the more beautiful do they appear. How different are the works of God in this respect from the works of man! The finest lace, as far as regards man's work, when placed under the microscope, becomes coarse; but the vegetable fibre of which the lace is made, when treated in a similar manner, only exhibits more delicacy and beauty.
"The more we examine the works of God, the more do we see their perfection, the more do we perceive touches of the most masterly skill and wisdom. He is perfect in the greatest, as well as in the smallest; 'perfeet in appointing the days and hours in which Jupiter, with all his satellites, shall travel round the sun; perfect in framing the smallest insect that creeps over a few feet of our little globe; perfect in the minutest moss which grows on the most solitary island of the ocean.' In all man's inventions and performanees, there are constanlly imperfections and errors to be detected. What he approves to-day, he may ere long reject as his knowledge and his taste improve. In God's works, no fault can be detected in the plan, no improvement on the first model. They have pleased all tastes, in all ages, and in every country. The simplicity of the means, moreover, by which all His mighty plans are wrought, is a subject of wonder and admiration.
"In speaking of the wonders of creation, Dr. Chalmers remarks:- About the time of the invention of the telescope, another instrument was formed, which laid open a seene no less wonderful, and rewarded the inquisitive spirit of man. This was the microscope. The one led me to see a system in every star; the other leads me to see a world in every atom. The one taught me that this mighty globe, with the whole burden of its people und its countries, is but a grain of sand on the high field of immensity; the other teaches me that every grain of sand may harbour within it the tribes and the families of a busy population. The one told me of the insignificance of the world I tread upon; the other redeems it from all its in significance; for it tells me that in the leaves of every forest, and in the flowers of every garden, and in the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds teeming with life, and numberless as the glories of the firmament. The one has suggested to me, that beyoud and above all that is visible to man, there may be fields of creation which sweep immeasurably along, and carry the impress of the Almighty's hand to the remotest scenes of the universe; the other suggests to me, that within and beneath all that manteness, which the aided cye of man las been able to explore, there may be a region of invisibles; and that, could we draw aside the mystertous curtain which shrouds it from
our senses, we might see a theatre of as many nine hundred and tweny-two thousand five hun wonders as astronomy has unfolded-a universe dred and thirty-three bushels, and it is estimater within the compass of n point so small, ats to elude that this year's crop will exceed five million. all the powers of the mieroseope; but where the wonder-working Gud finds room for the exercise of all Ilis attributes, where IIe can raise another mechanism of worlds, and fill and animate them all with the evidence of His glory.'

As in the minute examination of the works of Providence, so in the enlightened study of [the Scriptures], we shall be led to see more and more of the depth of Ilis unfathomable wisdom. The more it is scrutinized by the microscopic eye of faith, the more beauty, the more wondrous adaptations, are discerned. Truth stands out in bolder relief, and the traces which were previously impereeptible are seen to be lines of mighty import. Thoughts which had passed unnoticed are depicted by this mirror in all their nakedness, and are seen with the most aceurate defimition in the unerring light of truth, unobseured by the colouring with which we are ready to gloss them over. There must, however, be the eye to see, and the hand to adjust, and these are the gifts of God, whose Spirit alone can enable us to see light elearly, and to exclaim, The Lord's thoughts are not as our thoughts, nor His ways as our ways. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are Ilis ways higber than our ways, and His thoughts than our thoughts.-(Isa.Iv. 8, 9.) The wisdom of God in a mystery, even the hidden wisdom, is revealed unto us by His Spirit; for the Spirit seareheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. (1 Cor. ii. 7, 10.)
(To be continued.)

## From the New York Journal of Commerce.

## The Saline Springs at Syracuse.

Of the natural wonders of the State of New York none are more deserving of attention, or better calculated to awaken surprise and astonishment than the Suline Springs at Syracuse. Here, welling up from the bowels of the earth, is an unfolding and inexhaustible supply of this indispensable ingredient in animal sustenance. For the distance of about ten miles around the border: of Onondaga Lake, west and north-west of Syracuse, from Geddes to Liverpool, the ground is thoroughly saturated with saline properties; and when not drawn off for manufacturing purposes, the water appears abundantly on the surface. This land is allowned by the State, and is leased for a term of years to different individuals, each lot having a front of from eighty to one hundred feet, and a depth of two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet. A duty of one eent per bushel is imposed by the State for the privileges thus afforded. The lots are built over by large frame buildings or "blocks," till at length nearly all the best positions are occupied. The present number of blocks on the ground is about two hundred, between thirty and forty having been added during the present season; and they will each make, this year, something like twenty thousand bushels of fine salt. Included within the ten miles are Salina, Syracuse, Geddes, and Liverpool, all engaged in salt manufacturing, and whose property is as much dependent on the success of the business, as the condition of a thermometer is upon the state of the temperature. What the iron interest is to Pittsburg, the salt interest is to these towns. Salina cxceeds all the rest in the amount of salt produced. The past season has been a prosperous one with the salt-makers, and the footing up of accounts this fall will show a large increase of business. The amount of Onondaga salt inspected last ycar was four million

The trade is much more systematically regu Inted than formerly, with a view to graduate the supply by the demand; and the interests of ma sulacturers are greatly promoted thereby. Ther is a mutual understanding that each shall produc a certain quantity, so as to form an aggregat previously agreed on, and the amount thus appor tioned cannot be inereased except by commot consent.

The salt "blocks," with their long, low roofs eovering a vast superficial area, constitute pecu liarities that readily distinguish the salt cities fron all others. Without cessation, by day and by night, vapoury elouds are issuing from the roof often enveloping not only the building, but al surrounding objects. The manner of manufac turing is apparent upon first entering the works The eye is at once attracted by the intensely ho fires which are kept constantly burning beneal the salt kettles. The latter are of a capacity va rying from one hundred to one hundred and fort gallons each, and are from forty to eighty i number. They are arranged in long rows, ove two parallel arehes of brick masonry, at one en of which the wood is supplied. The heat is car ried back to the further extremity of the arch b the draft created by a chimney. The water o brine is conducted to the kettles by a woode aqueduct, and is reduced about two-thirds bj boiling. At an early stage of the process the im pure sediment is removed by long-handled pans and at the proper time the salt, which has accu mulated in the bottom of the kettles, and is of sparkling whiteness, is taken out with ladles, an placed in wooden baskets to drain. Each bask contains a conically-shaped pile, and the wate in filtrating from the bottorn, fringes the baske with white pendants, like icicles. After th draining is completed, the salt is thrown into hins and is ready for packing in about fourteen days Sometimes five thousand or six thousand bushel accumulate in a bin. The contents of the kettle over the hottest part of the furnace, are eva porated about four times in every twenty-fou hours. The barrels in which the salt is packe contain about two hundred and eighty pounds, o five bushels. The price per barrel is $\$ 112 \frac{1}{2}$ Constant efforts are made to improve the qualit of the salt, and to fully maintain the reputatioa the manufactures.

To procure copious supplies of the brine, wood en tubes, having an interior diameter of fourtee inches, are pressed dowa perpendicularly fron one hundred to four hundred feet, through strat of sand, clay, \&c. Suction is then applied b means of a powerful pump, worked by wate power furnished by the canal, and the brine torced up a perpendicular height of scventy fee to a huge tank, called the "State Reservoir, From thence it passes to the private cisterns individual manufacturers, where it undergoes process of purification, previous to its introductio to the salt-works. About Jour quarts of lime ar thrown into every twenty-five thousand gallons o water, which has the effect to precipitate the iro rust, plaster, and other impurities, held in solu tion.
The amount of solar or coarse salt produced $i$ not more than one-sixth of the whole. In manu facturing, the brine is allowed to fill shallow vats having movable roofs, to protcct them from rains The eaves of the roofs rest on railways, and ar moved longitudinally along the vats. The latte are of cnormous extent, covering in the aggregat about five hundred acres.
re manufacture of salt is mostly over by the and the unspeakable blessings the Lord has con- gently tended them till they had floweres, and
of October. The raising of brine is discon- ferred upon us! The query may well be brought d from the first of December to the first of
W. B. Whitmore is engineer and deputy intendent of the works. The salt manufacof New York State constitute an important ent of its prosperity, and their value is not to be over-estimated.

For "The Friend."
Persecution of Samucl Burgis.
is scarcely possible at this day to have a dea of the hardships and gross impositions iced upon the members, at the beginning of existence as a Suciety, We may admire constancy and meekness, but if we bring it ; to ourselves, and imagine it possible for ar scenes to be transacted in this day of light the right of private juilgment, we must recoil the darkness in which pretended ministers gospel who engaged in them, were enveland might find it difficult to suppress the $g$ of resistance to such measures. On the of the Ninth month, the wife of this Friend ouried in a burying-ground of Friends at Bag.

Her husband, who was a prisoner in ing, obtained leave to attend, and with seveher Friends, was present at the interment of eloved companion. The priest of the parish med a justice, procured a warrant, and comth several persons, he took their names. A an Friend spoke a few words at the grave, a he charged his attendants to take into cuswhich they refused. This made him angry, re gave them many threats. On his report e justices, they laid a fine on several of the ids for being at a conventicle, who shortly were distressed of their goods. Samuel is, residing in Berkshire, those justices sent tificate to the justice in that county, who d his warrant for distress, which the priest impton, where Samuel dwelt, was active to ste, and sent his man to see it delivered to onstable. When the constable plead with riest, alleging that Burgis was in prison, for ad been prisoner a year and a-hall; and had obtained leave to go to the burial of his wile d that his wife being dead, if they took away oods, his children might become a charge to arish, telling him that he was minister of the h, and ought to set a good example of meckand furbearance-the prest replied he did are for that ; he would make it cost them $£ 5$ n, if they did not make distress, which was done very rigorously. They took away all ows, seized a mare coming laden from marand would not suffer his servants to take the articles with her, but compelled them to d, and hire another in her place. Thus this cuting priest promoted the ruin of his neighfor sumply attending the funeral of his wile, was now in jail while this robbery of his pro, and the means ol his family's subsistence, carrying on.
lose sulfering men paved the way for the ies we now enjoy, to worship God according r conscientious convictions, and to carry out actice our testimony against a hireling minwar, oaths, and many other things, not stent with the spiritual nature and purity of ospel of Jesus Christ. These liberiles were ased at the cost of many lives, and much ent suffering. Lightly esteeming or trampupon the precious testimonies committed to ; like counting the blood of those martyrs a of little or no value. What a weight of reibility rests upon us, for the many privileges


#### Abstract

home to our consciences, What shall we ronder


 to him for all his benefits; and are we bringing forth liuits to his praise, and to the advancement of his glory and kingdom in the earth?From the Leisure llour.

## 0UR FRIEND-TIIE POTATO.

At a time when fears are again being expressed as to an extensive failure of the potato crop, a few words about the history of this useful esculent may possess a more than ordinary interest.

In the year 1584, the celcbrated voyager and courtier Sir Walter Raleigh, stood in high favour with the "virgin queen;" and, ever ambitious to extend his power and wealth, sought for and obtained from his royal mistress a patent for "dis. covering and planting new countries not possessed by Christians." This document gave him power to appropriate, plant, and govern the territories he might acquire. Nor was he slow in availing himself of the privileges thus bestowed on him. Undismayed by the failure of a previous personal attempt, and by an abortive expedition in the preceding year, in which he had adventured £2000, he organized a body of colonists, who sailed for the shores of America in 1595, under the government of a Mr. Lane. They landed on the castern shore of that continent, near Chesapeake Bay, and named the colony Virginia, in honour of the queen. Instead, however, of adopting Peun's policy, and seeking by honest and fair means to ohtain a permanent footing in the country, the misconduct and aggressions of the colonists soon plunged them into hostilities with the Indians, and in less than a year they were glad to make their escape and abandon their colony. They re-embarked on board Sir Francis Drake's squadron, which visited the coast on its homeward voyage. Futile and void of any useful aid as the expedition scemed, it nevertheless resulted in the introduction into England of two plants which have exerted a very important influence on after ages. The governor, Mr. Lane, brought home for the first time tobacco, which he had seen used by the natives; and Sir Walter Raleigh mtroduced smoking into this country. One of the colonists, named Thomas Heriot, wrote an account of the country, in which he describes a plant called " openawk." He says, "The roots of this plant are round, some as large as a walnut, others much larger: they grow in damp soils, many hanging together as if fixed on ropes. They are good food, cither boiled or roasted. This was the root now so well known as the potato: and however we may incline to doubt whether the introduction of tobaceo has been a benefit to this part of the globe-for the universality of the custom.of smoking is no proof of its utility-there can be but one opinion as to the vastness ol' the benefit conferred by the naturalization of the potato amongst us. So universal has the use of this root become, that we are apt to look upon it as a common thing, and to think slightly of its im. mense importance. We shall, perhaps, be able to estimate us value more rightly, it we compare the condition of our ancestors without it, with that of our countrymen of the present day with it. But more of this anon.

The potato, as well as the tobacco plant, was brought home on the retorn of this expedition, and was first cultivated by Sir Waltor Raleigh, at Youghall, in the county of Cork. An amusing anecdote is related of its carly history there. Sir Walter's gardener had with care planted the roots
the flowers had given way to the round green ber-ries-lhe "protato apples," as they are called. Ignorant that the value of the plant lay in its tuberous roots, and not in its berries, he brought one of the "apples" to his master, and asked if that were the fine new Amcrican fruit? Tho knight, having examined it, either was or pretended to be so dissatisficd, that he ordered the "weed" to be rooted out. The gardener obeyed, and in rooting out the "wceds" found a bushel of potatoes.

The cultivation of the potato very gradually spread in Ireland; but nearly a century had elapsed before it could be said to form an important portion of the means of sustenance to the inhabilants of that country. In England it met with much less favour; for it was considerably more than a century before it came into anything like general cultivation, and in many parts, so lately as 1770 , it was rare to meet with a whole acre of potatoes. Lancashire seems to have been the first scene of potato culture in England, where the mechanics and cottagers found it a valuable addition to their means of subsistence, from the ease with which it could be grown, and the abundant nature of its produce. By some it was at first esteemed a delicacy. The old botanist Gerarde cultivated it in his garden, and gave a drawing of it in his well-known "Herbal" under the name of the "Potato of Virginia:" he recommends that the root should be eaten as a delicate dish. In the reign of James I., we are told that potatoes formed one of the articles provided for the houschold of the queen, and that their price was 2s. per pound. But all the efforts of Raleigh, and even the patronage of Queen Anne, were not sufficient to push the potato into favour, although the philosophers of the day gave it their rccommendation. A committee of the Royal Society was appointed to inquire into its merits; all those Fellows of the Socicty who had suitable lands were entreated to plant them with it. But it was of no avail: the root had long to contend with many and popular prejodices, as too many a useful invention or discovery has had to do. One author, (Mortimer,) writing in 1708, sneeringly says, that " the root is very near the mature of the Jerusalem artichoke, although not so good and wholesome ; but that it may prove good for swine." Woolridge, three years later, says: "I do not hear whether it has yet been essayed whether they may not be propagated in great quantities for the use of swine and other calle." Another writer speaks of them only as being gnol "for poor people." A still more strange prejudice against them was prevalent amongst the Scotch, on the ground lhat "potatocs are not mentioned in the Bible;" and they were therefore reyarded as unhallowed lood. $I_{t}$ is not therefore wonderiul that, with the rude modes of cultivation prevalent in those days, the potato was long in making head against ilse prejudices with which it had to contend, and taking its position as the universally useful and agreeable esculemt it now forms.

Nor was the proper way of eooking it better understood. When the first potatoes which had been raised in the county of Forfar were cooked and served up, they adhered to the teeth like gloe, and were far from agreable; and the poor potato would have been condemond through the ignorance of the cook, but for the opportune arrival of a gentleman who had tasted a potato in Lancashire. At his recommendation, the halfeooked vegetables were remanded back to the hot turfashes, till they became as pleasant as he had reecived from his master, and had dili- 1730, two years after it had been fairly intro-
duced into cultivation in Scotland. The mode of its first introduction is interesting, as showing how the abernee of prejudice, and the carnest, persevering uttempt by trial to nscertain its reat value, soon raised the despised potato to deserved esteem. It was a poor cottager, a day-labourer, living near Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, named Thomas Prentice, whomaintained himsell in part by the produce of a little plot of ground, who first successfulty attempted the cultivation of the potato in Scotland. Hlaving by some means obtained a few roots, he planted them in his little field, and tended them so carcfully and judiciously that the produce was very valuable, being almost instantly in demand amung the neighbouring cottogers and farmers, who saw its use in propagating other crops. Prentice continucd thus to supply his neighbours, till in a few years he had saved £200-no small fortune to such a man. He afterwards invested his capital in an annuity, on which he lived comfortably to the age of 86 , having witnessed the general adoption of his favourite root, and the hlessings it had conferred on his country. The year $1 \bar{i} 42$, which was long remembered in Scotland as "the dear year," was however mainly instrumental in promoting its universal cultivation. Old people, who were living at the beginning of the present century, re presented the state of things in the summer of 1743 as truly dreadful. Many of the destitute wandered in the fields, seeking to prolong the misery of existence by devouring the leaves of peas, beans, sorrel, and other plants; while many perished of absoln:e starvation, and others were swept away by the fevers, and those diseascs which always follow in the track of famine. This general state of distress drew the attention of most people to the potato, and its great value as a substantial article of food becnme so apparent, that its cultivation soon became general both in garden and field. The urgent necessities of a superabundant and wretcledly destitute peasantry in Ireland, and the famine in Scotland, promoted the rapid growth of potato culture in those countries to a much greater extent than in England, where the absence of any such powerful stimulus retarded its progress. Towards the latter end of the last century, however, the prejudices which bad at first been excited against it had in great mensure subsided, and its valuc was in consequence more truly appreciated: it began now to lorm an important part of English busbandry ; and, in 1776 , no fewer than 1700 aeres in Essex were planted with potatocs, for the supply of the London market.

Its history on the contineut has been almost a facsimile of its progress in our own country. Similar prejudices were excited against it there; and to such an extent did they prevail, that, in Pomerania, Frederick the Gireat compelled the unwilling inhabitants to raceive it by force of law. In Sweden, the celcbrated Linnæus plied his eflorts and recomnendations to the same end, but to little purpose, till, in 1764, a royal edict was issued for the encouragement of its culture. In Swizerland, it appears to have met with less opposition, and the $S$ wiss peasants grew potatocs on their mountain sides in abundance, and learnt the art of drying them and grinding them into flour, nod making them into bread. A peasant bought a small field near the Alps, and in two years paid the purchase money by the profits of its potato crops. The root is now as extensively cultivated in many paris of the continent as in Englund. It has also been introduced into India; and though there at first the subjeet of violent dislike, it seems to be coming into great favour with the natives. In fact, its culture is fast becoming universal.
, Remainder next week.]

## STMMER BY THE LAKE SIDE.

## (Cunctuded from prage $6 *$.)

## 11.-Evi:sivg.

Yon mountain's side is black with night, While, brond-orb'd, o'er its gleaming crown, The moon, slow-rounding into sight, Un the bushed inland sea looks down.
How start to light the clustering isles,
Fach silver hemmed! How sharply show
The shadows of their rocky piles,
And tree tops, in the wave below
How far and strange the mountains seem, Dim-looming through the pale, stitl light!
The vague, vast grouping of a dream,
They sreteh into the solema night.
Beneath, lake, wood, and peopled vale, Hnshed by that presence grand and grave, Are silent, save the cricket's wail,

And low response of leaf and wave.
Fair scenes! whereto the Day and Night
Make rival love, I leave ye soon,
What time before the eastern light
The pale ghost of the setting moon
Shall hide behind yon rocky spines, And the young archer, Morn, shall break
His arrows on the mountain pines,
And, golden-sandalled, walk the lake!
Farewell! Around this smiling bay Gay-hearted bealth, and Lile in bloom, With lighter steps than mine, may stray In radiant summers yet to come.
But none shall more regretful leare These waters and these hills than I; Or, distant, fonder dream how eve Or dawn is painting ware and sky.
How rising moons shine sad and mild On wooded isle and silvering bay; Or setting suns beyond the piled And parple mountains lead the day;
Nor laughing girl, nor bearding boy, Nor tull-pulsed manhood, lingering here, Shalt add, to life's abounding joy, The charmed repose to sutfering dear.
Still waits kind Nature to impart
Her choicest gifts to such as gain
An entrance to her loving heart Through the sharp discipline of pain.
Forever from the Hand that takes One blessing from as others fall; Aud, soon or late, our Father makes His perfect recompense to all !
Ob ! watched by Silence and the Nigbt, And folded in the strong embrace Of the great monntains, with the light Of the sweet heavens opon thy face.

Lake of the Northland! keep thy dower Of beanty still, and while above
Thy solemn mountains speak of power, Be thou the mirror of God's lore.
J. G. W.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.
Welcome in our leafless bower
Where November's breath has come ;
Welcome, Folden anthered flower,
Weer fair Chrysanthemum! Like an old friend's pleasant face, Though the earth is void of grace, And the very hird's are domb, Cheerful, gay Chrysanthemum! Thus may I have round me when Age's frost my heart shall numb, Friends as wars and constant then As thou art, Chrysanthemom ! May I tind, though yonth be past, Hearts that love me to the last, Eyes that smile, tho' winter come Bright as thou Chrysantlemum !
A man who gets into the habit of inquiring my dear and tender mother, how she spent he
nbout proprictics, and expediencics, and occasions,
and results, ofien spends his whole life without doing anything to purpose.-Cecil.

For "The Frieud."

## A FAMILY OF FAITII.

OR A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL WATSON, HIS WIFE, AND SOME OF THEHR CHILDREN.

Now the time drew nigh when Samuel Watson was called to give up bis beloved wite. She had long been his comforter, his fellow labourer in the gospel, his efficient aid in the government of their children. Her Friends say of her, that she "was one, who for the sake of the blessed Truth, denied herself, and was made willing to part with those things which she thought stood in her way, ab. horring all manner of evil. She was a tender, nursing mother, exhorting and building up the young in the most holy faith. Though weak in body, she was given to fusting on religious ac-counts,-giving alms,-spending much of het time in private retirement, frequent in prayer and praising the Lord;-delighting in meditation, like Mary, of whom the Lord said, 'she had chosen the good part which shall not be taken away from her.' Whilst she had strength of body to go to public meetings, she had a word to speak in scason, suitable to the states and conditions of many and also was instrumental in the Lord's hand, it keeping things in good order relating to church affairs."

Her daughter Elizabeth Moss, thus testifies o her watchfulness over her children and those under her care, and the blessed fruit thercof. "She was never wanting in reproving of $\sin$ in the leas appearance in any of us, her soul loathing aar
abliorring all manner of evil wherever it was, eithe in servants or children. Many of her servant bless the everlasting God, that ever they camt under her roof. [She was] as a tender nursing mother, one whom the Lord had endued witl power from on high, nourishing, comforting strengthening, exhorting, and building up in the most holy faith,-training up her children in the way they should walk, and I hope most of then will not depart from Christ. For my own part I have been as it were raised froms the very briml of the grave, and I am as one of the monument of the Lord's mercy, and desire that day may never be forgotten by me. When I was in my greatest calamity, he thought of her from whom I came, was as marrow to my bones, and I bless ed the Lord in her behalf, that he was pleased te suffer me to spring from such a root, which brough honour to his great name. The desire of iny heart and soul is, that we her branches, yet lel belind, may receive of the same sap and virtut from Christ the Rock, which will be in us as well of water springing up unto eternal life. Ant it is the travail of my spirit in the love of ml heavenly Father, that all parents would carefully admonish, instruct, and reprove their children, a she did, which would obtain a blessing from the Lord God upon the obedient, -and would stam as a witness against the disobedient and rebelli ous, leaving them without excuse, whilst it woult add peace and satisfaction to those who have s discharged their duty to their children."

Elizabeth atier speaking of her mother's weak ness of body, love of retirement, and labours in the church, bears this alfectionate testimony I her step-father. "Father Watson being a suitabl help-meet to her in spiritual affairs, and tende over her weak body, -and my soul loves himi the heavenly life." "I might say much of this -
in days that are past, and years that are
in supplication, fasting, prayer, and alms; eing willing to eat hier morsel alone, but dising freely to those that wanted, yet still with privacy, that as it is said, 'the left hand d not know what the right hand did.' She
little sleep to her eyes, or slumber to her Is, until she had found a place for the God cob to dwell in. When she had found him I her soul loved, she kept upon the watch; being ready to enter the Bridegroom's ber, at what hour he pleased to call."
ury Watson had long been of a weakly conon, and in looking forward to her close, times felt a fear of the pains commonly atnt on the putting off of mortality. This fear loubtless enhanced by a keen perception of surity of the Lord God of Hosts, and of who shall be counted worthy to enter the ation of his holiness, that glorious city into nothing that is impure can ever enter. Huring her last illness all fear was taken

Her busband says, "She was sometimes : fears of this great passage from mortality, me have been in ancient time, but my tran spirit with her spirit was, 'that through the ; faith she had received in Christ, the author she might keep still steadfast, and fight the fight of faith until victory should be obtainThis was in God's season manifested in her rd man. Afterwards she spoke forth ${ }^{\circ}$ pure owledgments of the same, to our great reing. Several wceks before her departure, ave me comfortably to understand 'that the of redemption was wrought and completed r, and all doubt and fear removed.' Now vaited to be dissolved and to be with Christ, had redeemed and sanctified her, having put eousness on her as a garment, and salvation lamp that burneth. So that as a wise virgin vas prepared to enter into the Bridegroom's ber of eternal joy. Praises filled her heart t she had any strength remaining. Her eye o that heavenly family gathered out of all amilies of the earth, in which she would y have been rejoicing, with her tender off. g and relations who had gone before her." e travailed in spirit during the days of her h , and the exercise contioued with her as drew near the chambers of death, that her ren, who had not already been safely landed e shores of everlasting rest, might be all gad to the true sheepfold, under the care of the enly Sliepherd Christ Jesus. Her labours of her pure breathings and prayers for them, many and fervent. Her husband, in faith the prayers of tine righteous avail mueh, ded, 'they shall not return in vain.' He adds, xhortation to them that were with her, and lier il in spirit for those not present was, 'That might walk humbly before the Lord their tor, and watch against all the evil templations is world, the flesh, the vanity and lusts thereThat they might not be captivated with pride, glory, or intemperance, but abiding in the lear of the Lord, which makes the heart , might know all evil suppressed and slain the cross in them, and humiliy, righteous. meekness of spirit, and holiness, grow in

Not only as a comely garment to them, never-failing portion.' 'This she begged of cord for them, and it was more in her eye all visible enjoyments; for she knew that all ly things will fail, but heavenly treasure, is rearl of great price, which faileth not.
te also travailed in spirit, that her children t be kept in subjection and in true obedience eir earthly father, ofien saying that it would
bring a blessing from on high upon them. She was a withess of her husband's care and concern for their everlasting well-being. She had a sense of the many tritulations, dark trials, and inward exercises he had passed through, and her faith was, that 'the Lord in the end would give him a reward and crown him with eternal glory.'
All visible helps and outward enjoynents had failed her, but she had the Lord for her portion, and kept in possession the heavenly treasure. She fed upon the living bread and wine of the kingdom, which she was soon to be in the more full enjoyment of. She often spoke of feeling the Lamb's glory around her,-lhat she was compassed with salvation, and the blessed Truth was as a girdle to her.
A lew hours before her close, she said to her busband, "Love, pray for me." In reference to this he says, "The never-failing sacrifice which God prepares sprung up in me, which the Lord, our tender heavenly Father, hath heard and answered. Now the time being come, her glass being run, the silver thread cut, and the golden pitcher broken,-she gave up the ghost in a sweet, still manner, the second day of the Nunth month, 1694." . . . "So He that gave her me, in his appointed time took her to himself. She lay as a flower in the coffin, as if she was asleep. She lived in sweetness and eleanness in her lifetime, and was sweet at her latter end. 1 am left in separation from her visible body, but 1 àm still with her in a spiritual union in the heavenly place, and my labour is to kecp in godly patience and true contentedness in every exercise 1 am yet to pass through. His abundant love and power have kept me hitherto surpassing what I can express, and the life that I now live, is by faith in the Son of God. In this living faith, 1 want to persevere and be preserved to the end of my appointed time, that 1 may live to the glory of Him, who is God over all, and hath called and chosen me to bring forth fruits to his praise."
" On the fourth day of the Eighth month, being the first day of the week, my dear wife was buried in the meeting-house yard in Lancaster, being the first corpse there interred. [The body] was accompanied with the clief of that town, and the generatity of Friends, several hundreds. In testimonies, and on other accounts, things were to the great satisfaction of Friends and others. So the Truth is precions in all who wait to be guided by it; and our God shall have the praise in all his works forever and evermore. Amen."
Elizabeth Moss finishes her testimony with these words: "O the remembrance of this, my dear and tender mother, bows my heart in humility and tenders my soul, causing me to say, ' O ! thou God of the righteous, grant that we who are her offspring, with all thy flock, may so walk, as that we may receive a part in that everlasting reward which she hath obtained.'
"Oh! the loss of so dear and tender a mother, which I have with my dear sisters, is more than I ean sufficiently express. Though we mourn, yet it is not as willout hope. My breathings are, that I with then and they wih me, may be kept faithful to the end of our days, that so we may receive our penny: and our God shall have the praise. For he is worthy saith my soul, henceforth and forevermore."

In closing the account of his wife, Samiel ence to writes thus: "In a sensible feeling of the Lord"s for them to be eluthed with, and whiel they then power and goodness upon my spirt, I bear record exercised with fear, and for the honour of the how it was with this dear and tender companion Lurd, and the real wellare of one another. In a in her life and death. She is now gone before lapsed state, persons may be so deceived in their us, and we wait to follow alier, and to obtain a own condition, as to love power, and to attempt share in the same celestial happiness. with her, in to lord over the heritage, and to secth to bring the mansion prepared for all the faithful.
"This is for a memorial of her who lives for"To the Lord who reigns over the families of Jacob, and works all things together for the good of those that truly fear, love, serve, and obey him, be the glory and praise ascribed, who is worthy forever."
(To be contanued.)

## Praelical Failh in Divine Revelation.

It is far easier to admit the truth of a principle in religion than to act up to it. If the question is asked, whether we believe in the doetrine of the immediate revelation of the Iloly Spirit, few would perhaps answer otherwise than in the affirmative. They would be unwilling it should be supposed, that they are defective upon any point of gospel truth. But if it is brought home to the test of experience, and an impartial scrutiny is made, how many, even among the members of our So. ciety, would be bound to conless, that they are not practical believers in this essential article of Christian faith-that they do not know the reality of it by the guidance of the Holy Spirit. They do not, by yielding to its power inwardly reveal. ed, daily resist all the temptations of the devil, nor in their aetions for promoting the causc of religion, are they divinely led and qualified by the llead of the true church. If they critically scanned the motive, not a few would probably see that the fitness or unfitness of things, aceording to their judgment as men, was the standard by which they decided to act, or to refrain from acting in religious things, if they take any part in them. It is impossible to practice upon this es. sential faith, in attempting to promote the eause of Truth, or to manage the affuirs of the church, if we are constantly keeping our back to the requirings of this Spirit, in our daily walk and intercourse among men. If we stifle its heavenly convictions, and its calls out of wrong thinss, and take the dircetion of ourselves into our own hands, those Divine intimations will become more and more rare, confidence in oursclves will strengthen, pride will take the place of the humble dependance of a child of God upon his heavenly Falber, darkness will be put in the place of light, and in this condition the judgaent of 'Truth will be turned backward, and man's will and contrivance be exalted in its place.
This brings great distress upon the humble, eross-bearing followers of Christ, where there are any of them left in a meeting, and we should hope there is no mecting in the Society, without a portion of this laithtul class. But the number may be so reduced in some places, and the worldy members in so great proportion, as to bear down, and disregard the exercise and judgenent of the rightly travailing ones amony them. , Uar Saviour said, "the world will lave iis uwn;" and so the decisions that are fiounded in worldly poliey, will meet with support in worldy-tminded men and women, who are not sulject to the cross, and to the immediatc guidance of the spirit of Truth. There is also a natural love of power in unrejenerate man ; and there will be found a strong disineliuation in those who have fallen away trum the child's state, whieh they once in sum: ineasure knew, to part with the power which therr obedlence to the Truth at that day, opened the way own condition, as to love power, und to attempt
to lord over the heritage, and to sech to brng under their control those who do not unite with
all their proccedings, nor with the spirit they are working in. A worldly or party spirit getting the rule, will wound the precious life in conscientious tender-spirited Friends, nad may prevent it from having the dominion, although it appears in vessels "sanctified and meet for the Master's use." At the same time that spirit will love its own, and caress and honour those who honour it, and give their streagth to its cause; and it can assume the profession of Divine authority to advance its purpose, though the eye that is really anointed with the eye-salve of the kingdom, discerns its workings to be adverse to the lowly Spirit of the suffering Lamb of God.

There is nothing we ought more to dread, than to be left to ourselves; deprived of the preserving power, and the guidance of the Holy Spirit, in the narrow way that leads to life, or in things pertaining to the church. Wisid prayed, "Create in me a clean heart $O$ God, and renew a right spirit within me. Cast me not away from thy presence; and take not thy Holy Spirit from me. Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and up. hold me with thy free Spirit. Then will I teach transgressors thy ways; and simers shall be converted uno thee." Where this prayer for the cleansing of the heart, and the renewing of the Holy Girost, is disregarded and lost, there can be no ability to teach others of the right way of the Lord, and to draw them into it. Have we not reason to apprehend, that the fundamental ground of the present weak, and divided condition of our religious Society everywhere, is a departure from the living God, through a practical unbelief in the immediate revelation and government of the Holy Spirit, on the part of many of the members, which is to be deeply lamented. Surely there would never be any wish in those who were led by the Spirit, to change our principles, to lower our tes. timonies, or trample on the rights of others; and if attempted by any, the faithful servants of Christ would detect and stand against them. Our divi. sions are enused by the ruling of two spirits, the spirit of the world, and the Spirit of Cbrist, which will ever be at variance with each other, The worldly-minded may assume the form, while in practice they deny the power of godliness, and Huercby pervert the right way of the Lord, and hinder the chureh from putting on the garments of salvation and strength. The ouly way for our restoration to that brightness and spiritual strength, wheh was enjoyed in former days, is individual searching of heart, and humble obedience to th manifestation of the Holy Spirit, given to every one to profit whthal. It is heart and home work, accompanied by true charity towards one another, that is weded, and by which alone we can be made "hvely stones," and " built up a spiritual house, an lioly priesthood, to offer up spiritual snerifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ." Łivery substitute for this, will fail to restore the peace and the harmony we proless to desire.

It was faith in the immediate revclation of the Holy Spirit, nud their obedience to it, in all humility nod the denial of self, that made the early Friends such prowerful instruments in the divine Hand, to bring others to the Truth, and to batter down the kingdom of antichrist; and we shall not see the Suciety rise again into the strength, nnd the influence it had over the spirit of the world, until this fundamental and essential faith is more generally restored, and practically experieneed, is the source of vital Christianity, our light and life in the work of righteousness, and in conduct. ing the aflairs of the chureh. One of them says, "The secret lizht that shines in the heart, and reproves unrightoousness, is the small beginning of the revelation of God's Spirit, which was first
sent into the world to reprove it of $\sin$. And as performance of his religious duties, or preven by forsaking iniquity, thou comest to be nequaint- that sacrifice of time needful for attention to $t$ ed with that henvenly voice in thy heart, as the services of the church. Withdrawing early fro old man, or the natural man, that savoureth not business, at a time when it presented many pro the things of God's kingdom is put off, with his pects of amassing wealth, he devoted himself mo evil and corrupt affections and lusts, thou shalt feel the new man, or the spiritual birth and babe raised, which hath its spiritual senses, and can sce, feel, taste, handle, and smell the things of the Spirit ; but till then the knowlege of things spiritual, is but as an historical faith-but as the description of the light of the sun, or of curious colours to a blind man; who though of the largest capacity, cannot so well understand it by the most acute and lively description, as a child can by sceing them. So neither can the natural man of the largest capacity, by the best words, even seripture words, so well understand the mysteries of God's kingdom, as the least and weakest child who tasteth them, by having them revealed inwardly by the Spirit."
"Wait then for this in the small revelation of that pure light, which first reveals things more known; and as thou becomest fitted for it, thon shalt receive more and more, and by a living experience easily refute their ignorance, who ask, how dust thou know that thou art actuated by the Spirit of God? Which will appear to thee a question no less ridiculous, than to ask one whose eyes are open, how he knows the sun shines at noonday ?"
"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit; for the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath set me free," said the apostle, "from the law of $\sin$ and death." And so it will set every one free, who is obedient to it as it is revealed in the heart; and this freedom of the ehildren of God, is the fruit and evidence of being true experimental believers, in the immediate revelation of the Holy Spirit. These are born of the Spirit, baptized by it into one body, and are in unity and true fellowship one with another.

Prayer.-Prayer is not a smooth expression or well continued form of words ; not the product of a ready memory, or of a rich invention exerting itself in the performance. These may draw a neat picture, but still the life is wanting. It is not the gilded paper and good writing of a petition that prevals with a king, but the moving sense ol it.—Selecterl.
For "The Friend.,

## CALEB PE1RCE.

Obituary notices have of latter time become so much multiplied, that, we doubt not, many individuals have been silently passed over on that account, whose names have been as a sweet memorial amongst their Friends, nad whose cx. amples might have been profitably held up for others to fillow.
This latter consideration has induced us to make a little allusion to the character of our dear deceased friend Caleb Peirce, whose long life of unspotted integrity, and quiet but persevering endeavour to scrve his Master's canse, marked him as one of the truc followers of Him whose king. dom is not of this world.

From early life it was his earncst concern, to keep all things in subservience to the one great object of walking consistently with his prolession. This was remarkably apparent, during those years in which the pressure of temporal business might have been reasonably expected to divide his attention; evidencing, through this period, hat no inferior considerations interrupted the
entirely to the concerns of Socicty, and a pre ration lor the invisible world. Thus, being $p$ served in cleanncss and innocency of spirit, pleased his Divine Master, whom he laboured serve, to keep him alive in IIm.

During the fearful delusion which resulted the llicksite secession, he remained a firm a open advocate for the truths of the gospel; evir ing that he loved not father or mother, sister brother, more than his blessed Saviour. And later days, when the enemy of all good has be permitted to manifest himself in a more sub manner, he was still found earnestly contendi for that fiith, which many, who had been count as true diseiples, were ready to forsake.

Filling for nearly fifty yoars the station of elder in the church, it was his constant endeavo to walk blameless therein; and being gifted w the spirit of true discernment, he was skilful distinguish a living and pure ministry, thou simple and unadorned, from the teachings man's wisdom without gospel power; and he w faithful in labouring with those, who, he a prehended were departing from the spring of tr gospel ministry. As an overseer, he was firm The support of the discipline, yet tender and syt pathetic towards thuse who had wandered, lea ing in the minds of such, many testimonials his labours of love.

Ilaving been mercifully favoured with the e joyment of his faculties to the close of his lo life, he was also preserved in much patience, quently expressing his desire to wait all the d and appointed time, till his change should com and when that awful period arrived, he sweet breathed away his spirit, with calm and peacel sercnity, as one who sleeps in Jesus.

## Ilints to Promole Ilarmony in a Family.

1. We may be quite sure that our will is like to be crossed during the day-so prepare for
2. Everybody in the house has an evil natu as well as ourselves, and therefore we must n expect too much.
3. To learn the different temper of each ine vidual.
4. To look upon each member of the family one for whom Christ died.
5. When any good happens to any one, to $t$ joice at it.
6. When inclined to give an angry answe lift up the heart in prayer.
7. If from any cause we feel irritable, to kee a strict watch upon ourscives.
8. To obscrve when others are suffering, at drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited their state.
9. To watch for little opportunitics of pleasing and to put little amoyances out of the way.
10. To take a cheerful view of everything, an encourage hope.
11. To speak kindly to servants, and prai them for little things when you can.
12. In all little pleasures which may occur, put self last.
13. To try for"the soft answer that turnel way wrath."
14. When we have been pained by an unkin word or deed, to ask ourselves, "Have I not ofte done the same thing, and been forgiven?"
15. In conversation not to exali ourselves, bi o bring others forward.

To be gentle with the younger ones, an nem with respect, remembering that we nce young too.
Never judge another, but attribute a good when we can.
To compare our manifold blessings with ling annoyances of the day.

## B00KS.

by old humphrey.
1 good books were read, and all bad books urned, it would make a very great change world. The following tale will instruct of my young readers how to know a good om a bad one.
papa!" said Arthur Bates, "I have been $y$ one of the very best books that ever was

Henry Seymour lent it to me. I wish d seen it."
wish 1 had, if it be so very good a book as y ; but tell me Arthur, what good have you n it ?"
can hardly tell you that; but I know that o full of odd and comical things, that 1 not help laughing all the time I was read.
reerfulness is an excellent quality, and a atured laugh in its proper time and place, :o be undervalued; but the book from which n get no good can hardly be called a good Did you learn any useful lesson from the d comical things the book contained ?"
, I cannot say that I did; but they were oll."
ave long intended to talk a little with you books, and 1 may as well do it now. I explain to you my opinion about a good for perhaps it may differ a little from
should like to know your opinion, papa,
gard books, Arthur, as food for the mind, just $t$ we eat, is food for the body ; now there are kinds of pleasant food that are not wholethey do not impart strength to the frame. manner there are pleasant books which strengthen, but rather weaken the mind." what papa? for I do not fully understand
u shall hear. If a labouring man were to thing but sweetmeats, he would not have h enough to perform his daily labour; and ere to read no books but such as provoked ghter, we should neither get the knowledge ssess the iaclination to discharge our comties."
egin to understand you now."
t me show you how easy it is to give pleathout imparting profit. If I were to write about a beautiful country, through which iver 1000 miles long, sparkling like silver, ving sands like gold, your curiosity would be excited."
s, that it would. I should want to know at it."
id if the book told you that the trees which ver the river were bowed down with the elicious fruit, and that its banks were covith myriads of the most beautiful flowers, uld be more anxious than ever to read it." d so would everybody, I am sure."
it next told you of droves of elephants g with each other and tearing up trees by ots; and of hippopotamuses lifting their above the surface of the river, or wallowether in the gullies, and of enormons croopening their wide mouths to devour their
prey; and of huge snakes almost as thick round
as a man's body, rolling together in the slimy swamp, coiling themselves now and then, round the furry hide of a roaring tiger, you would hardly be able to lay the book down till you had read the rest of its contents."
"That is the very book that would suit me."
"And if it told you a little about taway lions, and tall giraffes, and sandy deserts, and cocoanuts, and parrots, and monkeys, swinging by their tails from banian trees, you would not be very much disappointed."
"No, that I should not. I could read such a book as that from morning to night."
" I dare say you could. But now Arthur, comes the question; unless you turned them to some profitable account, what good would you get from my silvery river, and fruit, and flowers; iny elephants, hippopotamuses, crocodiles, and slimy suakes; my roaring tigers, tawny lions, tall giraffes, cocoa-nuts, parrots, and swinging monkeys ?"

## "I really cannot tell."

"If you cannot tell me the good that such a book would do you, let me point out the evil. It would, I fear, make you very dissatisfied with the next book that you read, however useful it might be, if it did not happen to be equally amusing. He that dresses in purple, and fine, costly garments, would be discontented with common clothes. He that feeds on turtle and venison, is not likely to be content with plain fare; and he who reads no books but those that amuse him, will be very impatient when required to read those that profit him."
"I do think you are right, papa."
"Every truly good book suited for young people, should yield them both pleasure and profit. But in order that you may know more particularly my opinion about a really good book, I will tell you the points it should possess."
"Thank you; that is just what I should like to know."
"A good book for young people, should afford them amusement; for otherwise they can hardly be expected to like it. It should impart useful information, thereby making them wiser. It should impress their miads with sone important truth. It should correct their errors in judgment and practice. It should reprove vice and encourage virtue; and it should increase their love for mankind, and establish them in the fear of the Lord."
"I shall try to remember every word that you have said, and then I shall be better able than I have been to tell a good book from a bad one."
"The Bible has all the points in it that l have mentioned, in a greater degree than any other book in the world. Well may it be called the best of books; for the more we read it, reflect upon it, love it, and obey it, the greater will be our peace in this world, and the brighter will be our prospect of another. Remember, Arthur, that an amusing book may give you pleasure, and a clever book may add to your knowledge; but a book cannot be called a good book, unless it adds to our usefulness and happincss on earth, or helps us on our way to heaven."

Savannah.-It is stated in a late paper, that Savannah, Georgia, contains a population of 23 , 764, of whom 9744 are coloured; of the latter, about 3000 are free men, the balance held in slavery. Of the whole 9744 coloured, 3070 (nearly one-1hird) are members of some religious society. Of Baptists, who have three places of worship, there are supposed to be 2535 ; of what is called the Methodist African Church, 452 ; Independent

Presbyterian, 40 ; Episcopal, 40. They are re. presented as having comfortable places of worship, the first two belonging to the Baptists, being lighted with gas, and having all the fixiures for convenience and comfort which are to be found io any similar places. "They receive no assistance from the whitcs in these matters, and are abundantly able to take care of themselves."

## Extract of a Letter from Sarah Grubb to John Conran. <br> \section*{Second month 26th, 1801.}

"My dear Cousin,-I am inclined to salute thee and my beloved -, hoping that I am not wholly kept out of your remembrance in love. I of tee visit you in your aflliction with the best dcsircs my feeble miad can aspirate. I feel renew. edly for you on the approaching Quarterly Meeting. Oh! what a time for the most approved ! how hard to steer faultess! and yet under the banners of the Captain of the soul's salvation, conquest is gained over evil in all its intricacies. Nothing has yet happened that can make us dubious; the Lamb and his followers, will have the victory; the poiat is to be His followers, and then all the fiery darts of the wicked one shall fail.
"A sore trial bas come on the church, and it behoves all who wish the restoration of good order, to take strait steps, for there is not a disposition to feel compunction at cutting off the skirt of the robe of the anointed; the language may well be uttered, ' Rejoice not against me, $\bar{O}$ mine enemy ;' and I trust some tried depreciated ones may say, 'When I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me,' \&c. Quietness seems one of the best weapons of defeece; not a withholling through fear of man, but a watching unto prayer, that nothing may be attempted without the ability that cannot be foiled; great must be the suflering of the honest-heerted; but if it tend to deepen, if it awaken to righteousness, we may hope it will work for good, to those who hold last the form of sound words, and are not shaken in mind, and that the dear people who stray from the fold, may be brought to see their error."

## [From the Journal of the Franklin Institute.]

Chinese Magic Mirrors Erplained.-A great deal of attention has been given in Europe to certain metallic mirrors fabricated in China-in which forms of letters, flowers, and animals are embossed on the back, which is not polished. On looking directly and as closcly as possible on the polished face, no trace of these figures is seen; but if the mirror is made to reflect the rays of the sun upon a wall or screen, the ornaments on the back are plainly scen in the reflected light. Many attempts have been made to explain this phenomenon, but hitherto unsuccessfully. On the 1st of April, however, M. Bot exhibited to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, one of these mirrors, made by M. Lerebours. It appears that in 1517 M.M. Arago and Biot suggested an explanation, founded on the fact, that as the embosssing on the back surfaces gave different thicknesses, and therefore different resistances to the metal, when the face came to be polished, the surface opposite the raised portions would be more resistant, and would be raised in a cunvex form, while that opposite the hollow would under the same pressure be slightly con-cave-these effects being so slight as to be invisible to an ocular examination of the surface, but becoming manifest by the deviations impressed on the reflected rays. To test this theory, M. Lerebours took an ordinary daguerreotype plate of copper plated with silver, and on the copper back he engraved a crescent, and then polished the
plate. Looking directly on it, nnd as carefully ns possible, nothing is seen; but when the sun's rays were received on the plate and thrown on a screen, the form of the crescent was clenrly defined in the reflected imago, darker or lighter than the rest, according to the distance of the mirror from the screen.-Cosmos, 5 th August, 1953.

Love and Lalour.-Love nnd action do necessarily evince each other. True love cannot long lurk unexpressed; it will be looking out at the eyes; creeping out at the mouth; breaking out at the fingers' ends in actions of denruess. O Lord, in vain shall we profess to love thee, if we do nothing for thec.-Bishop IIall.

The Debats states that there are 30,000 political prisoners in the Papal domiaions.

## THEERIEND.

ELETENTH MONTH 19, 1853.
In the course of last summer, Philadelphia was again visited by the yellow fever, a disease which twice in the last century nearly depopulated it, but which though occasionally, appearing since then, has never prevailed here extensively as an epidemic. The impression of terror made by its awful fatality in 1793 and 1798 has been transmitted to the present time, and beace, whenever any cases of the dire malady have occurred among us, an alarm has been quickly spread, and much exaggeration and many false statements respecting its origin and spread, are freely circulated in both town and country. We think it therefore worth while to put our readers in possession of some of the facts connected with its appearance and extent in our eity, during the summer just passed by. They are taken principally from the reports made to the Colloge of Playsicians, by Dr. IV. Jewell, an active member of the Board of Health.

On the 25th of the Sixth month, the barque Mandarin, Capt. R. N. Campbell, sailed from Cienfuegos, Caba, for Philadelphia, all in good health, with a cargo of sugar, molasses and cignrs. No epidemic was prevailing when the barque left the port of Cienfuegos. On arriving at the Sazaretto, nine miles below our city, on the 12 th of Seventh month, the captain reported cases of small-pox and fever at Cienfuegos, when he left, and that he had lost two of his crew on the passage with fever. The vessel was detained at the Lazaretto one day, the crew were examined separately by the physician, and found to be all in good health. During the day, the barque was thoroughly ventilated and fumigated, the bedding aired, clothing washed, \&c., the clothes and bedding of the two sailors who had died on the passage were destroyed. The Mandarin reached the city on the evening of the 131 h , and came to at South street wharf. On the 16 th , she was taken to the lower side of Lombard street wharf, and there discharged her cargo: her crew hat been previously discharged. During all the time of her lying at South street wharf, and while the cargo was discharging, there was no case of yellow or maligunat fever occurred, nor did any one of her crew, (all of whom left her before she was unloaded,) suffer from the discase, nor so far as is known, any of the labourers employed in discharging her cargo. After the cargo was taken out, and they began to pump out the bilgewater, it gave rise to a most noisome eflluvia. On the 20 (h, the barque dropped down to Almond
strect wharf, and was there pumped out, the wa ter infecting the whole atmosphere in the neighbourhood. On the 26 th, she was taken possession of by the Ilealth officer, and earried down by the river, and scuttled. The watchman who remained on board of ber from her first arrival at the city, the Health officer, and the men taken on board of her by him, five in number all continued in the enjoyment of henlth.

The first case of yellow fever occurred on the 19th of the Seventh month, in the person of a young man who drove a car, and occupied a stand on the upper side of South street wharf. He died in seven days. The next whs the captain of a brig which laid nenr the Mandarin. He died in threc days. In the course of ten days, fifteen other cases occurred, including the captain and mate of the Mandarin, all of them in the vicinity of Lombard, South, or Almond street wharves. The disease gradually manifested itself in isolated cases, seattered in various sections of the city and distriets, nearly all traceable to what has been called the infected district, which was comprised between Union street on the north, Queen street on the south, Second street on the west, and the Delaware on the east. There were however, about twenty cases in different locations, the origin of which is unknown, as they had had no communication with the infected district, or with persons suffering from the discase. The last case occurred on the 8 th of Tenth month, and from the commencement, on the 19 th of Seventh month, to that date, there were one hundred and seventy cases. Of these, one hundred and twenty-eight, or seventyfive per cent., died. The greatest number of cases that occurred in any one day, was ten, which happened on the 1 lth and on the 19th of the Ninth month. Ninety-three of the cases were males, and seventy-seven females: sixty-eight were natives of these United States, and the remaining one hundred and two, from Great Britain, Ireland, and the European continent.

The origin of the disease has been the subject of much specolation, and it is perhaps impossible to decide positively, whether it was on board of the Mandarin when she arrived at our port, or not. There can, we think, be no doubt, however, that the disturbance of the putrid water in her hold, diffused through the atmosphere in her vicinity, a poison, which acted upon the systems of some of those exposed to it, so as to produce malignant or yellow fever; and yet this poison did not manifest itself on board the vessel, but in its neighbourhood. Nor is it less apparent, that the whole atmosphere in the vicinity of Lombard street, South strect, and Almond street wharves, was already highly contaminated by the exhalations from their filthy docks, and the alleys running towards them, prior to the Mandarin being brought to them ; and probably this was sufficient of itself, while the thermoneter was ranging so high, to produce the fever. The non-contagious character of the disease, that is to say, that a person sick with the fever, does not generate the poison which will communicate it to another not exposed to the infected atmosphere, appears to be proved by the fact, that of the many cases which were nursed in families and hospitals out of the infected district, there was no instance of the disorder being propagated to those around and in constant intercourse with them; and yet the fever never appeared here, in a more malignant type, or proved more rapidly fatal.
In thus recurring to the partial visitation of this destructive malady, and marking the manner in which it appenrs to have been introduced into our widely extended city, and the evidence afforded that the deleterious agent, whatever it may be,
and from whatever course it may have spru was present in our midst ; striking down one he and nother there, we think there is nbund cause for humble acknowledgment, and sine gratitude to the merciful Preserver of men, He was pleased to spare us from the chastisen which the many and grievous sins so rife in community, greatly merit ; that while he per ted the pestilence that walketh at noonday, manifest itsclf sufficiently, to convince us of awfulness of the impending scourge, and the sufficiency of human skill to control or arres be was pleased to withhold his chastening ba and to suffer us to go on still longer, in the joyment of that general health and prospe which has so long attended our course, and which we must yet individually give an accou

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the steamships Franklin, America, and Ba from Liverpool, we have dates to the 2 d instant. GREAT BRITAIN.-Parliament further prorog the 26 th of this month. Market for breadstuffs tive, at inereasing prices. Cotton unchanged, but The money market stringent. The cholera is subsic TURKEY.-The English and Freach fleets have p ed the Dardanelles. There is a reported collision tween the Russian and Turkish forces on the Dan There are also rumours of an armistice.
RUSS1A. - The Minister of Finance bas informed British merchants at St. Petersburg, that their prom as well as persons, would be respected, notwithstan the warlike appearance of things between the two c tries, growing ont of the Turkish Question.
CHINA.-The revolution progresses, and as the 0 try is in a state of anarchy, trade is much at a st SANDWICH ISLANDS.-Some steps have been t in Oabu, towards annexing the island to the States. Large quantities of wheat have been rais the Sandwich Islands. 2400 bushels are reporte Mani alone. It was thought that 1500 acres woul put in with that grain this season. The yield bushels to the acre. The small-pox is raging; deaths had oceurred by it.
CUBA.- Rumours of revolt, and mach excitemer
UNITED STATES.-New York.-Deaths in the last week, 374. The Hudson River Railroad Com are building a locomotive intended to run to Al from New York, in two and a-half hours. This wi over 55 miles an hour.

Neo Jersey.-A man by the name of Pease, ha vented a hoe, which drops the requisite numb grains of corn in each hill.

Pennsylvania.-The discovery of a mine of tin o Clearfield connty, is reported. Deaths in Philade last week, 147. The whole number of scholars nt ing the public day schools in the county, on the 30 last Tenth month, was 50,085 . The expenditure fo support of the schools during the year ending that was $\$+11,302.85$.

Arkansas.-The planters have commenced grit sugar cane. The yield is abundant ; quality exce

Texas.-The yellow tever is diminishing, althou parts it is still raging. A large cotton erop likely gathered, notwithstanding it was somewhat injur places. Other crops excellent. Rice of good q1 raised. Emigration into the State increasing.

California.-The steamer Star of the West, at York, brought more than seventeen hundred snod dollars in gold-dust, from California. The $\mathbf{i}$ mation trom the mines is encouraging,-plenty of and nuggets. Sonora had been again buraed.

Utah.-The Indisns more quiet.
Corrcetion.-In the 2d paragraph, 2 d column, $6 \mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ of last week's editorial, for " 1300 slaves," read " 13 ,

Marnied, on the 26th ult., at Friends' meeting, S Isaac Morgan, Ja., of Pbiladelphia, to Mary, dau of Thomas S. Bacon, of Salem county, New Jersey
at Friends' meeting-house, Mulberry I
Philadelphia, the 3rd instant, Benjamis Peili
Phebe, danghter of Gainer and Mary C. Moore, this city.
on .the 5th inst., at Friends' meeting, moreland, Oneida county, N. Y., Nathan L. Has Elzabete N., daughter of Joshua Naramore.

NO. 11.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

two doltars per annum, payabte in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments recelved by

## JOHN RICHARDSON,

no. 50 north fourth staeet, fp stalas, PHILADELPHIA.
e to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, n advance, three and a quarter cents; to any he United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

## For "The Friend."

## -TIEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. <br> (Continued from page 66.)

regards their minute structure, plants have vided into those which are composed ensmall bladders or vesicles ealled cells, ogether in various ways; and those which lished not only with cells, but with long tubes called vessels. The former are deted cellular plants, and they may be illusd by mushrooms, moulds, sea weeds and which have no conspicuous flowers, and roduced by small cellular germs; the latter the name of vascular plants, and are seen :ase of ordinary trees, shrubs, and herbs lave more or less evident flowers, and are ced by true seeds.
e structure of the cells and vessels of plants $y$ be fully seen by the aid of the micro. The examination of these tissues amply the trouble attendant upon it. In some id vessels there are seen beautiful markthe form of dots or rings, or bars, or coiled up like a cork-screw. Hence arise ious names of dotted, annular or ringed, or ladder-like, and spiral cells and vessels, along with woody tubes, may be seen in it paris of the same plant.
mmon mould and mushrooms are compos. :ells united together; so are the pith of otton, cork from the outer bark of the cork ce-paper, and the paper of the ancients, rom the papyrus-the bulrush of Scripture se nodding beads of flowers so well corres. vith the statement of the prophet, 'Bow his head as a bulrush.' All fleshy fruits, peach, bread-fruit, and succulent roots, as contain a large quantity of cellular hasue; e object of the horticulturist in many in; is to increase it, and thus to render vegetender and succulent, which would othertough and dry. Cells often become hardnd thickened by matter deposited inside. he hard shell of seeds, and the stone of consists of woody cells. The coverings of seeds, as Collomia, exhibit beautiful spiral he fibres of which, when moistened by wacoil in a remarkable manner, and form a ul object under the microscope. The obthis seems to be to fix the seeds in the soil after being scattered. Peculiar annuIs are met with in Cactuses. be woody parts of plants consist of elontubes, tapering to each end, and rendered
woody tubes can be separated from the bark and the plant at first should be excluded from direct stems of many plants by maceration or steeping in water; and in this way hemp, flax, and bast are procured."
"Thus all the parts of plants, including root, stem, leaves, flowers, and fruit, are composed of cells and vessels of different kinds, either separate or combined; and by means of these simple tis. sues the Almighty Creator carries on all the wondrous processes of vegetable life. The absorption or imbibition of nourishing fluids takes place by the cells of the root; the sap then rises through the cells and vessels and intercellular canals of the stem; it reaches the cells and vessels of the leaf, and is there exposed to the action of air and light, so as to fit it for the various secretions given off as it descends through the cells and vessels of the bark. Thus the functions of nutrition or nourishment are accomplished. The cells and vessels of the flower, on the other hand, undergo various changes, so as to enable them to perform the functions of reproduction, or the production of seed.
" Besides a general movement of sap, there are also special movements occurring in cells and vessels. In the cells of aquatic plants, such as Chara, and Vallisneria, there is a distinct and regular motion of granules, which is easily seen under the microscope. These movements are promoted by moderate heat, and they seem to take place in a spiral manner round the cells. They appear to be connected with the life of the individual cell, and the formation of new cells. In the jointed hairs seen in the flowers of the Virginian spider-wort, and in the hairs of the common nettle, similar motions are observed. In certain vessels of plants called laticiferous, obscure movements of granular matter have been detected. These vessels have a peculiar structure, and unite together freely, so as to form a sort of network. They are best seen in plants with milky or coloured juices, as the India-rubber and Guttapercha plants, the Cow tree, Spurges, and Celandine. Some consider the motions in these vessels as being connected with the return of the sap from the leaves to the bark. All the textures of which we have been treating are microscopic."
"The plant in its embryo or youngest state consists enturely of cells. In the case of flowering plants, it is contained in the seed, and along with it there is a store of nourishment for its future growth. This nutritive matter is in some cases incorporated with the young plant, as in the bean and pea, the fleshy lobes of which are part of the young plant; in other cases it is separate from the young plant, as in the coconut and wheat. In palms generally the young plant occupies a small part of the seed, and the nourishment is abundant, although sometimes, as in the date and the ivory palm, very hard. In the grains of wheat, barley, and oats, the young plant is minute, while the starch and glutinous matter stored up along with it is large.
"When the seed is placed in favourable circumstances, the little plant begins to sprout or germinate. In order that this process may take place, it is necessary that moisture, heat, and air should be present, and it is also important that
light. The supply of these requisites must be properly regulated, and in doing so the nature of the soil must be attended to. Onc of the most important operations for enabling grain to grow and give abundant produce is draining. Undrained soil from having much moisture is cold, is de. ficient in the supply of air, and prevents the constant renewal of food to the roots. Draining carries away superabundant moisture, allows a constant supply of fresh fluid nourishment to penetrate through the soil at the roots, permits the access of air and heat, and thus materially contributes to the health and vigour of the crops. The soil must therefore be prepared and fitted for the seed, otherwise, as far as regards useful and nutritious plants, the sowing will be unproductive. ' Man must gain his bread by the sweat of his brow.'-(Gen. iii. 19.) The garden of the slug. gard no doubt produces plants, but they are not such as are fitted for the nourishment of man. 'I went by the field of the slothful; and, lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof.- (Prov. xxiv. 30,31.) As the sluggard will not plough, he shall beg in harvest and have nothing.-(Prov. xx. 4.)
"When seeds are sown naturally, they have only a slight covering of soil, and if they happen to become deeply buried, the proper access of air is prevented, and their sprouting is retarded. It is of importance that man in sowing seeds should imitate what occurs in nature. They should be placed at a moderate and equal depth. Hence the necessity for regular ploughing, in order that all the grains may be at a proper distance from the surface of the soil, and that the growth and progress of the plants may be uniform. When ploughing is irregular, the grain sinks to different depths, some plants come up before others, and they ripen at different periods, -an occurrence which tends to injure the harvest ; for the ripe grain when allowed to remain beyond a certain period loses part of its nutritious qualities, and thus the produce of the field is diminished in value. Seeds often lie long dormant, especially when placed too deep in the earth, and it is only when the soil is turned up and air admitted that they spring up. Many are the instances of seeds retaining vitality long, when buried in the ground, under certain conditions. The seeds of white clover may remain in the soil for many years, and yet when brought near the surface so as to be within the action of the air germinate freely. Atter the great fire of London, numerous plants sprung up, the sceds of which would appear to have lain long in the ground. While seeds naturally preserved in the soil and in peat mosses retain their vitality, it is not easy for man to imitate these conditions. All the stories about the germination of mummy-wheat are doubtful. There does not appear to be a siugle authentic case of such an occurrence having taken place. No doubt there are numerous fields of what is called mummy-whent over the country, but none can be proved by unimpcachable evidence to be the produce of grains of the same age as the mummies.
"The various phenomena connected with the sprouting of the seed are well seen in the malting
of barley. The grain is exposed to moisture, ments was five times greater than that of the kled with buds, or "eyes," as they are comme heat, air, and is kept in comparative darkness. It American. One of the New York chronometers, termed. Now buds are never lound upon is prceisely in circumstances finted for its sprout- in prarticular, was subjected to the severest tests ing, or germination, as it is called. A very to which it is possible to sulject instruments of marked change takes plare in the contents of the such delicate construction ; yet so exquisitely was grain. The starch, which is insoluble in water, it and unfit for the nonrishment of the plant, is converted imo sugar, which is soluble, and casily taken up by the cells of the plant as food. Thie young roois are first protruded, and then the stom riscs, surrounded by a leaf called a cotyledon, or sced-leaf. If the barley were allowed to grow, the whole of the sugar would be used by the plant. But mae wishes to get the sugar, and he thercfore stops the plant in its growth by drying it, and thus makes malt.
" In many plants, the embryo, in place of having only one cotyledon, as in grasses and palms, has two. These cotyledons, during the sprouting of the plant, either rise above ground, and appear as temporary lcaves of a peculiar form, as is seen in the lupin; or they remain below ground as fleshy lobes, and are gradually absorbed, as in the benn. In plants which have no flowers, as ferns, mosses, sea-weeds, and fungi, the little germs are simple cells without any cotyledon, which seem to send out roots from various parts of their surface.
"Many are the illustrations in the Bible taken from the sowing and springing of the seed, and from the nature of the soil on which it falls. The seed of the Word must be sown in good soil, prepared by the Great Husbandman; and when watercd by the dew of His Spirit, it springs up and bears fruit to the glory of God. The growth is slow and gradual, "first the blade, then the ear, then the fill corn in the ear.'-(Mark. iv. 28.) It may lie dormant for a time, and in darkness, but the spark of life will ultimately break forth. In the parable of the sower (Matt, xiii. 3; Mark iv. 3; Luke viii. 5), the various kinds of soil are employed to illustrate the heart of man in its natural and in its renewed state. In the former, it is hard and cold, and is not prepared for the good seed : the sced does not sink into it, or it is chok. ed by weeds, or it lacks the dews and the atmosphere of heaven; and hence it brings no fruit to perfection. In the latter, there is the preparation of the Spirit, nourishment from on high, the former and the latter rain, and fruit, in some thirty, in some sixty, and in some an hundredfold. The former and the latter rain are often referred to as promoting the sprouting of the seed and the growth of the plant.-(Jer. v. 24; Hos. vi. 3 ; Joel ii. 23). The first of these rains took place in Palestine after the seed was sown, and the second when the corn was nearly ripe and harvest was at hand. So it is with the Christian life. Sometimes, just after the seed of eternal life is sown in the liearts of young converts, they are favoured with joyful and refreshing seasons of love and peace. Others experience the most plentiful showers of heart-reviving love just as the sickle is to cut them down, that they may be gathered into the heavenly garner.
(To be continued.)

American Chronometers.-Until within a recent period the chronomers of the best character used in the American marine, were exclusively of English manufacture. Chronometers are now, however, manufactured in this country equal, if not superior to any produced elsewhere. The Grinnell Arctic Expedition was supplied with the best English chronometers, and also with American ones, manufactured by Bliss \& Creighton, of New York. On the return of the expedition it was found that the error of the English instru.
it provided with adjustments and cempensations
for the very great extremes of temperature to which it has been subjected, that, having sulfered all sorts of exposure to which such instruments are liable in a Polar winter, it was returned with a change in its daily rate, during a year and a half, of only the eighteen thousandth part of one second in time. In stating this fact it will be borne in mind that the temperature registcred during the winter in Wellington Straits was actually $46^{\circ}$ below zero.-Annual of Scientific Dis. covery.

A Word to Little Boys.-Who is respected? It is the boy who conducts limself well, who is honest, diligent and obedient in all things. It is the boy who is making an effurt continually to respect his father, and to obey him in whatever he may direct to be done. It is the boy who is kind to other little boys, who respects age, and who never gets into difficulties and quarrels with his companions. It is the boy who leaves no effort untried to improve himself in knowledge and wisdom every day, who is busy and active in endeavouring to do a good act towards others. Show me a boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent, who has respect for age, who always has a firiendly disposition, and who applies himself diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards others, and if he is not generally respected and beloved, then there is no such thing as truth in the world. Remember this, little boys, and you will be respected by others, and you will grow up and become useful men.-Selccted.

From the Leisure Hour.

## OUR FRIEND-TIIE POTAT0.

(Concluded from page 76.)
It is a singular fact, that the potato belongs to a natural order in the vegetable kingdom remarkable for its acrid and poisonous properties-the order to which the deadly nightshade, henbanc, capsicum, mandrake, thorn-apple, nnd tobacco belong. It seems strange to find so valuable an article of food among such suspicious companions; and it may seem equally strange, that the only species of the potato genus (solanum) which inhabit England are both of poisonous nature: they are the common nightshade (solanum nigrum) and the bitter-sweet (solanum duleamara). Both are common plants. The potato (solanum tuberosum) appears to have been originally a native of the western coast of South America, where it grows wild from $34^{\circ}$ south latitude to at least $10^{\circ}$ or $20^{\circ}$ north latitude ; that is, through the subtropical, tropical, and equinoctial zones. It is usually found on cliffs, hills, and mountains near the sea; and is most abundant near Valparaiso, Mendoza, Quito, Lima, and Santa Fó de Bogota. In its wild state the flowers nre always pure white, not purple-tinted as in its cultivated state with us.
It is needless to describe a plant so universally well known, or to enter into details as to the manner of its cultivation. It may surprise many, however, to be told that the tuber of the potato, which forms so valuable an article of food, is not a root, but an under-ground stem: and that this is no mere scientific refinemont will be evident to any one who will carefally take up a potato plant and examine it. The long, fibrous, real roots will then be readily recognized; while the tubers which
us as were the theories as to the origin of the iease, still more numerous were the methods oposed for its cure. It does not appear, hower, that any certain preventive has yet been covered. Must methods proposed have anered in some cases, and failed in others. The use, whatever it may have been, though still in eration, had seemed of late years to have very ach abated in virulence; and it was hoped that discase would in lime disappear, where due re was taken in the cultivation. A top-dressg of quicklime was considered one of the most ceessiul preventives of it. At the moment we ite, however, the discase seems to have returned in some places with greater virulence than in
46. We have beside us a return from various anties in England, which gives a very black mmary of the progress of the disease on the ly crops. Before this paper reaches the pubhowever, the extent of the calamity will have n more definitely determined.
The polato has other uses besides its property an article of food. One important application it is for the purpose of extracting its starch. resh potatoes are rasped into a vessel lull of d water, the fluid will be found to assume a Hky appearance; and if then strained, and aled to stand, the water will become clear, the ula or stareh settling at the bottom: 17 Ib . ol reh may thus be obtained from 100 lb . of pota-

This farina or starch is very similar to ow-root ; it is very nourishing, and if properly pared may be kept a long time. Even dised potatoes, if fit for no other use, may be emyed for this purpose, and their starch will be good as that of sound roots. If carelully heattill vapour rises from it, it loses its character starch, and resembles gum. In this state it is y extensively employed, under the name of ritish Gum," in the processes of calico print, and for stiffening different fabries.
But, important as these applications are, the in use of the potato is as an esculent. Its at value is not, however, generally appreeid. It is in part to the potato that we owe the ended term of human life that is now enjoyed Britain: for that the average duration of life considerably inereased during the last century ndisputable. The banishment of at least one rful and formidable disease also may be attried to its universal use, and the change which as mainly introduced into our habits as a nahas probably been the chief means of disarmother complaints of their virulence, and of dering them of infrequent occurrence. Belore introduction of the potato, carrots and turnips e equally unknown in England, and the main of the people used to be butcher's meat, with and bread. During at least two-thirds of the $r$, the great bulk of the population lived on ed meat, and without any vegetables but ad. In tbose days, one of the most fearliul urges of England was scurvy; not that slight ction of the skin popularly known by that ue, but a malady of great malignity and viruce, accompanied with frightlul ulcerations and eneral putrid tentency of the fluids of the y. Every winter this pest swept off multies in these northern regions, and afflieted thouds more with sufferings which caused them to g on a weary existence. In the British force j000 troops, stationed about a century since at ebec, 1000 were swept away by scurvy in one ter; and 2000 more were so shattered in con. ution, from the same cause, that they were iged to be sent home. It has been most consively proved that this awful scourge was the ect of a deficiency of vegetable food, together
with the free use of salt provisions; the use of a banks of deliverance. Let us not then become vegetable diet, in persons affected with it, having like Israel of old, who thongh they had been faalways been attended with the prompt amendment of their symptons, and frequenlly with an entire restoration to health. To the potato then, as furnishing us with an abundant, cheap, and wholesome vegetable diet, especially during winter, are we mainly indebted for our almast total exemption from this disease. In somer of our prisons, it has oecurred that the diet of the prisoners, though amply sufficient in other respeets, has contained no potatoes, or only a small quantity of them. The consequence has been, that scurvy has broken out anong them, but has been promptly removed on the addition of a few pounds of this vegetable to the weekly dietary. During the construction of the Hawick railway, the nav. vies, in consequence of the high price of putatoes, lived on meat and bread; and, as the sure result, an epidemic of scurvy broke out among them. These, then, are some of the uses of the potatoa vegetable which well deserves the appellation of "the friend of man."

The Religion of Paying Debts.-One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject. They drive the nail in to the head and elinch it.-Merchant's Megazine.

Men may sophisticate as they please; they can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right, for them not to pay their debts. There is a $\sin$ in this neglect, is clear and as deserving church discipline, as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withbolds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men be is a swindler. Re. ligion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide: but if religion does not make a man 'deal justly,' it is not worth having."

## divine support.

There is in the testimony of seripture abundant evidence of the goodness and sustaining power, which our Almighty Leader mercifully affords unto those who humbly trust in hin, and are patiently endeavouring to journey forward Zionward. These are often brought, in the ordering of unerring wisdom, into great tribulation and straights, wnerein they can see no way for their deliverance. 'Their situation may be compared to the Israelites when they came up out of Egypt: to the Red Sua; the mountains were on either side, and the enemy pursuing belind, yet at the command of their leader they stood still that they might see the salvation of Gud. Su it is at the present time; the sulety of those who are brought into tried places, often consists in standing still, and waiting upon and trusting in that Divine and holy arm of strength which is felt to be underneath, until we wituess it to he strutelned forth for our salvation.

Although we may have had to drink largely of the water of afliction, and been ready to sink under our sorrows, and the baptisms which are intended for our refinement, yot as we trust in the arin of our heavenly Father, a way will be made for our preservation and salvation, and we shall at times feel his Divine and peace-giving presence in our hearts, so that our cups will be made to overflow with joy, and wo can in truth adopt the language of the psalmist, "Happy is he that hath the tiod of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God." At these seasons of Divine favour, we can sing songs of praise as upon the
voured to sing their I) liverer's prats ;,so ,a io:',' his works.

How needful is it for us at time's, to be brought into deop baprisms, that wo may individually know a being purged and purified, awd fashmod according to the will of our Divine Master; for it is by being brought into these sullerings, that we become more and more experienced in Divine things, and are led along step by step into those mysterios of the kingdom of God; which the world knoweth not of, and which the wisdom of this world ean never search out.

As we are favoured to conte into that blessed state and standing in riyh:eousmess, in which we feel our whole confidence and hope to be in the mighty arm of our God, we shall witness his precious promises to be verified, to our joy and unspeakiable comfort. For although we may be plunged into suffering and sorrow, on accoum of temporal bereavements or other afllictions ; or may have to go mourning on our way, weeping as between the poreh and the altar, on account of degeneracies in the chureh; and under a sense of the desolating efleets of the unwearived enemy within our burders, may be led to exclaim with one formerly, "Spare thy people O Lord, and give not thine heritage to reproach;" yet through all these conflicts there is a source of holy joy, and strength in a sense that the ulmighty Arm is underneath, and is able to bear us above the billows, and will, if we are fithful on our part, enable us to rise triumphant over all. As we remain faithful in times of adversity, keeping the eye single to the only Source of help, we shall be enabled at times, even in our lowest seasons, to adopt the language of one formerly who said, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and because he lives I live also."

We have cause to be encouraged by the declaration recorded in the scriptures of truth, that "When the poor and needy seek water and there is none, and their tungue taileth for thir'st, I the Lord will hear them, I the God of Israel will not forsake them; I will open rivers in bigh places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys, will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water." 1sa. xit. 17, 18.

As we arc concerned to get down into the lowly valley of humiliation, there will be raised in us a thrst for the waters of that Fountain which is set open for all, and whercof if we drink, we shall never thirst again. When all other fountains fail, and every souree of juy hath passed away, then these waters will urise within our own breasts, to the renewing of our fai'h and hope in God, so that we shall be enabled to say in truth, "Thou art my Father, my' $\mathcal{G} . \mathrm{d}$, and the Rock of my salration."

But alas! how many there are in our poor degenerate, and in many places, almost obliterated Society, who for the want of dwelling in this hum. ble, lowly state of mind, have become weary in well doing, and are ready at times to say with some formerly, " It is vain to serve (rodl, and what prolit is it that we have kept his ordinance, and that we have walked mournlully before the Lord of hosts."
$O$ that these mny remember, that there is a healing balm and a peacelil res', for all those that love their Saviour, and walk humbly with their Gud; for those, that keep the command. ments of Him who writes his commands in their hearts. May we all be oncouraged to press forward for the mark, suffering all things with joy and thanksaiving, that so wo may be accounted worthy to juin thit Inpisy number who havo
come out of great tribulation, having their gar-
ments wasled and nade white in the blood of the Lamb.
G. II.

Evans, Elerenth mo., 1853.
Selected.
I WILL ALWAYS PRAY:
"Evening and morning and at noon will I pray."
I will rise and pray, while the dews of morn
Like gems are seattered o'er tree and thorn,
Ere the sun eomes up, in his glorious power,
To waken the bird and open the flower;
I will torn from the earth to heaven aspiring,
With faith unshaken, hope untiring,
And for strength to walk through the weary day, To the God of love will I bumbly pray.
1 will pray nt noon when the fervid glow
Of the sulity sun is upon my brow;
When the flocks have sooght the shading trees;
When the stream is silent, and theshed the breeze,
I will gaze o'er the beautifhl earth nlhroad,
And praise the doings of nature's God;
Then closing my eyes on the glorious day,
To the God of love will I humbly pray.
I will pray at eve when the crimson light
Is passing from the monntain's height;
When the boly, solemn twilight hour
Is bushing the bird and closing the flower;
When all is at rest and the stars come forth
To keep their watcb o'er the sleeping eartb-
To Him who hatb kept and blest through the day,
To the God of love, will I humbly pray.
Then will I pray, for 1 find it sweet
To be always found at my Maker's feet ;
I will always pray - on the heavenly road-
I ne'er shall faint while I lean on my God.
I shalt gather strength for my upward flight;
My path will be as a sbining light;
It shall heighten to perfect, eternal day,
Therefore to God will I always pray.
HCMAN GRANDEUR.
We gaze on a billow with wonder and awe,
Swelling high as it threatens the shore;
Till broken and lost we forget what we saw, And think of that billow no more.
So the pomp of the grent, so the fame of the hrave, So the treasures of glory and pride,
Tho' they mount on the flood, like the high swelling wave,
Like that too must elb with the tide.

## THE RAINBOW.

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky;
So was it when my lite began ;
So is it now I am a man;
So be it when 1 shall grow old,
Or let me die!
The child is father of the man ; And I could wisb my days to be Bound each to each by natural piety.

Woadswoath.

## From the New York Tribune.

## A REVOLETIOX IV JOLRSALISN.

In the review of the exhibition of paper at the Crystal Palace, which we publish this morning, is a notice of a new discovery, which promises to work a revolution in the production of newspapers, as well as of books. We refer to the straw paper of Mr. Mellier, a French chemist and manufacturer. This article is made entirely from straw, and, as we can testify, after a carejul examination of specimens of various qualities, is as good as can be made of rags. By a new chemical process, the invention reduces the fibre of straw, or other vegetable substances, into pulp, which, we believe, is then finished as paper by the ordinary methods. 'The advantage of the use of straw comes from is exceeding cheapuess and abin.
dance. Rags are scarce, and ns the demand for convince practical men that our opinion is wel paper increases, become dearer; but there is little
danger of a short supply of straw. To discover a way of using it for paper has long been deside. rated; but, until Mr. Mellier, no seeker had found it out. We are informed that his process is sim. ple and cheap, and that when he ceases to claim compensation as patentee for its use, the price of paper cannot but fall very considerably. This will work a revolution in our journals. It will enable those papers which are now printed on small, flimsy, and dirty sheets, to imitate the example of the Tribune, and assume an appearance more worthy of metropolitan journals; and it will enable us to use even better and more sub. stantial paper than that we employ at present. The printing of books will also be cheapened and improved by this great discovery.

Another invention, of a character no less interesting and important to the publishers of journals of large circulation, has been patented by Mr. Vietor Beaumont, a eitizen of New York, though of French birth. It is a printing-press, which, at a moderate rate of speed, will deliver thirty thousand sheets, printed on both sides, in a single hour! Its movement combines the original principles of Napier, which are applied by Hoe in his great press, with some new and beautifully simple arrangements and devices of the inventor. It has a large central cylinder, like the Hoe press, on which are fastened the forms for both sides of the sheet to be printed. The type are beld fast by Hoe's patent column-rules. The paper used is a continuous strip, or band, dispensing with men to feed the separate sheets, as in other power-presses. This strip or band Mr. Beaumont arranges very ingeniously; he avoids the inconvenience inseparatle from having it in the form of a roll, by lay. ing it in a pile, folded backward and forward, like a piece of broadcloth; one end of this pile is put into the press, which then draws in its own supply, without tearing or straining the paper, till the whole sheet has passed through. As there are no feeders, room is obtained for additional printing cylinders; a moderate-sized press will have twelve of these, and will require three hands to run it, two of them being employed in carrying and looking atter the paper. Each twelve-cylinder press will work four of these continuous sheets at a time, or one to each three of its cylinders. Each shcet will pass twice through; at its first passage, one of its sides will be entirely printed, the forms of the newspaper being impressed on it alternately. As it comes out, the maehine lays it back again in the same sort of a pile, so that when it is all done, the attendant supplies its place with a fresh pile, and then carries it to the proper spot for it to be taken up and passed through the second time, which prints the side left blank before. Then the mechanism passes it along to the knives which eut the sheets apart, while another contrivanee puts them in neat piles ready for the carriers. These knives are very ingenious. A serious difficulty has been experienced in other machines designed to print a continuous sheet, from the fact that an ordinary knile cannot be relied ou to cut paper which is wet enough for printing. This jnconvenience Mr. Bcaumont obviates by making his serrated, or saw-shaped knives with long and acute teeth. The points of the tecth easily pierce the paper, and once having obtained an entrance, the cutting is completed in an instant.
These are the elnief features of what we consider a very admirable invention. No presses have yet been built on this plan, but when we state that Mr. Hue has purchased the patent and
founded. We suppose that this press must super sede all others, for everywhere great rapidity $i$ required. And though the two of Hoe's grea presses which we now use bave cost us a larg sum of money, we look forward to being compell ed at no distant day to abandon them for ma chines of Beaumont's patent, in order to suppl: the enormous and increasing numbers of th Tribune demanded by the public.

## Gleanings and Galherings.

## NO HEMEDY.

That is a very moving picture of God's long suffering and of man's desperate wickedness, an of the terrible judgments which follow the exhaust ed patience of the Most High: "The Lord Go of their fathers sent to them by his messengers rising up betimes, and sending; bcenuse he ha compassion on his people, and on his dwelling place: but they mocked the messengers of God and despised his words, and misused his prophets until the wrath of the Lord arose agninst his peo ple, till there was no remedy." 2 Chron. xxxvi 15, 16. Every impenitent man is daily an! hourly approaching a condition in which there i no remedy.-American Messenger.

## nome.

Love watches over the cradle of the infantover the coueh of the aged-over the welfare 0 each and all; to be happy, man retires from th out-door world to his home. In the bousehol circle the troubled heart finds consolation, the dis turbed finds rest, the joyous finds itself in its tru element. Pious souls, when they speak of death say that they go home. Their longing for hea ven is to them a home-sickness. Jesus also re presents the abodes of eternal happiness unde the picture of a home, a father's house. Doe not this tell us that the earthly home is appointe to be a picture of heaven and a foretaste of tha higher home?-National Magazine.

## what constitutes a gentleman.

In the case of Wag $v s$. Kelson, tried at the latt Bristol Assizes, Mr. Justice 'Talfourd thus define the character of a gentleman. The evidene proved that the defendant, while in the theatre had said to the plaintiff, "Do not speak to me; am a gentleman, and you are a tradesman.? "Gentleman," said the learned judge, "is a tern which does not apply to any station, but to th mind and the feelings in every station. The mat of rank who deports himself with dignity an eandour; the tradesman who discharges the dutie of life with honour and integrity, are alike entille to it; nay, the humblest artisan, who fulfils th obligation east upan him with virtue and witl honour, is more entiled to the name of gentlemal than the man who could indulge in offensive unt ribald remarks, however high his station." English Paper.

## education.

A right education is not merely the reading o many books, but the ability of making knowledg useful to oursetves and others. It is not simpl? to acquire influence over our fellow-creatures, bu to make that influence subservient to moral excel lence and piety.

## RIGHT LSE OF KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge is not a couch whereon to rest searching and restless spirit; or a terrace for wandering and variable mind to walk up an down with a fair prospect; or a tower of stat for a proud mind to raise itself upon; or a sort o commnding ground for strife and contenti in;
p for profit and sale; but a rich storeheuse
je glory of the Creator, and the relief of
estate.-Lord Bacon.
For "The Friend."

## a famli of fatil.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMOEL WATSON, HIS VIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN.
(Continued from page 77.)
twithstanding Samuel Watson found his ed ones taken away from him, he was enato bless his heavenly Father, even for these e dispensations, and seemed thereby animated If further dedication. In the First month, , he went into the market-place of Lancaster, reached the everlasting gospel of life and tion to the people, some of whom appear to mocked him. Not feeling clear of them, he e 28th of the same month, wrote "a testito be read by the inhabitants of Sancaster, uch who come to the market, in the fear of ord, with godly reverence." This testimony aced in the market-place. A portion we here

The Lord God of the whole earth hath long d to be gracious to you, and his long suffernd long forbearance should lead you to rence. Many of you remain ignorant and lious against the offers and manilestations of eace and good will which he extends both to souls and bodies. He would not that any Id die in their iniquity, but [would that] all t be gathered into his new covenant of light, peace and salvation. Oh ! consider how he spared many whom he might have cut off in te of $\sin$ and transgression, and so have cast into hell, which is prepared for the wicked all that forget God. I was lately moved, g up the cross, and despising the shame, to ar in the market, and declare the message put into my mouth to you. In obedience to ill, in performing what he led me to, I have e, yea true peace in my inner man. The word e Lord shall not return in vain, but shall the thing for which it is sent,-and the bread $h$ is cast upon the waters, after many days be found. Though the enemy of the soul many consulting lor a time under his cloud, he seed of the kingdom will arise in the day od's power, over all mountains of oppesition. it will spring and come up in its beauty in alley of humility-the prepared humble heart ale and female. David in his day was senof this when he said, 'Light is sown for righteous, and gladness for the upright in

So all people, let your eye be to the Lord, has sown good seed in you, that your hearts be prepared by him to be the good grouad, h brings forth good fruit,-holiness and eousness. The seed of the kingdom, if it be choked and eumbered with earth and evil gs, always brings forth good fruit,-in some e, in some less. It is not a profession, but I fruits the Lord looks for. So in your eating drinking, buying and selling, marrying and g in marriage, see that you do all in the fear od, and in a holy sense of the grace that hath ared to you in the inward parts. 'This will $t$ in you a holy awe and reverence to your tor, and keep you seasoned in words and ac3 , out of all idle communications, lying and aring,-all defrauding and cheating one an-

These evils spring from the seed of the ent, which by him was sown in the night. $y$ are the tares which must be bundled and th in the fire of God's wrath. 'Therefore take
the counsel of the Lord, 'Cease to do evil, learn to do well.' Yield obedience to 'Truth,-so will it be well with you.
"Swear not, neither by heaven nor by the earth, nor by thy head, \&c.; but in all your communication, let your yea, be yea, and your nay, nay;-for whatsoever is more than these, cometh of evil. Obedience to the commands of God would bring people into a sweet heavenly composure of spirit, and produce good order in the families, in markets, and in all outward af. fairs. The magistrates, who fear the Lord, would be clear of much trouble, and would be glad to see good order. Those who mock and scoff at the things of God, and count it madness to preach the gospel in public places, though the preacher be never so truly sent of the Lord, will find the Lord bring distress on their light, vain and frothy spirits.
"Let all consider the path they walk in, for strait is the way that leads to life eternal,-few there be that walk therein; but broad is the way that leads to destruction, and many there are that go therein. Let the ungodly amend their ways, and repent, for the Lord will not be mocked, for such as every man sows, such must they reap; they that live to the flesh bring forth the fruits ol the flesh, and reap corruption, and die; they that live to the spirit bring forth the fruits of the spirit, and reap life. So they that dwell in the spirit, and walk in it, bring honour and glory to God, who alone is worthy of all honour, and glory, and heavenly renown for evermore. Amen."

In " an invitation to the inhabitants of Lancas. ter," written about the same time he gives this further account of his concern in the marketplace. "Jonah in ancient time, who received a command to go and preach repentance to Nineveh, reasoned within himself, and consulted with flesh and blood, and was not willing to go, till the Lord pursued him with his judgment, and made him willing to give up to his work. Then a good effect was wrought, for through unfeigned repentance they [the inhabitants of Nineveh] came to be spared. So it was in measure with me. I was very unwilling and backward to appear in that public place, where so much hurry, and vain, raw conversation appeared. Yet it is the work of true wisdom to utter her voice in the chief plaees of concourse, that the universal manifestation of God's love might be known to every creature, high and low, rich and poor,-that all might be without exeuse, and the Lord's servants be clear of the blood of all." He further says, his concern was to give all a summons and an invitation to turn from darkness to light, accord. ing to the ancient apostolic testimony, to the light of Christ Jesus in them, and from the power ol Satan to the power of God and word of God in the inward parts, that through obedience to it, each may obtain forgiveness and remission of sins, and be gathered to an inheritance with the saints in glory, when time here shall be no more. The invitation goes into many particulars, showing the neeessity of leaving all the works of the flesh, and becoming, through purity of heart and obedience to the Lord's Holy Spirit, prepared to receive the sentence of peace nt last. 'Come ye blessed, ellter into the joy of your Lord.' He tells them, "There is as great need now to preach the cross of Christ in his spiritual appearance, upon your cresses of stone and public places of resort as ever there was." He tells them their ministers feed them with the letter, literal and brain knowledge, dead sacrifices, prayers, vain oblations, and lifeless sermens, which they take tythes and money for. He then says, "If such as I speak of, whe are your high, proud and lofty teachers,
were translated into humility, to be true-hearted men, and were learned at Christ's school, to be humble-bearted and self-denying as the ministers of God in ancient time were and now are, they would labour with their hands, and work for small wages, to get thema living, rather than be accessary to the danger and death of so many poor souls."

In the year 1696 Samuel Watson was brought under exercise, respecting the mountebanks who were acting in the streets of the town of Settle. His soul had been for several weeks concerned about the matter, but on the 16 th day of the Twelfth month, he felt a command to reprove them for their acting, their pretended enchantment, and quackerics of various kinds. He says, 'Though I would gladly have fled from this exercise, the spirit ol the Lord wrought upon me, that I had no peace, till I gave up in obedience to him, and now I am at peace with the Lord in this matter. When the servants of the Lord have done his will, they have still need of patience to endure to the end,-to [enable them to] bear the contradiction and hatred they meet with from the world, which lies in wickedness." He the next day drew up a paper entitled "The power of God exalted over the power of Satan ; being a testimony to the mountebanks and inhabitan's of Sette."
Samuel Watson's daughter Mercy had received a gift in the ministry, and with another faithful maiden Jennet Stow travelled during the year 1697, in the western and southern parts of Eng. land and Wales. In 1699 Samuel found himself constrained in the love of the gospel in his old age, to pay a second visit to Scotland; and his dnughters Wercy and Jennet Stow, both of whom appear to have been his spiritual children, bore him company. His friends say of this visit, that " he had good service, both among Friends and in public places, and his return was to the refreshment and satisfiaction of Friends." Before leaving Scotland, he wrote the following letter:-

## "Hamilton, 29th of Fifth Moath, 1699.

My dear Friends in Scotland, -
"The Lord of the whole earth hath drawn me out of my own country to visit you in the ancient Truth, having been formerly in this nation about forty years ago, - a time of hazarding my life for the elect's sake, when little appearance of that heavenly life was brought forth, which now is made manifest, and shines over the elondy day. Many are now brought into the fold, where the true Bishop and Shepherd of their souls is teach. ing then ; and they know a feeding in the green pastures of Divine love, and a sitting down where none shall make them afraid-living praises to our God, who hath wrought this great and marvellous work for a remnant! And this I do witness in my travel, in the scveral parts of this nation; wherein I have been comlorted in the sweet appearance of Divine life, and the overflowings of heavenly love have run lorth as a glorious stream, to the watering Gud's beritage; and the plants of renown spring up together, and are more and more strengthencd to bring forth iruit to the honour and renown of Ilim, who not only plants but gives an increase.
"O you tender-hearied ones, and honourable! who spring from the royal seed, where is no mi iture of wickedness, -you are as marrow to my bones, and so near to my life, that I am made to rejoice in the leeling of this great work of satvation which God hath wrought anong you. O kee, in the tents of loliness, and to the rock of your salvation! and then, it is the word of the Lord to you, no tempest or storm, which may eome for the trial of your faith, shall rem ve you; but ye shall be built upon Mount Zion, which caanot be removed. Let the weak be assisted and streagth.
ened by your gentle and tender care over them ; rejoice on her account, who was counted worthy dral, nearly as broad, and half as high. T
let them never be discouraged by your negleet, or by the want of godly care to help them, even the very hindermost of the fluck; for over these, the enemy seeks to get advantage, and Amaleklike to destroy them. But the camp of the Lord is full of love and of power, and the shout of a king is among them; and the captain of our salvation is with us, and He teacheth us to make war in righteousness, and IIe it is that will over. come all our enemies; everlasting praises be to Him, and that for ever more."
(To be continued.)
Fur "'The Friend.' ${ }^{3}$
There is much force in the remarks in the last number of "The Friend," under the liead of "Practical faith in Divine revelation," in relation to the necessity of being practical believers in the goidance of the Iloly Spirit in trausacting the affairs of the church. Upon this subject that experienced servant of Christ, John Griffith, makes the following remarks:-
"We must live in that power at other times, if we expect its gracious assistance in the weighty allairs of the chureh when met for the management thereof; for that which is born of the flesh is but flesh, and canaot enter into the kingdom of God, wor so much as see it. All is certainly of the fl-sh that hath its principal delight and satislaction in sublunary things. So that, although sone may maintain the character of God's people as to the outward appearance, yet if the love of earthly things has the chief room in their hearts, the love of the Father is not in them; and therefore such are not qualified to do God's work. Church-government, according to the discipline he in his wisdom has established, requires our understandings to be diviaely enlightened to move rightly therein. The natural reason and understanding, whereby we manage our outward affairs, alhough capable of this, is altogether unfit for the other; for "the world by wisdom knows not God;" and where persons speak and act in this, in meetings for diseipline, they are not likely to understand his work; but in their pretended endeaveurs to promote, they mar it, and frequently darken counsel by a multitude of words without right knowledge. Instead of raising life in a meeting, they bring death and darkness over it, to the great pain of the opright-liearted, who are not always ready, like those above hinted at, bot experimentally knowing their sufficiency for every good word and work to be of God, they dare not move until it please him, by moving upon their hearts, to open their understandings and to be a spirit of judgment unto them. In this only there is a bindmg and bosing, remitting and retuining, with divine approbation; which is livingly known and sealed upon the understandings of the faith fill, by the lluly spirit of promise."

## On the Death of a Friend.

Fourth month, 1759.-Alas! how is a large degree of trulh, inward excellence, and whatever constitutes true loveliness, remuved! how is the beauty fallen! Afleeting iustance to us her friends; but to that umortal spirit in her which has long, in prospect of a future glorious admission into the celestial regions of hight, been willing to descend into the deeps, and there behold the marvellous works of 1 lm whom she served, it is a happy lot. 'Though she suffered much, thoogh sorrow came in the night, in the close of a world wherein she had many troubles, yet joy has, I doubt not, sprung in the morning, in the opening of an cndless day. Llow justly may we
of so early an entrance to where the aged whose work is done, can but hope to be: a circumstance whach the impatient mind, 1 believe, offen wishes for. A lamentation for those who knew her worth, and who hoped for a future uniting with ber in the covenant of life, and of that wisdom which is from above, may, with unleigned propriety, be adopted.

For my own part, all that was within me, (when I found what thy intelligence was) seemed struck with amazement, and was lost for a tume in reflection on her great and awful change; but when I recollected myself, that she was for ever removed; and that, through the intricacies ol lile, I was left to move without her friendly assistance, and fellow-leeling mind, a deep sense of mourning ensued: for from so short, and even from a long iatercourse, I think I never reaped so much solid benefit with any. And alas! short-sighted as 1 was, I imagined it an carnest of some future fellowship in this life; and that, through the various trials that attended it, a providential help might be dispensed as through each other. But now, I find it was the fulness allotted us, and that, like Jonah's gourd, it sprung to me in a night, and has withered before the brightuess of the day; withered in a time wherein my weakness leads me too much to lean on such helps. But this shock relaxes the desire, and points to the strong tower, the refuge of the righteous, where alone is true safety; and oh! may we flee thither for the habitation is quiet and surc.

I very much sympathise with you in the present trial, the loss of so near and valuable a friend. Your attachment 1 bchieve was strong, and the separation hard; but how much more profitable, il, instead of an unvailing sorrow, we consider the church's loss; that one who filled a useful sphere is removed, and consequently, that that share is left to devolve upoa the shoulders of some; 1 say, if we consider and look sulficiently at this, being willing to step, it required, into her path, (which I know was secretly exercised, not only for herself, but for the prosperity of the great and noble eause,) and thereby redeem the loss, how acceptable must the tribute be, in the sight of Him who sees not as man sees; and if it springs from a heart devoted to the work rather than the reward, bow truly profitabie to ourselves! The end ol' the righteous is desirable in whatever stage of life it arrives; but fur my own part, if I could hope mine would be such, l own I cannot help feeling a wish, that its approach might be in the early or middle part : in what the desire originates, I cannot pretead to say, but it is, perhaps in some unjustifiable part of sell-lure.
S. Grubb.

Size of Noalis Ark,—Skeptics have objected to the size of the ark, and have asserted that it is quite absurd to suppose that ever there could be a tessel constructed large enough to hold all the creatures that must have been placed in it, together with sutficient food-(it may be for six or iwelve months)-corn for the four-footed animals, seed for the birds, and so on. Now we will take the dinuensions of the ark from the record of Huses, and calculate them on the lowest possible scale. There are two defiaitions given of a cubit : one that is 18 inches, or a foot and a half-the other that it is 1 foot 8 inches. We will take it at the lowest. Moses states that the ark was 300 cubits long; this would make it 450 feet long, or about the fength of St. Paul's cathedral, (London.) The breadth of it ha sta es to be 50 cubits; we have then 75 leet iu breadth. He states it to be 30 eabits high ; so that it was 45 feet in height. In other words, it was as long as St. Paul's cathe-
tonaage of the ark, according to modern carpe ters' calculations, must have been 92,000 to The largest English ship of war, the St. Vince for instance, which is of a size altogether uai aginable to those who have never seen it, is 35 tons burthen; so that the ark inust have be equal to seventeen first-rate ships ol war, and manned as such ships usually are, it would ha contained much beyond 1800 men, and provisio for 15 months. Buffon has stated that all the fic footed animals may be reduced to 250 pairs, a the birds to a still smaller number. On culcu tion, therefore, we find that the ark would ha held more than five times the necessary numl of creatures, and more than five times the quired quantity of food to maintain them for twe months.

## An Honest Boy.-That " honesty is the b

 policy," was illustrated some years since und the following circumstances, detailed by the B chester Democrat. A lad was proceeding to uncle's to petition him for aid for his sick sis and her children, when he found a wallet conta ing fifty dollars. The aid was refused, and distressed family was pinched with want. T boy revealed his fortune to his mother, but e pressed a doubt about using any portion of $t$ money. His mother confirmed his good reso tion-the pocket-book was advertised, and 1 uwner found. Being a man of wealdh, upon lcas ing the history of the lamily, he presented t filty dollars to the sick mother, and took the bx into his service, and he is now one of the me successful merchants in Ohio. Honesty alwa brings its reward-to the mind if not to it pocket.-Post.
## TIIE PEDLER.

## by old humphrey.

Young people are always ready enough to t gia things, but not equally ready to go on wi them when difficulties appear in the way. conquer difficulties should be an object every one; for perseverance is one of the prin pal elements of success.

Have you ever had occasion to look for a p either on the floor, on the carpet, or on ground? If so, I have no doubt at all you fou one: whereas if you had not looked for it, nit likely you might have walked over it twen times without seeing it at all. It is just the ca with lessons of instruction. They he in our wi loke pins; we pass by them, we walk over the every day of our lives, without so much as noti my them,-and the reason is, that we do not lo for them. "Better late than never," says the c proverb; let us try, then, if' we cannot in futu profit a little more by the things wheh take pla around us. Sume propie learn nothing from t great events of the world, while others impro the veriest trilles. I have heard of a man w had an oak-tree lying by his cottage door I years, without putting it to any use; and I ha heard of another, who when in prison, formed little ship, with the parings of his nails.
I was sitting yesterday at the window, readin when I saw a pedler with a pack upon his bal rap at the front house of the opposite row. Ner did I see a man so determined to sell his goods the pedler appeared to be, and yet his persevt ance secmed to be in vain. 'Though lie wish to sell, nobody wanted to buy; and though talked much of the grood quality of his eloth, one appeared to beheve what he said. He ga a single rap at every door, but no sooner w
face of the pedler seen, than the door seemed hut almost of its own accord; se quick was $y$ one to get rid of the pedler. A commen i would have been quite heart-broken at such success and repeated disappointment; but the ler, not a bit cast down, went on from heuse to se as blithely, and with as much goed humeur, f he had met with a customer at every place iad called. If rapping at the door did not do, ang the bell; if they shut the door, he talked hem at the window; and when they went y from the windew, he bent down his head shouted to them through the key-hole. Not ard, however, of his cloth could he sell, and xpected every minute that he would give up attempt and walk away; but he went on stling and joking, until he had called at every se in the row but one, and at that one, he ned to bave made up his mind, that wheever e to the door should buy his cloth, whether weuld or no.
Ie put down his pack on the step, and gave rm rap at the door. The up-stairs window ; opened, by some one who wished to see whe ; there; but there was a little prejection over doer, and the pedler stood close under it with pack, that he might not be seen until the door opened. Fer a long time he kept rapping, at last a woman of short stature and cross feas, came down. No sooner did she see the ler, than she pushed the door; but the pedler poked his staff in the doorway, so that she Id not shut it. She scolded and stormed, but as of no use, for the pedler would not go
"Do my pretty maid," said he, "look my stuff; it will not hurt you. Never was re better cloth sold, and you shall have it a gain." She told him she did not want his npery stuff, and that he ought to be ashamed net going away, when he had got his answer. hy now," said the pedler, "you are standing our own light sadly, for you will never again e such an oppertunity. The cloth has cest nothing, so that 1 can afford to sell it cheap. ne, you shall have it at threepence a yard aper than what it is worth, though I have red that money for it three times ever within this half hour. They wanted it at that price at grocer's shop, but I would net sell it. Come, shall have it ; never was there better cloth in world; but I can see very well that you know t is what as well as I do."
is wondrous what may be done by persever, and ofien by flattery. The pedler opened pack, rubbed his cleth over his finger nail, talked about how well it would wash and r , until at last he persuaded the woman to half a dezen yards. Away went the pedler, ng out that he should look in again some day; whistling a lively tune, he once more began ip at the doors that he came to.
ell, thought I, and what can I learn from the er? Why, I can learn this lesson-that perrance however unsuccessful at first, is pretty to be crowned with success; and that if a er can use such patience, and pains, and perrance to sell a few yards of linen cloth, I it to use much more patience, and pains, and everance, in seeking to obtain eternal life.
hall I see a man going from door to door ng every disappeintment, putting up with ill er and bad language, and persevering through or so trifling an object as that of selling a or two of cloth, white I, with a heaven beme, which I must lose or obtain, am indifferInd idle, and careless? Shall I see a man, so puor a prize before him, actually deso poor a prize before him, actually de-
all the energies of his body and mind, and
deceive and tell untruths, to attain it, and 1 not bestir myself to gain possession of what is worth the whole world? Oh no! let me try if I cannot outdo the pedler. Let me be ten times more patient, and persevering, as my object is ten thousand times more important. The pedler carried his pack patiently, yea, cheerfully. Let my burdens be borne, then, with patience and cheer(iulness toe; and if they become toe heavy for me to bear, let me cast them upon the Saviour of $\sin$ ners, whe has promised to sustain them. The pedler went from doer te doer; ner did he lose a single oppertunity of trying to sell his cloth. Let me be as diligent to ebtain eternal life, improving every opportunity, and seeking with earnestness the means of grace and the hepe of glery. The pedler was importunate and would take no denial; he persevered against every refusal; he was determined that he would sell his cloth. Let me be as importunate as he was; let me be determined, in seeking the throne of grace, not to be beat-
en back by my fears and disappointments, but to say with Jacob, when he wrestled with the angel, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me!" The pedler gained his object; be sold his cloth. Let me then gain mine, not by deceit and untruth, but by persevering in every good way, and werd and work; depending on the grace of God for all things, and seeking his favour, which is better then life. Blessed be God, that the way of obtaining eternal life is so plainly made known in the Bible; 1 must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ ; he must be the "way, and the truth, and the life" of my soul.

Now, if from the example of the pedler's diligence in business, in seeking things temporal, I should become mere "fervent in spirit," in seeking things spiritual and eternal, I shall have reason to remember having taken notice of him; and if my readers should agree to do the same thing, we shall all gratefully acknowledge that some good instruction may be gathered from the example ef a poor pedter.

The most important reform that has been projected for many years in the Ottoman Empire, is at length about to be accomplished. A firman will shertly be issued, authorizing the admission of Christian evidence in ceurts of law. Hitherto no Christian's werd has been admissible as evidence against a Mussulman, and hence an immunity from punishment and a license to crime to any Mussulman who took care to have none but Christian witnesses to his offence.

Every uncommon evil is the trumpet of God, blown in that place where it comes, that the people may take warning."

## 

## ELEVENTH MONTH 26, 1853.

## ohio tearly meeting.

From some unexplained cause we did not receive a copy of the minutes of Ohio Yearly Meeting until within a few days past. We now lay before our readers the principal matters of interest in them.
The meeting assembled on the 5 th of the Ninth month, the Representatives being all present. On the 6 th, the Representatives reported they had been unable to agree on Friends to serve the meeting as Clerk and Assistant, and the Friends under appointment were centinued for another

No business was transacted on Fourth and Fifth-day.

Sixih-day, the 9th.-"In consequence of a diversity of sentiment prevailing in the previous sittings of the meeting relative to the right of an individual to attend the sittings of this meeting, the transaction of the business of the meeting has been protracted, without arriving at a united judgment in the case, and without sanctioning any claims that may have been put up, the meeting comes to the conclusion to procced with its business under the circumstances."

Cerlificates were produced for Friends present frem Indiana, and Philadelphia Yearly Meetings. D. Barker, from North Carolina, whose certificate was read last year, was also in attendance.
The printed General Epistle and the manuscript epistle from the Yearly Meeting in London, and an epistle from the Yearly Meetings of Ireland, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Indiana, respectively, and one from North Carolina Yearly Meeting, held in 1851, were read, and a committee appointed te prepare replies thereto.

A committee was appointed to examine and settle the Treasurer's account, and to propose a Friend to serve as Trcasurer for the meeting.

The committee to whom is intrusted the management and general concerns" of the BoardingScheel, made a report, from which it appears that there was an average of 85 pupils in the session commencing the 4 th of Tentlo menth, 1852, and an average of 36 pupils during the session commencing the 4 th of Fourth month, 1853, and that there was "a balance in favour of the institution for the year ending Eighth month 19th, 1553, of \$435.11. There has however, been extra expenses incurred for improvements, new desks, warming apparatus, \&ce., costing $\$ 510.14$, and leaving a deficiency in the general account of $\$ 75.03$. The Treasurer holds in his hands available funds amounting to $\$ 1001.02$.
"The committee believe that an advantago would arise frem the purchase of a suitable supply of chemical and philosophical apparatus. And, as it weuld be desrrable net to reduce the original fund for this purpose, we are united in proposing that the Yearly Meeting recommend the sum of $\$ 250$ to be raised by veluntary contributions from our members, in order to defray the expense of such purchase.
"Meetings for wership have been regularly held in the institution to a good degree of satisfaction.
"The services of the Superintendent and those having the immediate charge of the Scheol, have given general satisfaction. And a desire continues to prevail, that Friends will not only feel a lively interest in supplying it with pupils, but will become increasingly concerned to co-operate with the advice heretofore given in relation to having their children clad in plainness and simplicity of attire, consistent with our religious professien, thereby avoiding the necessity on the part of the superintendents of making any change in the apparel or otherwise of those intrusted to their care."

The Report was "satisfactory, and the com. mittce continued and encouraged to persevere in its labours in promoting the uselulness of the institution." A committee was also appointed to obtain by subscription the amount preposed for the purchase of chemical apparatus, to report to a future session.

T'he committee on Indian Concerns, made tho following repert:
"It appears from a communication received from the conmittee on Indian concerns of Indiana Yearly Meeting, that our establishment among
the Shawnee Indians has been carried on during the past ycar, under the care of Cornclius Douglass, as superintendent.
"The number of scholars which attended school was about thirty until in the Fourth month, since which time, on account of measles and other sickness, (of which two or three have died) together with the unsettlement of the Indians, the school has been very small.
"The progress of the children in learning, and in their conduct in meeting, and in obedience, has been encouraging.
"It also appears that there has been considerably more wheat harvested than will be required for the use of the family, and plenty of hay and oats put up in good order, and there is upwards of eighty acres in corn, and about two acres in potatoes and garden vegetables.
"Reports have been received from the superintendent, with answers to the Queries, every three months, which are in a good degree satisfactory.
"He also informs that 165 garments have been made by the children, 42 pairs of socks and mittens have been knit for the children, and some linen made for sheets, \&c.
"The accounts of the Treasurer appear as follows :-
Balance in the Treasury, Eighth mo. 13th, 1852,

*     *         * Receipts from different sources,

1,363 86
$1,896 \quad 15$

## Expenditures.

Paid out to sundry persons for the use of the committee, as per receipts, \$1,734 30

Balance in Treasury, Eighth month 121h, 1853 ,
There is yet due from Indiana Yearly Meeting on last year's assessment,
And from Ohio Yearly Meeting on last year's assessment,
$\$ 1,52571$
21600
30000
Making in all,
The present indebtedness of the committee is about
$\$ 2,04171$
$1,200 \quad 00$

## Which leaves a balance of

$\$ 84171$
"Two hundred and fifty dollars of this sum was raised for the building of a barn, and four hundred and fifty dollars of the above was expended for that purpose, and it will take from one to two hundred dollars more than has been raised to complete it.
"The committee believe it right to recommend the raising the usual sum of three lundred dollars the present year for the use of the establishment."
"The report was united with, and the sum proposed to be raised was recommended to the attention of the Quarterly Meetings, who are directed to make report of their care next year."
"The Quarterly Meetings made report on Primary Schools, the summary whereof is as fol-lows:-
"Children of suitable age to go to school, 2112.
"Children attending Friends' schools, 800.
"Attending District schools, 721.
"The remaining 591 are reported as mostly receiving education, some in family sehools, some oceasionally going to Friends' schools, and to Distriet schools; and there does not appear to be any likely to be neglceted in obtaining school learning. Yet we desire that Friends may be vigilant in our subordmate branches in promoting the liberal education of all the children of Prieads. Our subordinate meetings are again enjoined to
extend the needful care in promoting education, in a manner consistent with the repeated advices of this meeting in years past, and forward information of the state thereof next year.
"The Qunrterly Meetings report, that their quotas of money directed to be raised for the benefit of Indian civilization, have been raised."
"A committee was appointed to have 300 copies of the minutes of this meeting printed for the use of our subordinate meetings. And also to cause 1500 copies of the General Epistle to be reprinted, divide them among the Quarters in the usual apportionment, and defray the expense by a draft on the Treasurer."
"The meeting then adjourned to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.
"Seventh-day morning, and 10th of Ninth month.-Near the time adjourned to, Friends again assembled.
"The committee appointed last year to visit the Quarterly Meeting of Stillwater, and its branehes, on the request for the establishment of a Quarterly Meeting at Pennsville, made the following report, viz.: 'The committee appointed to visit the Quarterly Meeting of Stillwater, and the Monthly Meetings composing it, on the request of a Quarterly Meeting at Pennsville, report that most of our number attended to the service, and are united in believing it will be best to grant the request."
"Way not opening in the clearness to grant said request at this time, it is referred to the further consideration of the meeting next year.
"The state of Society, passing under review, by the reading of the Queries and Answers thereto from the Quarters, suitable counsel and admonition were imparted tending to stir up Friends to greater faithfulness to the divine gift in themselves, whereby an increase of qualification would be realized to labour successfully to build up the broken walls, and repair the waste places within our borders."
"The committee on the Treasurer's account made a report which was united with. The Friend named therein is appointed Treasurer."
"The meeting then adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.
"Afternoon.-At the hour adjourned to, the meeting again assembled.
"The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings since last year were read, and their proceedings approved.
"The filling of vacancies that have occurred in that body is referred to next Yearly Meeting.
'The committee appointed yesterday to receive subscriptions for chemical and philosophical apparatus for the Boarding-school, reported that they had received $\$ 145.10$. The committee is desired to pay it over to the superintendent, and the Friends under the appointment are continued to reeeive further contributions in our subordinate meetings, and forward what may be obtained to Nathan P. Hall, as early as practicable, and report next year of their care.
"Essays of epistles as directed to be prepared yesterday, were produced by the committee appointed to the service which were approved, directed to be signed by the Clerk, and placed in the care of the correspondents for forwarding.
"The meeting having now brought its business to a close, and for the evidences vouchsafed that the ancient Arm of goodness and mercy has been extended around us while being logether, feelings of thankfulness for these tokens of his continued regard were spread over us. And commending each other to the Lord and his preserving care, under the solemnizing feeling thereof, the meet-
ing concludes, to meet again at the appointe time and place next year, if consistent with Hi will.

## Benjamin Hoyle, Clerk."

## 1TEMS OF NEWS.

By the steamship Arabia, information is received fror Liverpoot, to the 5th inst.
GREAT BRITAIN.-Wheat and cotton both declined Money market somewhat easier. Disastrous floods i Ireland.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.-Rumours of bostilities sti active. No official reports. War actively raging i Circassia. The Russians deferted.

NEW BRUNSWICK.-Winter has commenced wit severity. Good sleighing, plenty of ice, and the then mometer but eight degrees above zero on the 9 th ins

UNITED STATES.-Extent of territory, two millio nine hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred an fifty-three square miles.

Pennsylvania.-The total amonnt of California gol which has been received at the Mint in Philadelphia, two bundred and four miltions of dollars. The water of the Susquehanna bave risen, so that the lumherme are actively at work. Flour has fallen from 25 to 5 cents a barrel during the week. Burials in Philadel phia last week, $159,-10$ of them from the country Money market easier.

New York.-The Erie Railroad with its equipment cost twenty-five millions. Two destructive fires in th city of New York, on the 17 th inst.,-damage estimate at $\$ 425,000$. Deaths in New York last week, 341.

Mississippi.-At Lake Providence, out of a populatio of two hundred and twenty, all died of the late epidemi but ninety.

## RECEIPTS.

Omitted Ninth month 17th.-Received of H. C. Pos
Macedon, N. Y., \$2, vol. 27.
Received from Dl. L. Heaton, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from 1 Knowles, agent, for David Peckham, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; fro P. Askew, for J. Thomasson, O., \$2, to 27, vol. 28; fro James G. Henderson, Pa., \$6, vols. 24,25 and 26 ; fro Z. Webster, $\$ 8$, to 52 , vol. 26 ; from Isaac Craft, $\$ 2$, vt 26 ; from Dr. T. H. Worthington, per B. J. Crew, \$6, vol 24,25 and 26 ; from John F. Hull, Rgent, N. Y., $\$ 10$, f himself, S. C. Hull, Richard Marriott, P. B. Upton, each, vol. 27 , and for George Robinson, Hudson, $\$ 2$, vi 26 ; from Wm. Foulke, agent, O., for David Smith, $\$$ vol. 27 ; from St. B. Smith, agent, O., $\$ 2$, vol. 27, at for David Hall, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 , for J. M. Smith, $\$ 1$, to 2 vol. 27 ; from Joel Evans, agent, Pa., for John Lew $\$ 2$, vol. 26 , for Nathan Yarnall, Lima, Pa., $\$ 2$, vol. :

## WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to superintend the Boarding-Sche at West-town, will meet there, on Fourth-day, the ? of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Committee Instruction, meet on the preceding evening, at balf-pi seven o'clock.

The Visiting Committee assemble at the School Seventh-day, the 3rd of the month.

Thomas Kimber, Clerk
Philada., Eleventh mo. 26th, 1853.

## PIETY PROMOTED.

The publishers of the above work have receive number of suhscription papers; but as there are 8 many which have not come in, and it is desirable them to be able to determine soon on the propriets going on with the printing, they would respectfully of Friends in whose hands the papers may be, to cc plete the subscriptions in their respective neighth hoods, and forward them as early as may be. It is signed, if the subscription is such as to warrant it have the work ready for delivery in the Fourth mo next.

Philada., Eleventh mo. 21st, 1853.
Married, at Friends' meeting, Baltimore, on the 1 or inst., George A. Warder, to Mary E., daughter Joseph King, Jr., all of that city.

Dien, on the 2nd of the Eighth month, 1853, in 80th year of her age, Jane Heacock, a member of Gri wood Particular and Muncy Monthly Meeting, Pa.
, on the 4 th of Eleventh month, I853, Jos Trottre, in the 71st year of his rge; a member of Northern District Monthly Meeting.

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two doltars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RtCHARDSON,
at no. 50 nortil fourtil staeet, up stairs, PIILADELPHIA.
stage to any part of Pennsylrania, for three months, id in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in ace, six and a-half cents.

## yro-tieolagy, or batayy and religlon. (Continued from page 82 .)

In John xii. 24, Christ says, ‘Except a corn vheat die, it abideth alone: but if it die, it geth forth much fruit.' We see an apt illus. on here. The great bulk of the grain of wheat mposed of nutritious matter, separate from little plant or embryo. This matter must all hanged and dissolved, in order that the plant - spring. Unless it dies, and undergoes soluthere can be no nourishment conveyed. in, the sprouting of the grain is taken by St. as an emblem of the resurrection. Thal ch is sown is not quickened except it die ; and of the corruption and dissolution which it unooes there springs up, by a wondrous metaphosis, wheat, or some other grain. 'So is the resurrection of the dead; it is sown in uption, it is raised in incorruption : it is sown ishonour, it is raised in glory : it is sown in kness, it is raised in power: it is sown a na1 body, it is raised a spiritual body.'-( 1 Cor. 42-44.)
rist out of ruin brings forth strength and beanty; a, life and immortality from death.'
Hatl. vi. 28, our Saviour says, 'Consider the how they grow.' We fear this is not often We are content to look at the plant when wn, but we do not examine how they grow, a the embryo up to the perfect state of flowerand fruiting. We shall understand the illusion better, and see more of the providential of God, if we attend to the development of after cell by slow degrees, the formation of rels, the arrangement of coloured cells, the orption of fluids, and the various processes of tition and reproduction.
In Ps. xcvii. 11, it is said, ' Light is sown for righteous, and gladness for the upright in

Here light and gladness are regarded as ts sown in the earth for the righteous. Let race out the illustration by reference to the romena connected with the sowing of sced. n the case of the sced, light and gladness are ed in the earth. They are much obscured he earthy covering: light is mixed with dark, as it were, and gladness wilh sorrow. The ever sees through a glass darkly, and has y tears and woes. But light and gladness there, and will spring up. The more slightly are covered by the earth and the things of earth, the more readily will they develop nselves. If they are deep in the earth, their ress is hindered; they require the atmoopherc
of heaven to bring them out. "Who is he that "The root, in its growth, keeps pace with the walketh in darkness, and hath no light; let him development of the stem and its branches. As trust in the name of the Lord, and stay himself the stem shoots upwards and developes its leaves, upon his God.' (Isa. I. 10.) 'This is but the from which water is constantly transpired, the sowing time; at eventime there shall be light. roots continue to spread, and to ren w the delicate Then shall light and gladness, freed from earth cells and fibrils which absorb the fluid required and all its encumbrances, spring up in bright ef. to compensate for that lost by evaporation, or fulgence and fulness of joy, and the seed sown in consumed in growth. There is a constant relaearth shall expand in all the blossoms and fruits tion between the horizontal extensinn of the of heaven.
"The sowing of the seed in the mud of rivers In this way the rain which falls on a tree drops may perhaps be alluded to in the following words: from the branches on that part of the soil which Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt is situated immediately above the absorbing fibrils find it after many days."-(Eccles. xi. 1.) The of the roots. It is not by watering a tree close seeds of the Egyptian Lotus, a kind of water-lily, to the tronk that it will be kept in vigour, but by are used in the manufacture of bread, owing to applying the water on the soil at the part corresthe quantity of slarch and glaten which they con- ponding to the ends of the hranches. "We have tain. These seeds are sown by being enveloped here,' says Roget, 'a striking instance of that in clay, and thrown into the water, so that they beautiful correspondence which has been estabsink in the mud. There they germinate; and, lished between processes belonging to different after many days, the plants appear above the departments of nature, nnd which are made to water, bearing flowers and frut, the seeds of concur in the production of such remote effects as which are again employed as bread. These wa- could never have bees accomplished without these ter-lilies used to abound in the Nile, and they are preconcerted and harmonious adjustments.' If not uncommon in eastern countries. Mr. Law. the roots are not allowed to extend freely, they son, in speaking of this plant, says: 'It is a exhaust the soil around them, and are prevented famous plant in ancient history, and known under from receiving a sulficient supply of food. The the name of Lotus. It is stili held sacred in the plants in such a case, deprived of their proper East; and it is related that one of the benighted ineans of support, become stunted and deformed natives of Nepaul, upon entering Sir William Jones's study, made prostrations before the flowers of this plant, which happened to lie there for examination.' The plant is considered by Royle as the lily of the Oid Testament, so frequently referred to in the Song of Solomon; while the lilies of the field, noticed in the New 'Testament, are probably the searlet martagon lily, or Lilium Chalcedonicum."
"The root is the first part of the young plant which protrudes from the seed. It descends into the ground in order to fix the plant and to derive nourishment. On account of its downward tendency, the name of Descending Axis is sometimes applied to it. The cells situated near the extremities of the minute fibrils of the root, are those which are chiefly concerned in taking up nourishment from the soil. As plan's are fixed to a spol, their food must be always within reach; and it is requisite that the roots should have the power of spreading, so as to secure renewed suppties of nutriment. A beautiful provision is made for this by the elongation of the roots taking place at their extremities, so that their advancing points are enabled easily to accommodate themselves to the nature of the soil in which the plant grows. If roots had increased by additions throughout their whole extent in the same way as stems, they would, in many instances, when meeting with an impenetrable soil, have been twisted in such a way as to unfit them for the free transmission of fluid. But by the mode of lengthening at the point, they insinuate themselves easily into the yielding part of the soil, and when obstacles are presented to their progress they wind round about them, until they reach a less-resisting medium. They are thus also enabled to move from one part of the soil to another, according as the nourishment is exhausted.
heir apparance.
" If we wish trees to be firmly rooted, we must allow the branelies to spread freely. When they are so planted thit the branches and leaves of contiguons trees do not interiere with each other, and thus all parts are exposed to air and light equally, the roots spread vigorously and extensively, so as to fix the plants firmly in the soil, and to draw up copious supplies of nourishment. But in crowded plantations, where the branches are not allowed freedom of growth and exposure, and the leal-buds are consequently either arrested or feebly devmloped, the rools also are of necessily injured. They do not spread, and the trees are liable to be blown over by the wind; they exhaust the soll in their vicinity, cireunscribed by the roots of the Irees aronnd; their functions becomo languid, and thus they react on the slem and branches, so that the additions to the wood aro small, and the timber is of bad quality. In such a plantation, we may see a marked difference between the trues on the outside and those in tho centre; the formor having their branches and leaves fully expused on one side, grow with comparative vigour, nod form excellent timber on that side of the stem where light nod air are adnitted; while the later, hemmed in on all sides, are drawn $u p$ like bire poles, producing a small amount ol ${ }^{\circ}$ Ill-conditioned wrod. A crowded plantation, in which the Irees are allowed to increase in size, until they interlere with each other, cannot be, easily reclained; nnd every attempt at thimnin. is accompanied with the risk of exposure to tho blasts, which speedily level trees having no firm hold of the soit.
"The roots of plants should not be disturbed at the time when they are in uctive operation. During the season of growth, when the branches and leave; are pushing forth, the roots are also devel-
oping their rootlets, and constantly renewing their delicate absorbing extremities. Any attempt to transplant at this period is atteoded with serious injury, because those minute fibrils are desiroyed by means of which the fluid iranspired by the leaves is restored. It is only in autumn, when the rootlets cease to grow, and absorption becomes languid, or in early spring before their activity begins, that transplanting can be prudently conducted. In transplanting large trees it has been customary to cut the roots all round at some distance from the trunk, the season hefore they arc removed. Thus an opportunity is afforded for the production of new fibrils, which, after transplantation, are ready to absorb nourishment.
"Roots in general descend into the soil at once, but in some cases they proceed from different parts of the stem, and thus are in the first instance aerial. The Banyan tree of India, exhibits these roots in a remarkable manner. They proceed from all parts of its stem and branches, and ultimately reach the soil, forming numerous stems which support this wide-spreading trec. The famous Nerbudda Banyan has 300 large and 3000 small stems, and it is said to be capable of sheltering 7000 men.

> Such, too, the Indian fig, that built itself
> Into a sylvan temple, arch'd aloof
> With airy aisles and living colonnades.'

The Screw-pine, is another instance of a plant giving out aerial roots. These support the plast like wooden props. A lagge tree of this kind in the Palm House of the Edinburgh Botanical Garden, had one of its branches injured many years ago, and at the point of injury a root appeared long before its time, and thus supported a branch which would otherwise have been cut off. This circumstance is mentioned by Miss M*Nab in her Lessons from Bible Plants, as having struck Dr. Chalmers very forcibly on one of his visits to the garden.
"When roots do not extend nuch, they are sometimes provided with reservoirs of nourishment which supply the means of growth during a certain period. This is seen in the case of terrestrial orchids. These reservoirs or tubercules constitute the salep of the Turks, which is used as food. In the orchids of warm climates, in place of these roots, there are large thickened bulb-like stems which serve the same purpose. Some plants send their roots or suckers into the substance of other plants either dead or living, and derive their food entirely from them. Such are culled parasites, and they may be illustrated in the case of moulds and fungi growing on the decaying stumps of trees, and causing diseases in corn and other plants-dodder, which iajures flax and clover by living on their juices, broom. rapes, and scale-wort. These parasites liave either no leaves or only brown scales on their atems ; others, as the nistleto, have green leaves, which alter the juices taken from the stock by exposure to the air and light. The study of the growth of parasitic fungi is a subject of great insportance, as many diseases in plants, animals, and man appear to be either caused or modified by them. Dry-rot in wood, for instance, is attributed to the attack of a fungus, so also are certain diseasea of the skin and mucous membrane in man and animals.
"The root supplies many Scripture illustrations, both as fixing the plant and as drawing up nourishment. 'Thus in Hosea xiv. 5, Israel when restored, is said to 'cast forth his roots as Leba. non,' or the cedar of Lebanon, implying great vigour as well as firmness and strength. This tree, is remarkable for its spreading roots, which extend to a great distance from the trunk, thus
bearing a relation to the enormous branches. in passing amidst the splendid scenery of the These roots fix the tree very firmly in the soil or Green Mountains, between Pittsfield and Spring. rock, and enable it to derive a constant supply of ficld, where each hill-top scemed like a granc nourishment. The strcams from Lebanon fur- boliquet of flowers, a gentleman said, "the wort nished water to the cedar, and hence Ezekiel, of frost." A visiter to the Wyoming Lead Mines when likening the Assyrian to this tree (xxxi. 4, (Pennsylvania,) has given us the following pas 5 ), says, that the waters made him great, and that his branches becanie long because of the multitude of waters. 'The belicver is ' rooted and grounded in love' (Epb. iii. 17), his roots extend into the Rock of Ages (Col. ii. 7), he is watered by the dew of God's Spirit (Hos. xiv. 5), and thus it is that his root is not rottenness, nor does his blossom go up as dust (Isa. v. 24), but be brings forth fruit to the glory of God. The root being holy, so are the branches (Rom. xi. 16.) If there is no root, if, with a specious appearance, the man grows up, like the trees of a crowded forest, under an adventitious support frem his fel-low-men, then when mere human props are removed, there is nothing to prevent him from falling. He may be drawn up as it were, under the fostering care of others, and may be loud in his profession, attaining to great eminence in the world, but if the root of the matter (Job xix. 28) is not in him, then all will be ruin at last. Such an one hath no root, and dureth only for a while; but when tribulation and peraccution ariseth because of the word, or when temptation comes, he falls away.-(Luke viii. 13 ; Mark iv. 17 ; Matt. xiii. 21.) As being the source of life to his Church, Christ is sometimes likened to the root. Thus, in describing the blessedness of the latter days, Isaiah says (xi. 10), 'And in that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign to the people; to it shall the Gentiles seek; and his rest shall be glorious.' In Revelations v. 5 , He is called the root of David. Though at first He was depised and rejected by men, as a root out of a dry ground (Isa. liii. 2), yet as the tree whose leaves are for the healing of the nations (Rev. xxii. 2), He shall overshadow the world, having the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession.-(Ps. ii. 8.).
(To be continued.)

The World at Sea.-W'e are all of us too prone to scek for happiness in earthly things. We vainly imagine that in change of situation or circumstances we shall have less care and fewer troubles; forgetting that every place, every situation, has its peculiar difficulties. Should worldly prosperity, however, attend us, as disciples of Christ we should remember where we are; and that while in the world, we must expect to meet with tribulation.

A friend of the famous J. Dod, being raised from a mean estate to much worldly greatness, Dod sent him word that this was but like going out of a boat into a ship; and he should remember that while he was in the world he was still on the sea. Let us then wisely prepare for difficulties, and learn to cast all our cares on Him who bolds the winds in his fists, who stills the waves of the sea, and who has promised to guide his people safe into the haven of rest.-Armistead's Select Miscellaniss.

## Autumnal Forests-1 Common Mistake.

The beauty of an autumnal forest is a frequent theme of remark by traveliers, and others interested in nature. But there is a mistake often committed in regard to this matter. It is that of attributing the variegated appearance of an autumnal forest, to frosts. A young lady said to the writer a few days ago, "the frost begius to
"The varied trees of the forest, touched by the frosty fingers of death, were changing theil countenances before passing away. There wa standing one clothed in scarlet, every leaf at bright and red from its crown to the ground, a: if it had been on fire; another was clad in a ves ture of gold, and yet another in purple; and thes were mingled with evergreens and parti-coloure trees, making a strange hued and surpassingl beautiful panorama, such as tho eye took in witl new and constuntly increasing delight."

This description itself is beautiful, as well a the grand scene it sets before us. But the mis take, as above signified, is in attributing thi beauty, this variegated appearance, to frost. I is the ripening of the leaves, that gives the crim son, golden, and other hues; as the blush of th peach, the crimson of the plum, the golden al pearance of the apple, and not the result of fros but of the ripening of the fruit. The "frosty fingers are, indeed, to those delicate classes 0 vegetation, "fingers of death." At their touct all this beauty, alike in fruit, and leaf, and flowes disappears.-Puritan Recorder.

## Rise and Full of Lake Ontario.

A correspondent in the last number of "Hunt" Merchants' Magazine," gives a very interestin account of a phenomena connected with Lak Ontario. It has been long known that this lak is subject to frequent risings and fallings of th waters, and by many it has been supposed thi such changes were regular. This, by long obse vation, has been found to be incorrect ; the rising and fallings of the waters are not regular, bi oftentimes sudden and produce wonderfiul effect At Port Hope, Coborg, Graton, and Colbourn the water recedes suddenly and leaves the ha bour bare, and then returns with a violent rot and invades the land. This portion of Lake $\mathrm{O}_{1}$ tario is subject to great submarine convulsion and sometimes the waters ebb and flow every to minutes. A convulsion of the lake took place it September, 1845, which gave birth to a terrif thender-storm, and was accompanied by a sevel tornado. Another took place on the 5ih Juls? 1850, which created a terrific water-spout, whic was broken by a bolt of electricity, that appeare to have come from the bottom of the lake. Pa of the water-spout in a dark cloud passed over 1 the land depositing its waters at the heads of th. Canada Creek, which raised the said creek suddenly, as to carry away the railroad bridge the Sclienectady and Utica Railroad, before th trains could be informed of the event.

The waters of Lake Ontario have been know to fall fourteen inches in thirty-six hours, an these waters could not have been carried a way i that short period by the river St. Lawrence. Th lake is underlaid with fossiliferous limestone, frol the north shore in Canada, to the south shon and it is not long since Watertown and Lowvilly were severely shaken by an earthquake; thes places being built on the same limestone stratu This section of the lake sometimes produces fealit ful lightning storms, one of which visited th county of Oswego on the 10th of February, 1851 while there were three feet of snow on the grounit These facts seem to corroborate the views es
by Mr. Drummond, respecting some earthkes which had taken place in North Britain. If some convulsion of nature were to take ce so as to tumble down the falls of Niagara," sthe author of the article referred to, "Lake e would become a river." Such a convulsion ald need to open a channel through the rock ve the present falls a few miles long; some pose that this was done once before, and that Falls were down at Lewiston. There is a stery connected with the rise and fall of the ers of Lake Outario, which cannot be aceountfor by continued
ws.-Late paper.

## For "The Friend."

## a family of fatili.

a brief account of samoel watson, his wife, and some of their children.
(Continued from page 86.)
wel Watson's letter to Friends in Scotland, concluded.
And further, I declare unto you, as it appears O let your hearts be tender in the love Fod. This visiting again of your nation, did n stir in me as a fire in my bosom, which Id not be quenched; being of the nature of that
which it is said, ' many waters cannot , which it is said, 'many waters eanno Id, I had many reasons to stop it,) but divine $a$ is of that force, that it prevails over all, and sesses the kingdom. In which love I was vailed with, to come and visit you who are hered of the Lord, and who feel divine refreshas well as those among the lost shcep of el who are not yet gathered; that they may re and feel the touches of His love, who would the death of any, but that all might come to 1 who is the Life, and gives life unto the its. For no other end was I drawn to visit nation, together with these two stripplings , are with me, the one being my own daughand the other an innocent Friend, both of n being my spiritual relations. The Lord's er hath gone along with us according to our ght intention; we not coming in the entieing
ds of man's wisdom, but in plain evidence and ds of man's wisdom, but in plain evidence and ronstration of the Spirit of God; that the holy ness might be reached in all, and that liee ht spring in all, that death and dead works
ht be reigned over in every individual, and and immortality might be brought to light ugh the gospel, of which He hath made a rem$t$ publishers, to his praise and glory forever! good effects of the love of God, we have felt, he places where we have been travelling; and can now return to our own natioo with sheaves oy in our bosom, and give good tidings to our nds, that the Lord's power and presence is 1 you, and his mighty and glorious work of mption and sanctification is going on. We e been truly comforted in a remnant who are ant for the Truth upon earth, and find nothing dear to part with, for the honour of [the d's] name and that blessed Truth of which are made living partakers; so that, with one it and one consent, we can praise and magnify power, which hath called us unto this great k of the gospel.
Finally, my Friends, brethren and sisters in fellowship of the gospel, considering the great e and pains the Lord hath taken with us, to ie us polished stones for the building of his rch; how great is the need we daily have, to in the feeling of his power, as members of body ; every one doing some work or service him. Our God hath mightily wrought for the
establishing of his people in an excellent order, my soul has been overcome with his love; and and he hath raised up many, out of the graves of although I have lost all my children, and many sin and dead formality, to meet together in his of my near relations, yet is the Lord pleased to name ; so that now, we have particular Meetings, Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly.
"Now, dear Friends, though you know these things, I would stir you up by way of remem. brance : as it was in the days of Moses, it should be now with us, who are under the government and teaching of our spiritual Moses. In every meeting, some faithful men and women, fearing God and lating covetousness, which is idolatry, should be appointed duly to inspect into the families of their particular meeting; to see that there be no neglect of the poor, no disorderly walking on the part of any person that professes the 'Truth, neither unfaithfulness in any degree; and an account should be brought up to the Monthly Meeting, according to gospel order. In your meetings, a weighty course should be had, in ealling each meeting to examination, how things are amongst them : that thus all things may be brought to the light, and proved by it, whether they be wrought in God, yea or nay. Then, you can come up to your Quarterly Meeting, in a true sense, how things are with you; and so, all being kept in good order, you can sit down in the peaceable gospel, in love and unity, being refreshed in the love of God and one with another.
"This, I desire, as an ancient brother, in the love of God, who hath made us partakers of his grace wherein, while keeping in obedience, we feel a being bound up in the bundle of Divine love, never to be separated. In which love 1 salute you all, and take my leave of you.

Samuel Watson."
We have had occasion to refer to Elizabeth Moss, Samuel Watson's step.daughter, we must now show how her deathbed, crowned a life of dedication to the Lord's service. She was tenderly watched over in her youth, and being brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, she became a dutiful and obedient child. As the work of grace had place in her heart, she became a devoted and humble child of her heavenly Father, receiving and acknowledging the Truth openly, and continuing faithful therein to the end. She married Thomas Moss, a merchant in London; and as a wife, a mother and mistress of his family, she was exemplary. She was faithful in instructing her servants, seeking to bring them to a sense of their lost and undone condition, without a saving interest in the blessed Redeemer. She had many trials of her affeetionate feelings, having her children all removed from her by death, and also many of her near relatives and Friends. For her mother and her sister's loss, she could whilst weeping, yet rejoice, knowing that they had filled up their measure of usefulness in the earthly house of their pilgrimage, and had been translated to receive their reward where there is neither sorrow nor sighing,-probation nor falling away. She was a great lover of retirement, much given to prayer, to contemplation, and to reading the Holy Scriptures. She spent much time alone in her chamber, and there her husband on his return from his business, often found her in tears. He told her that if she was thus seen by others, they might think she was discontented. "No my dear," was her sweet reply, "there is nothing at all of that: but the Lord's power and presence hath broken my hcart, and tendered my spirit, in a living sense of his goodness and tender dealings towards me. I can
say, he is truly good to my soul, and I have tasted say, he is truly good to my soul, and I have tasted hold out to the end that shall be saved. Though of the incomes of his heavenly love and life; and, I have a dear and tender husband, and want for I heartily wish, that all who make profession of nothing that is convenient for me, yet I can the blessed Truth, were enjoyers with me; for freely part with all: and I hope the Lord will
easy to me."
Her health appeared declining some time before she was obliged to keep her chamber, and being advised to leave London for the sake of her health, she spent some time at Shacklewell. She was soon sensible that the change of nir did not check the progress of the discase, and that her end was rapidly approaching. She sent an invitation to Samuel Waldenficld, George Whitelicad, and some other Friends, desiring that they would come and see her, before her death. It was not that she felt any dependence on man at that aw. ful moment, or desired that they should do the work of preparing her immortal soul for the world to come. No! her peace was made with her God, through the Lord Jesus Christ, and man could do nothing for her. But she desired to enjoy their society once more whilst in her earthly tabernacle, and she wished to invite them herself to attend her funeral.
On the 2nd day of the Second month, 1702, Samuel Waldentield and John Field called to see her. She had been very low, but was then somewhat revived. She told them, "Though 1 did not know that I should have seen the light of another day, yet the Lord having spared me, I am glad to see your faces, that 1 may tell you how yood and gracious the Lord hath been to iny soul. I can truly say, I have sought him with many tears in my secret chamber, and poured out my soul unto him, and said, O Lord, do thou come down and tabernacle in me, and take up thy abode with me. I testify this day, Jacob's seed hath wrestled with God for a blessing, and hath prevailed; and now he is become my portion, and the lot of my inheritance forever. He hath poured of the oil of joy into my sorrowful soul, and hath fed me with the finest of the wheat, and with honey out of the rock hath he sustained me, and the sting of death is taken a way. I say, my dear friends, I have not the work to do now. I bless my God for it, but am ready to be dissolved; and do freely resign up my life to my God. 1 remember my dear and tender mother, who was a woman that truly feared him, and her prayers and petitions were often put up to the Lord on behalf of her offspring; and we have reaped much benefit thereby. I have blessed the Lord many a time, that ever I was born of her. I speak not these things boastingly. No,-for what am I but a poor lump of clay ? but only to extol the powerful name and goodness of my God, who hath been so bountiful and gracious to me. There is forgiveness and mercy with him that he may be leared. Therefore be encouraged to keep faithful to the Lord, all that are within the hearing of my volee, husband, friends, and servants. I exhort you all, do justly, love marcy, and walk humbly with your God, that so it may be said unto us all, 'Come ye blessed of my Father.' This is what my soul hath desired, and that I might never hear that dreadfut sound, 'Go ye cursed.' The Lord hath answered my desire this day, and hath loosed my tongue, that was ready to cleave to the roof of my mouth, and hath strengthened me to praise his great and honourable name. Oh! praise the Lord with me, my friends, and pray for me, as I shall do for you whilst I bave my breath, that I may be preserved and kept in patience to the end. It is they who Thave a dear and tender husband, and want for
preserve him near to himself to the end of his days."

A neighbour then coming in, she addressed him, "Neighbour Mason remember my dear love to thy wife, and dear ehildren. She hath been kind in visiting ine, and we have lived in mueh love and friendabip together. 1 truly desire the Lord may keep you laithiul to himself, to the end of your days. Nuw I am comforted, and ean say, Lord, here I am before thee, do with me as it scemeth good in thy sight."

She enntinued for some time speaking of the merciful dealings of God with her sool, and pouring forth praises io him, to the eomfort of all present. Samuel Waldenfield then spoke a few words in lestimony, after which he returnod prnise and thanksgiving to the Lord, for his endless love and lender mercies to his servams and people. During this the departing saint was filled with heaverly joy, and at the close desired that her dear love might be remembered to all faithful Friends, with whom she said, she was in perlect unity. She then parted with the Friends who lad been with her, in muel sweetness and satisfaction.

Soon alter they had retired, George Whitehead eame in; and though she was much fatigued, yet she was pleased to sce him. She said, "Dear George, though 1 am weak of body, yet the Lord hath comforted me with his living presence, and death is no terror to me. 1 am freely resigned and given up into the hand of my God." Being much spent, she could not raise her voice as she had before, but in love and sweetness, with a smiling countenance she spuke of the goodness of the Lord to her soul, and recommended those that were present not to leave the work to a inore convenient season; but to "labour to make their calling and election sure, before they were cast upon a bed of languishing, as she was." She said that "through the love of her heavenly Father, she was waiting for her change, and desired that she might frold out to the end in true patience." George II hitehead was bowed in prayer and supplication in her behalf, after whieh, she parted with him in much love and unity. Soon alter she said, "O that I had wings like a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest."

She olien declared that the Lord was her refuge, that underncath was the everlasting arm of his power, upholding and lifting her head above the floods of temptation and trial she mel with. Saying that she was thus enabled to sound forth praises and thanksgiving to his holy and blessed name.

She deparled this life the day after the above memorable interview, the 3rd day of the Second month, 1702, being aged about 39 years.

How cheering and comforting is it to the humble, weary, yet patient and persevering traveller towards the heavenly Jerusalem, to find how others who have trodden the same path which they now seem almost ready to faint in, have been helped and strengthened to the glorious end. How animating the asstrance, that the Lord will not forsake his own, but that as their day so shall their strength be. Surely the life and death of Elizabeth Moss, is ealeulated to strengthen the laith of the fainting disciple, to reanoint him for the race, and to impart new vigour to his hopes of happiness and heaven.

> (To be conilnued.)
"The Christian's life consisteth not in the abundance of the apparent consolations and gratifications be possesses; but in the renewal from time to time, of the hidden manna which the golden pot contains, within the veil of 1 erishing thugs. Thou knowest enough of such situations as oure,
to make thee believe we are not withnut a portion of trials, (no doubt wiscly proportioned to us;) yet I dare not complain, having thus far, as we have passed along, found $\lim$ whom my soul loveth, in whose presence no murmuring has a right to appear. Childlike simplicity is an experience which every chosen servant, however leeble, ought to endeavour for. We get nothing by the contrary; for by ever so much taking thought, we eannot add one cubit to our stature, or make one hair of our head white or black. May you proceed on this family visit, in the faith, nothing doubting. It was not the abundance of the bread, nor yet the fineness of it, which fed the mulnitude fomierly. For want of faith, we lose many miraeles which the blessing would still effect. Remember poor David's sling and stone, and out of whose mouths, strength and praise are ordained." -Sarah (R.) Grubib.

## For "The Friend."

## PICTLRE WORSIIIP.

Having necidentally picked up a detached leaf from the A poerypha, on which I read the follow. ing expose of the origin of pieture worship, I was forcibly struck with its adaptation to the present time, having my attention oceasionally arrested with the departure in many instances, among members of our religious Society, from the testimony we have professed against the pride and vanity that induces any to procure their own likenesses, or a misapplied indulyence of natural at. lection in securing those of their relations or friends,-and as 1 believe we may almost imperceptibly slide into practices once esteemed at least inexpedient, I wish we may be willing to consider whether this does not involve a waste of precious time, and divert the mind from subjects of greater importance.
" Therefore even upon the idols of the Gentiles shall there be a visitation : because in the creature of Ged they are beeome an abomination, and stumbling-bloeks to the souls of men, and a snare to the feet of the unwise.
"For the devising of idols was the beginning of spiritual fornication, and the invention of them the corruption of life.
"For neither were they from the beginning, neither shall they be forever.
"For by the vain glory of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shorily to an end.
"For a father afflicted with untimely mourn-
ing, where he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a god, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him, ceremonies and sacrifices.
"Thus in process of time an ungodly custom grown strong, was kept as a law, and graven im. ages were worshipped by the commandments of kings.
"Whom men could not honour in presence, because they dwelt far off, they took the counterfeit of his visage from lar, and made an express image of a king whom they honoured, to the end that by this their forwardness, they might flatter him that was absent, as if he were present.
"Also the singular diligence of the artificer did help to set forward the ignorant to more superstition.
"For he peradventure willing to please one in authority, foreed all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion.
"And so the multitude allured by the grace of the work, took him now for a god, which a little tefore was but honoured as a man.
"And this was an necasion to deceive th world; for men serving either calamity or tyrar ny, did ascribe unto stones and stoeks, the incom municable name."-Wisdom of Solomon, chaן xiv. 11-21.

## THE PILGRIMS.

## by maria James.

We met as pilgrims meet,
Who are bound to a distant shrine,
Who spend the hours in converse sweet From noon to the day's decline-
Soul mingting with soul, as they tell of their fears And their hopes as they pass'd through the valley : tears.
And still they commune with delight, Of pleasures or toits by the way,
The winds of the desert that chill them by night, Or heat that oppresses by day :
For One to the faithtul is ever at band,
As the shade of a rock in a weary land.
We met as soldiers meet,
Ere yet the fight is won-
Ere joyful at their captain's feet
Is laid their armour down:
Each strengthens bis fellow to do and to bear,
In the hope of the crown which the victors wear.
Thougb daily the strife they renew,
And their foe his thousands o'ercome,
Yet the promise unfailing is ever in view Of safety, protection, and home:
Where they knew that their sov'reign such farous conferr'd,
"As eye hath not seen, as the ear hath not heard."
We met as seamen meet,
On ocean's watery plain,
Where billows rise and tempests beat,
Ere the destined port they gain:
But tempests they baffle, and biltows they brave, Assured that their Pilot is mighty to save.
They dwell on the scenes which have past, Of perils they still may endure-
The haven of rest where they anchor at last,
Where bliss is complete and seenre-
Till its towers and spires arise from atar,
To the eye of faith as some radiant star.
We met as brethren meet,
Who are cast on a foreign strand,
Whose hearts are cheer'd as they hasten to greet
And commune of their native land-
Of their Father's house in that world above,
Of his tender care and his boundless love.
The city so fair to behold,
The redeem'd in their vestments of white-
In those mansions of rest, where, 'mid pleasures ur told,
They finally hope to unite:
Where ceaseless ascriptions of praise shall ascend
To God and the Lamb in a world without end.

## THE TWO WORLDS.

A land where sweetest roses fade, And smiling youth grows quickly old; A land where sunshine turns to shade, And beauty takes a different moutd.
A land of change, a land of care, Whose fleeting joys are little worth; A land whose smile becomes a tear,That land is Earth!
A land of love where nought can sever, And beauty blooms with lustre fair;
A land where youth is young forever, For time exerts no influence there. A land where streams of pleasure flow, And golden harps to all are given; A land where we our God shall know,That land is Heaven!
A. W.

Covetousness.-Hippocrales wished a consulta tion of all the physicians in the world, that the: might consult how to cure covetousness. It
, above 2000 years since be bad this desire; although thousands of divines, as well as al philosophers, have endeavoured to cure it, disease still continues.-Selected.

## For "The Frlend."

iend after friend departs; who has not lost a
friend?"
'requently during the past few months has this guage been brought home to my feelings, as loved one after another has been called from ks to rewards. Some, in the prime of life in the midst of usefulness, have been called ce in an unexpected moment; unexpected at $t$ to survivors, whose hearts have been filled sorrow and astonishment, in reflecting upon void thus made not only in the families of e, but in religious Society, and in a large le of mourning friends.
ut when we remember, that a sparrow cannot to the ground without the notice of our heaFather, and that He, seeing the end from beginning, "doeth all things well," we should to other, than endeavour submissively to bow lis holy will. Still, these are solemn warn;, teaching us the necessity of knowing the 's work to keep pace with the day, that when night cometh there may be nothing left unfind, of that which has been given us to do. ne of these, whose loss we now keenly feel, had a made sensible that there was nothing in the tsures of this world alone worth living ior, and it was of little moment in what part of this itable earth the few short days of their pilnage were passed, or what the trials attendant eon, if they might only be prepared when e with time, for an admission into the realms urity and love.
tay the memory of these dear ones who have a early gathered home, still live with survivand in a particular manoer with us in the nger walks of life, who shared their friendand their love. Do we not almost tremble, ink affer link in the chain which binds us to . is severed, feeling that we know not who te the next, called to "give an account of deeds done in the body ?" May these feel; not be allowed to pass quickly away, but $\checkmark$ we be aronsed to a sense of the uncertainty me, and to the necessity of making our call. and election sure, ere disease invades the frame, infits us for the performance of this solemn leventh mo. 20th, 1853.

## Proper Government of Fnmilies.

There has always been a godly concern in y conscientious and consistent Friends, to exse a proper control and direction of the young ple, in order to preserve them, as far as is in $r$ power, from the pernicious influence of unable society, and from the vain fashions, and rupting sentiments of degenerate Christian proors, either within or out of our own pale. ninal Quakers who treat this concern with tempt, and ridicule the simplicity of manners, guage and dress, which the Saviour leads into, among the enemies of our own household. their professions of scriptural doctrine, let n be in whatever station in the Society they 7 , will only add to their final condemnation, if $r$ allow themselves to treat with slight, and a er, the righteous and tender conscientious conions and scruples of those, who serve the Lord hfully in true dedication to all his requirings. N many, such may turn aside, from following
the Shepherd of the sheep, and drive them into the broad way that leads to destruction, may not be known until the day of awful retribution. It is a fearful thing to speak or to act in any way, by which we may put stumbling-blocks in the tootpath of the sheep or of the lambs, whom Christ is visiting by his light and good Spirit.

In a general epistle written by George Fox, in 1683, he says: "Now Friends, concerning putting on of apparel ; the apostle in the Spirit and power of Christ, had a care in the church of God, that they should adorn themselves as becomes the gospel, with chaste lives and conversations; and with the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit; which is in the sight of God of great price. This is that which arrays and beautifies God's church, and not the outward adorning and plaiting the hair, and every new fashion that comes up in the world. The apostle writes to Timothy, and gives him that exhortation to the church, that women adorn themselves with modest apparel (mark, modest), with shamefacedness and sobriety (mark, sobriety), not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls; for that was the practice of the Jew outward, and is to this day-or costly array ; but with that which becomes women professing godliness, with good works. So this is the adorning that all that profess godliness must be array. ed withal ; that all may be in that good behaviour, as becomes godliness and holiness. Likewise chaste and discrect, teachers of good things; that the word of God may not be blasphemed, which they profess."

And it is desired that all Friends who have children, lamilies and servants, may train them up in the pure and unspoted religion, and in the nurture and fear of God; and that frequently they read the Holy Scriptures, which is much better than to be gadding abroad. And exbort and admonish them, that every family apart may serve and worship the Lord, as well as in public. And that when they go to meeting, they may take their servants and families with them, that they may not go wandering up and down in the fields, or to ale-houses as many have done, to the dishonour of God, and to the dishonour of their masters and mistresses' fanuilies, and to their own ruin and destruction. Therefore for Christ's sake and his pure religion, let there be care taken, to prevent all these things. For such an one as cannot rule well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity, how can he take care of the church of Gou."
" Now dear Friends, consider old Eli's case, who did admonish his children; but because he did not restrain them from the follies and the evils they run into, therefore the Lord brought his judgments upon him, that he lost his children, and his priesthood, and his own life. And do you think, that this was not written for an example, that others should be warned, hear, and fear? And was not the gospel and the law given forth to restrain people trom sin and evil, and such things as dishonour God."

In another epistle he says, "Beware of false prophets, which are inwardly ravened from the Spirit of God, and are become wolves, though they have got the sheep's clothing, and the words of 'Truth, of Christ and his apostles, whose truits are as thorns and thistles. But the Seed Cbrist, that discovers all these things, in him live, grow up, and walk and be established. And beware of the leaven of the pharisees, who make an outward profession of the holy men's words, but are persecutors of the Seed Christ Jesus, in whom all nations are blest, and despisers of his peaceable government; of the increase of which there is no
end; and into this blcssed Seed, the serpent cannot come, nor any of hus instruments, or his angels, which are evil spirits."
"I remember before we were called Quakers, as I was setting in a house in Nottinghamshire, about the year 16.48 , the word of the Lord came to me and said, Some of those that should come to be convinced with the light and Spirit of God, and should come so far as Cain, and as far as Bulaam, to hear God's voice, and to have some openings, and to come as far as Corah, Dathan and Abiram, these should be the deceivers, and the troublers of the church of Christ, and seek to destroy the faithful, and to betray them; who formerly hod some experience to talk of, but did not live in the Truth. Which 1 and many others have seen come to pass and fulfilled."-1683.

A solemn warniug to all who make profession of the name of Christ.

## For "The Friend."

## TIIE TRUE STAMDARD.

That the true standard is to be found in the heart, by obedience to the teachings of Divine Grace therein-a manifestation of which is given to every man to profit withal--is a testimony which has been borne by the Christian believer, in every age of the world; but the disposition to look for that without, which can only be found within-the sure guide into all trath-has tended to frustrate the work of redemption from dependence upon outward furms and ceremonies; which are not the fruit of a living faith, so that many have been led into the adoption of these, and to raise up a standard which has not its foundation in Truth, and cannot therefore stand the test which shall try every man's work, of whatsoever sort it is.

The dispensation under which we live, in which the law is written in the heart by the finger of the Almighty, precludes the wisdom of man from any part in the work of building up the church; which is to be a spiritual body, made up of lively stones, fitted and prepared by the great Master-Builder himself. Under his preparing hand these bave to pass through the fire and the water, in order for their puritication from every defilement of flesh and spirit, and the command to them is, "Put away thine oruaments that 1 may know what to do with thee." All the crowns of human wisdom and learning, of worldly riches and honour, have to be surrendered at H is feet, before these are prepared to fill their places in the spiritual building. This is a heart-searching process from which the natural man doth shrmk; and too many, it is to be feared, like the young man of great possessions, who was commanded to sell all he had and give to the poor, torn sorrowfully nway, not willing to suffer, in order that they might reigo with Christ.
But we cannot inhertt two kingdoms, and the endeavour to serve God and mammon will only tend to confusion and sorrow of heart. "It any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him;" and as the tree is to be known by its irnits, those who are preferring the reproach of Christ to all the treasures of Egypt, will so manifest their choice as to be owned by the witness for Him in the hearts of others. This witness is faithful and true, and will not flatter or deceive, neither can it be deceived by any lalse testimony, or be made to regard with approbation any falso standard under the profession of being the true. This true and living standard may be advocated in words, and yet not supported by a consistent life and conversation; and so the tra.h ot our profession will be reproached by unfaithful
witnesses. But who shall stand when the Judge of the hearts of nll men shall appear, but those who have clean hands, and pure hearts which have not been lified up to vanity, nod who have not sworn deccitfully? He who commanded that false witness should not be borne, will not hold him guiltless who holds the truth in unrighteous. ness, for it is written, "the hope of the hypocrite shall perish;" so that it becomes us all to examine our foundation, lest we be bulding upon the sand a structure which may be carried away by the wind and storm of adversity. This is an individual work, which may easily be overlooked while jodulging io the inquiry which was rebuked by Him whom we profess to follow, when he said, "What is that to thee? follow thou me."

That we may not stumble ourselves, nor be an occasion of stumbling to others our eye should be kept single to the pointing of 'Truth in our hearts; then would our whole body be full of light; but whilever we continue to disregard the enemies of our own household, and set ourselves to spy out the evil in others, we can never come to possess the freedom from the bondage of $\sin$, which is the reward of the faithful. Other's vineyards hast thou kept, but thine own hast thou not kept, may be the language applicable to us in the day of final account unless we turn inward, and do our first work. Were this the case with the members of our Society individually, we might hope that our waters would cease to cast up mire and dirt; and that whatsoever we might do, would be made to prosper; that ccasing to do evil we might learn to do well, having no tellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, and being united by the one spirit in the one body, we might have fellowship with Christ, and one with another, both in doing and suffering for his cause and testimonies' sake, according to our Christian profession.

Manufacture of Gutta-percha.-The following is a general description of the method of preparing and matalacturing guta-percha, as followed in the large English establishments. The crude blocks of gutta-percha, as received from the docks, are in the first place cut into slices by means of a machine formed of a circular iron plate of about sixty inches diameter: in this iron plate are three slots placed radially for the reception of as many knives or cutters; the blocks being placed in an inclined wooden shoot, an end of each is set in the plane of rotation of the cutters; the slices thus cut off are transferred in baskets, though machinery might readily be applied for the purpose, to a wooden tonk containing hot water, in which they are left to soak until they are found to be in a plastic state. The next part of the process is to subject the material to the action of a mincing cylinder, somew hat similar to that used by paper makers for the conversion of rags into pulp; afterwards, the whole is thoroughly cleaned in cold water tanks; and when the gutta-percha is found to be very impure, which is frequently the case as an article of commerce, a solution of common soda or chloride of lime is added to the water. Fiom the cold water tanks the material is conveyed to the masticating machine, in which it is secured by the doors being bolted down. By this operation it is subjected to very great pressure, and this part of the process is the same as that used in the manufacture of caoutchouc. From the masticating ranchine it is passed between large metal rollers, and thus converted into extensive sheets, of thicknesses regulated by the distance between the rollers. Sometimes it is passed two or three times between the rollers. These sheets are cut into bands of various widths by vertical knives placed at the end of the web or
cloth by which the sheets are moved away from the rollers. The sheets are either cut in the proper width for lathe bands, or are stamped out for shoe soles, and various other purposes.-Annual of Scientific Discovery.

Improvement in Asylums for the Insane.-- Some months since the Commissioners appointed by the State of Alabama, to select a plan and superimtend the construction of an Asylum for the lnsune in that State, visited this city, in the course of n tour throughout the country, for the purpose of inspecting the various institutions, and, if pos. sible, combining all their advantages in the new Alabama Asylum.

Dr. Kirkbride, the efficient attending physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, to whom the Commissioners were referred as being experienced in all the requirements of a building for the purpuse, undertook to have the plans prepared in this city, and on their departure they carried with them a plan drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect.
Information has recently been received that the plan has been adopted without the slightest alteration, and the commissioners have advertised for proposals for putting up the structure on a farm, purchased for the purpose, near Tuscaloosa. The building will have a capacity to accommodate 250 patients. It will have a front of 780 feet. The centre building will be 70 feet front and $1: 26$ deep, on either side of which there will be three wings, each being recessed back of the one adjoining, the communication being maintained by the wings everlapping one another. This is deemed preferable to the building being formed in one unbroken range, as it secures to each wing a separate current of air by means of the hall running through the centre, while at the same time it prevents the noises made by the more ungovernable patients from alarming those of the other wards. The entire building is to be three stories in height, and each wing will have a front of 128 leet. 'The magnitude of the building may be imagined, from the fact that six millions of bricks will be required, which will be manulactured upon the spot.-Ledger.

## Mining in Lancaster Counly.

A company of Philadelphia capitalists have commenced working the old Silver Mine in Conestoga township, about a mile and a half east of Conestoga Centre. This mine was opened and worked to some extent prior to the Revolution, but with what success is not known. The presumption, however, from the fact of its having been nbandoned, is, that it did not pay. But the great improvements made in recent years in the science of mining and separating ores, may render the present undertaking more successful. If the amount of silver obtained should not be very great, the other metals obtained, lead and zinc, may still remunerate the labour expended. We have been shown by Eli Bowen, Superintendent of the mining operations, an exceedingly rich specimen of the Argentiferous Galena obtained from the mine. This ore, a combination of silver and lead, is said to be worth $\$ 600$ per ton.

The Copper Mine in Bart township, which was originally opened and abandoned under similar circumstances to the above, has now been reopened for the past two years, and from the spirit with which operations are carried on, the company is doubtlcss meeting with success.

The Lead Mine in East llempfield, discovered and partially opened twe or three years since, is, we understand, about to be tested again under

Several very valuable beds of iron ore hav recently been opened in different parts of th county. C. Geiger has opened a very fine be (apparently) on Mr. Mylin's farm, a mile sout of Willow street, from which he iutends supply ing his furnace in South Prince street.
In passing Camargo, in Bart township, th other day, we noticed iron ore from the beds nea that place being taken to York furnace, a distane of twelve miles. The superior quality of the on warranted its transportation that distance.-Lan caster Examincr and Herall.

A Tunnel through the Alps.-The Frend engineers are busily employed in perfecting thr bold project of excavating a tunnel under the Alps, to connect the Piedmontes railways witl those of Francel It is proposed to pass through the mountains from Susa and Bardoneche to Mo daua in Savoy, by a line ten miles shorter that over Mont Cenis. It is to be eight miles in length and a mile below the highest point of the pass the estimated cost is a million and a half pound sterliog. An excavating machine somewhat sim ilar, we should think, to our own Hoosac borel has been contrived by Chevalicr Maus, the chie engineer, for the accomplishment of the under taking. The iunnel is to be ventilated by a tubr lying on the ground, carried on as the work ad vances, and provided with fans to maintain a pro per current of air. The chevalier hopes to sue ceed in accomplishing this Herculean labour is five years.
This is an undertaking which throws our Hoo sac tunnel business entirely into the shade Boring the Alps! It is an event, of the possibility of which our ancestors never dreamed. Napoleot built the famous Simplon road over these mountain barriers; Chevalier Maus would construct passnge through them. The work of Napoleor was for the purpose of carrying war and conques into the heart of Italy; that of Chevalier Maw will unite the two countries by the interests of social and commercial intercourse, and will aid in sending forth peace on eurth and good wil among men. By the completion of the tunnel the hitherto almost impassable barrier which se parates Piedmont from her neighbours will be removed; but lovers of the picturesque will doubb less still prefer to encounter the keen air, rough roads, and sublime scenery of a passage over the mountain, to the more rapid transtt of the railroat car.-Boston Journal.

Speed.-The velocity of a ship is from 8 to 12 miles an hour-of a race horse, from 20 to 30 miles-of a bird, from 50 to 60 miles-of the clouds in a violent hurricane, from 80 to 10 C miles-of sound, 823 miles-of a cannon-ball, as lound by experiment, from 600 to 1000 miles (the common estimate is much too low)-of the earth rouad the sun, 68,000 miles (more than a hundred times swifter than a cannon-ball)-of Mercury, 105,005 miles-of light, about $800,000,000$ miles-passing from the sun to the earth, 95 , 000,000 miles, in about cight minntes, or about a million times swifter than a cannon-ball-and
the exceeding velocity of the thoughts of the buman mind is beyond all possible estimate.
"It may afford some encouragement to a mind in distress to remember, that the narrowest pan of a defile is often nearest the open field."

O that people were wise; that they would consider their latter end.

When the last hour seems to be approaching, all terrestrial advantages are viewed with indiffer-
; and the value that we once set upon them regarded or forgotten. And if the same tht were always predominant, we should then he absurdity of stretching out our arms inntly, to grasp that which we cannot keep, vearing out ourselves in endeavouring to add turrets to the fabric of ambition, when the lation itself is shaking, and the ground on it stands is mouldering away.-Holl's Ex-

## ABCSE OF PHOTOGRAPIIY.

discovery has recently been made at the : of England which will cause, it is under. , a great change to be speedily effected in haracter and general appearance of the notes d by that corporation. It has just been asined that, by means of photography, fac es can be obtained, by a skilful operator, the greatest facility, and that fraudulent s of bank notes, thus obtained, woold pass er , even with some of the most experienced
e are not aware by what means the suspiof the authorities of the Bank were originexcited on this important subject. It is stated, :ver, that they were first caused by one of "Fraudulent notes having been exchanged for " over the counter;" its spurious character ng escaped the generally closely scratinizing of the cashiers of that department.
ader the impression, from certain indications $h$ manifested themselves on the note, that it been fabricated by pholographic agency, exnents were made by one of the most eminent experienced photographers in the metropolis, se aid was called into requisition by the authorities,) when it was clearly proved, by esults of those experiments, that the spurious had been manufactured by the means suspectiz., Photography. So close was the resem. ce between the spurious note, (thus experially obtained,) and the genuine one, whence oopy was taken by the photographer alluded aat not only were the signature and the primarks (the latter known only to the bank ials) imita ted with the closest accuracy, but the water mark itself, in all its integrity, was as Iy and closely defined as the other more inent characteristics of the genuine docuhe process adopted to produce these effects is known to all photographers as the "wax. r process." The photographic thin negative r, after having been prepared with wax, and
rendered sensitive ly the usual method, ch need not be described here, is then in a ate to receive the impression from the genuine ; the printing, the signature, and the water$k$, and in fact, every mark, however minute, :h appears on the face of the note, bcing rly and distinctly traced and defined. This rmed the "negative," and from this " nega"obtained by such an extremely simple sitives" (exact fac similes of the note itself) at be multiplied by means of sum-printing to extent.

## THEFRIEND.

TWELFTH MONTH $3,1853$.

WEST-TOWN SCIOOL.
he weather was fine and mild at the opening e present session, and the scholars came to-
gether in good health and spirits, giving a very pleasant outset to the labours of the caretakers and teachers, and to the large number of pupils. Applications for admission have been so numerous, that some were necessarily deferred, owing to the want of room to accommodate them, there being 137 boys and 110 girls previously entered, which makes as large a school as it is thought proper to take into the house. They have been favoured with health since the opening of 'the session, except some instances of colds during the late damp weather, and we learn that the establishment generally is moving on satisfactorily. The lectures on Natural Philosophy delivering to both sexes by the mathematical teacher, are very interesting to the pupils. They are to be succeeded by a course on Chemistry; both subjects embracing much valuable information, that is often brought into use in the common affairs of life.
A rightly managed boarding.school affords many opportunities for acquiring a koowledge of the branches taught in it, not only while the pupils are in the school, but in the out-door intercourse which the teachers have it in their power to hold with the interesting objects of their kind though anxious charge. It is peculiarly ngreeable to sce them in groups hanging around a beloved preceptor, and asking questions upon subjects calculated to expand and store the mind with profitable ideas. Such a seminary cannot be conducted without talent and industry, and the superintendents, governors, ad teachers, have our sincere good wishes for their health and best help in the arduous, but pleasing employment, which their stations necessarily find lor them. Above all, that the unslumbering Shepherd who keepeth his flock by night and by day, may guard them from all evil, and reward every one with his divine approbation in the failhfol discharge of doty-both them and the flock under their super-
vision.
We hear that the subscriptions for the fund to introduce gas to light the house, are very encouraging, affording the prospect of an early completion of this necessary improvement.
It is pleasant to hear that the Boarding-school under the care of our brethren of Ohio Yearly Meeting, is also in an encouraging state, the number of pupils being 100 ; more than have attended for some years. It is not to be expected that such establishments can be properly supported and carried on without some difficulties and exertions; but as those who have the management of them are religiously concerned for the best welfare of the pupils, and engaged to ask wisdom of Him who giverh liberalty to the hamble and sincere seeker, endeavouring steadfastly to kcep in view that though one may plant and another water, yet it is God only who can give the increase; and that on Him our dependence must be placed; we may in hamility trust and believe that His blessing will rest on the labour bestowed, and that these seminaries will be the means of sowing good seed, the fruit of which will be lound in days to come.

## indiana yearly meeting.

This Yearly Meeting convenced on the 29th of the Ninth month last, at White-water, Wayne county, Indiana, the Representatives being all present but seven.

Several certificates and minutes for Friends in attendance from other Yearly Meetings, were read.

Epistles from London, Dublin, New England, [larger body.] New York, Philadelphia, Bultimore, and Ohio Yearly Mectings, were read, and a committee appointed to prepare replies thercto.

A committee wns also appointed to examine and settle the Treasurer's account.

Sisth-day, the 30 h . - Eilijah Coffin, Levi Jessup, and Charles F. Coffin, were appointed, the former Clerk, and the two latter Assistants.
The meeting proceeded to the consideration of the state of its inembers and meetings, by the reading of the Qucries and Answers thereto received from the several Quarterly Meetings. The Reports mention the death of four ministers and eleven elders.
A memorial concerning Jeremiah Hublard was read.
Seventh-day Morning, Tenth month 1st.— The Central Book and Tract Committee made a Report, which was approved; and the Monthly Heetings were directed " to open subscriptions in seasonable time, to raise money in aid of the concern."
The Conference Committee made the following Report:-
"The Committee to meet for Conference at Baltimore, with other like committees, and to attend the Year y Meetings of Philadelphia, Ohio, and New England. at way might open for il; report as follows :
"The Committee have given attention to the appointment. Three members, who were deputed for that service, attended the tast Yearly Meeting of Friends i.1 Pbiladelphia; and five atteoded the Confereace in 1saltimore, in the Fifth month. Attending to these services has given satisfaction to those who were engaged thereio, as fultilling a duty which was laid upoo them by our Yearly Meeting, and which they owed in its behalf to their brethrea in Christian profession.
"The Coaference, after a harmonious and satisfactory intercourse for two days, conducted in eatire unity of feeling, adopted a report, which is herewith laid before the Yearly Meeting, and then came to a conclusion.
" We may take this opportuaity to express our opinion that these Confereaces have had a cementing tendency amoogst those engaged in them in the bonds of Cbristian love; and we have no donbt that the same effect has been extended, in some measure, to the meetings which appointed them.
"And although all has not been accomplished that could be desired, as to restoring unity and harmony in parts of the Society not represented in the Conlerence, yet we believe that the spirit of discord has been thereby in degree checked froin spreadiag its influence in our borders, and elsewhere ; which we esteem a favour calling for our gratefulness. We have to regret that the minds of Friends in two of the American Yearly Meetings have not as yet been prepared to join with us in these tabours of love.
"The unity of the hrethren in the spirit of the gospel, in peace and good witt, is to be prized beyond alt price. The happiness and enjoyment of religions society very much depend on its existeace. It is like precious ointmeat, \&ce., as spokee of by the l'salmist. Whatsoever, therefore, shalt have a tendency to lay it waste among Friends, should be earoestly and rigitantly guarded against. The travelling within our borders of persons in the station of Ministers and Eiders from abroad, yet exidently partaking of the spirit which has produced discord and schism elsewhere, is of doublful usefulness, and may hava a mischievous effect. The same nay be suid of the cireulation of publications edited and publushenl under such influence. Priends will, therefore, us they value the peace and harnony of Society, and the felloushisp of its members, be cautious hove they countenance and wit such, cither indicidually, or by minutes in thrir neetings; and likerise against whatever else may tend to hurt or thatroy.

And further, while we would caretully gard agaiost the influence of wrong things from oulside our borderg, we shoutd also look to keeping right within. An earnest breathing after a raght spirit within us iodividuatly ; the daily exercise of our souls after deeper experience in the work of grace and sanctification ; the cultivation of the spirit and feeling of brotherly good will; and the resisting of the spirit of jealousy, and judging of others who may be better than oursetves, will, we believe, promote this end.

And while we esteem the gospel of Clarist rxceedingly precious; and love, as the ftoty spirit gives us ubility, its true miaisters and messengers; and could desire to see it everywhere preactued, believed and obeyed, we think thére never was a time, since our hnowledge, when a greater care was called for than at present, that nove should go forth as such before they aro
anointed, qualified, and rightly sent; and that those who do go, both within and beyond our borders, should seck diligently, constantly, and with much prayer, that their words muy be few and savoury, seasoned with grace, and that their public communications may carry with them an evidence of authority whieh would be conrincing to the hearers, encournging to the true hearted, and arousing to the negligent and nubelieving; which would ulso preserve then trom extending their discourses to an tusavoury length; and further, that particular care slould be taken that their services shonld not be hurt by unsuitnble conduct or movements.
"These few remarks we feel at liberty to make, and commend in this, our report, to the consideration of the Yearty Hecting.
The first annual report of the Trustecs of "White's Indiana Manual Labour Institule," and the first annual report of the "White's lowa Manual Labour Institute," were read.
A minute of the Meeting for Sufferings was rend, informing that that meeting "had been ap." plied to for more copies of our book ol' Discipline," than it could supply. "On considering this subjeet as presented by the foregoing Minule, it is the judgment of the meeting to appoint a committee to take under consideration our present Discipline, and propose to next Yearly Meeting such emendations and allerations as may appear to them proper to be made, before printing a new edition."
"The subject of presenting a memorial to the Legislatures of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and lowa, favourable to the promotion of Temperance, and the passage of suitable laws to discourage and suppress intemperance, and also the commerce in intoxicating liquors, (except for medicinal and mechanical purposes,) being brought to the view of this meeting, the meeting came to the judgment, after consideration, to proceed therein;" and to that end a commiltee was appointed to prepare an essay of a memorial to each of the legislatures aforenamed, and produce it to a future sitting.
"The Friends nupointed at last Yearly Meeling to visit the Monthly Meetings of Pleasant Plain, Richland, Spring Creek, and Three-River, on account of their request for a Quarterly Meeling; also Salem Quarterly Meeting;" reported "they have attended to the service, and are united in judgment that it would be right to grant their request."
"The mee:ing unites in judgment with the committee, and grants the request accordinglythe new Quarterly Meeting to be held as set out in our minules of last year." A committec was appointed to attend the opening thereof in Fifith month next, in conjunction willi a like committee of Women Friends.
"The minutes of the Mecting for Sufferings for the past year, are now laid before this meeting, and read, ond their procecdings approved."

Second-day, the 3rd.-The conamittee appointed last year to visit the Quarterly Meetings, and as way might open, the Monthly Meetings, made a report, and were continued for another year.

The committee on Indian Concerns brought in n report, which was read to satisfaction. "The meeting, on consideration, is united in continuing the sane conmittee ; and encourages them to continue their labours in the concern, as way may npen and ability be alfurded. The proposnion to raise the sum of twelve hundred doliars ( $\$ 1200$ ) the ensuing year for the aid of the concern, is adopted, and the subordinate meetings nre directed to raise it accordingly, nud forward it to Wil. liam Crossman, Cinc.niat, Ohio, Treasurer of the conmittee."*

The committee on the conccrns of the People

[^2]of Colour, brought in a report, which was read. "The same committee is continued to further lobour and care in the concern, as way mny open and ability be afforded; and they are desired to report to next Yearly Meeting."

## (To be contanuel.)

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

Since our last report, the Washington, Cannda, and Atlantic steamships have arrived, bringiog Liverpool dates to the 16 th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.-The fleet had orders to leave Spithead on the 11 thy instant. Destination unknown. Flour and wheat looking up. Cotton quiet.
RUSSIA.-The Czar has declared war against Turkey, and several battles have been fought between the contending armies. The Turks have crossed the Danube, and the Russians appear to hare been defented

1NDIA.-The English in India are in alarm, at a rnmoured appronch of a Russian army through Khora.

CHINA.-The insurgents have captured Shanghae.
BERMUDA.-The yellow fever has been unnsually fatal. Of 400 soldiers takea ill with it, 200 died.
MEXICO.-The crops in Durango and other parts of Mexico, have been less than nsual, so that some fears of a famine are entertained. The ladians in varions places are committing hostilities.
UNITED STATES.-The printing of the Census has been at last completed. It is a quarto volnme of 1250 pages. A Yankee by the name of Scott, is in South America shooting mookeys. He has killed 3000 in a year. The skins sell readily to the Freach, who manufacture them into gloves, sold all over the world as kid.
New Fork.-Almost every vessel arriving from Liverpool and Harre, bas lost a portion of its passeagers by the cholera on the passage. Deaths in the city last week, 375. The Prometheus, with passengers from California via San Juan, brought $\$ 1,754,868$ in golddust.
Pennsylvania.-Philadelphia. Deaths last week, 132. The news from Europe appears to have pnt a stop to the rise in stocks which bad commenced. The flonr market firm.
Virginia,-At Norfolk, Margaret Douglass was tried for teaching negro children to read and write. She plead her own canse, aud caused some sensution in the court. She wns found gnilty, bnt is not yet sentenced. Florida.-The cholera is in Florida.
Maine.-At Bangor, bavigation is closed. From 60 to 80 vessels frozen up. Ice of considerable thickness.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from J. W. Smith, Harrisv., O., $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from Ezekiel Bundy, agent, B. O., \$32, viz., tor himself, J. Bundy, Geo. Tatum, Jr., Robert H. Smith, and Wm. Green, $\$ 2$ each, vol. 27, for Joel Dondna, $\$ 6$, vols. 24, 25 and 26 , for Samnel Stanley, $\$ 6$, vols. 25, 26 and 27 , for Benj. Hoyle, \$4, vols. 25 und 26, for Robt. Plummer, $\$ 4$, vols. 25 and 26 , fur Peter Sears, \$2, vol. 26 ; from D1. P. Griffith, ugeut, Brownsv., Pa., for W. Blackbura, 82, vol. 27; from Jehn Fawcett, ngent, Salem, U., for Z. Freach, F. Macrkt, Ed. Bonsall, Benj. Antram, \$2 each, vol. 26, for Robert Elyson, Joha Tytns, Joshua Stafford, Job Warren, Samnel Shaw, $\$ 2$ each, vol. 27, for James B. Bruff, \$4, vols. 26 and 27, for C. Allen, \$3.64, to 44, vol. 24.

## WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Cormittee to superintend the Boarding-School at West-towa, will meet there, on Fonrth-day, the 7th of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Committee on Instruction, meet on the preceding evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

The Visiting Committee assemblo nt the School on Seventh-day, the 3rd of the montl.

Thomas Kimben, Clerk.
Philada., Eleventh mo. 26th, 1853.
A conreyance will be at West Chester on Third-day, the 6th inst., on the nrrival of the morning and afternoon ears, to take such members of the committee to the school, who muy wish to go that why. The cars start from Market street west of Schuylkill Fifth street, sonth side, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 3 u'clock, P. M.

Marmied, at Friends' meeting, Rocky River, Chatham county, North Carolina, on the 20 th of Seventh month last, Josepa Kemp, (8on of Josiah Kemp, decensed, and

Dinah Kemp, and Sabah, daughter of Joab Hodgí deceased, and Mary Modgin.

Dien, of typhoid fever, after an illness of cight day on the 14 th of Tenth month last, at the residence of he nephew, Jotham Townsend, in Plainfield, Essex count Elizanetir Vall, of Rockawny, Morris county, X. J., ri lict of Amos Vail, in the 86th year of her age, a memhi of Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Mecting of Friend! at Tunessassah, in the State of New York, 0 the 15 th ult., nged 36 years, Scsasiab L. Woon, a valu.
able inember of Westchester mecting, Peona. Havia able member of Westchester mecting, Penna. Havia
in her youthful days experienced the work of regen ation, and submitted to the restraining and regnlatio power of the cross of Christ, she was thereby qualifie for usefulness, and became an example of hamility 80 dedicution to the cause of her Divine Master. Hf watchful, circumspect life and conversation, adorned th doctrine of her Saviour, showing forth the beauty ( holiness, and inviting others to follow her as she follon ed Christ. For many years she was acceptably engage in teaching school ; and not ouly laboured for the litu rary improvement of her pupils, but was deeply coo cerned for their religious welfare. Her cheerful, kio manner, and the evenness of her disposition, couple with a steady and consistent walking in the divine fea gave her a large place in the affections of the scholar which she improved for the promotion of their best wel fare. Many who enjoyed the privilege of ber watebft care and affectionate solicitude, have had canse to num ber it among their blessiogs, and to reenr with grateft acknowledgment to the profitable lessons of religion instrnction which she imparted to them; the benefit which, it may be hoped, will accompany them throug ife. In reference to her pious concern in this respec it has been appropriately remarked, that it seemed t be her business "to bring children unto Christ."-l the Eleventh month, 1852, she united with ber hushan in a a apprehension of religious daty to remose to To nessassah, nod take charge of the boarding-school fo Indian children, then about to be opened there, unde the direction of the Indian Committee of Philadelpht Yearly Meeting. The cheerful, quiet energy of her cha racter, was evinced by the prompt and efficient mannel in which she met the difficulties nod trials of her nes position, and by her judicions nanagement of her por tion of the concern; while the meekness and gentlenes of her spirit, and her kind consideration for the comfon of those around her, won their esteem nad confidenci But in the midst of her usefulsess and dedication, ${ }^{\prime}$ pleased her gracious Lord to permit her work to be co short in righteousness, and that she should rest froo her labours. During the brief illness which terminate her life, she was faronred with a calm and collecte mind, and thongh with her characteristic humility said she "felt like a poor unworthy creature who done but little," yet added, that "she did not feel thing to rise up in judgment against ber;" and that way was clear. To ber busband, she said, that had felt more for him than ber heart could tell there was One who could connsel nad support. had earnestly craved he might he preserved oa the band and on the left." She desired her brothers sisters might be informed that "her greatest cone and desire had been, that she might be permitted reach the happy country; and she wanted them all get rendy and come;" adding, "to be joined in the venly communion at last, is the greatest blessing can ask." Spenking of the many Friends to whom was united in the bonds of Christina fellowship, said she had oftea thought of them when her hands been bnsily employed; and desired ber love given them alt. In allusion to the concern in which she and he husband were engaged, she said, that "before leavim their home [at West Chester, Pa.] she beliered she f an assnrance it was of Divine requiring, and she had ob distrusted it since, but felt satisfied with being there. During the last day of ber life, respiration was difficuli and she was unable to converse much, but appeared ce scious, and at times as if engaged in prayer.
than an hour before the solemn elose, she lny very quie and gently breathed her last. White we moura the which the chnrch has sustained in the removal so fitted for usefulness, we cannot but feel the appropi ateness of the language, "Blessed are the dend who di in the Lord,-yea, saith the Spirit, that they may from their labours, and their works do follow them."
at the same place, on the 12 th of Serenth mont last, after a short illoess, Daniel G., son of Joha an Abignil S . Wood, in the loth year of his age.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

## Subscriptions and Payments received by

 JOHN RICHARDSON,at no. 50 north fourth street, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
stage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three moaths, id ia advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in ace, six and a-half cents.

## For "The Friend."

## YTO-TIIEOLOGY, OR BITANY AND RELIGION, <br> (Eontinued from page 90.)

The stem is the name given to that part of ant which bears the leaves and the flowers. e plants have very short and inconspicuous is; thers have long and conspicuous stems. he cowslip, dandelion, and gentianella, the is so short that the leaves appear to arise the root. Some stems lie along the ground in the iris; others are completely under and. The latter give ofl leaf-buds which apabove ground. The banana has an underand stem pushing out shoots which form temry aerial stems or branches; so have also asparagus, the bamboo, ginger, arrow-root, some rushes. Many subterranean stems are ed, in common language, roets, from which, ever, they are distinguished by the leaf-buds ch spring from them. Thus the potato is an er-ground stem or branch giving off buds in form of eyes. The bulbs of lilies, tulips, croes, meadow-saffron, are in reality stems giving ouds, which are covered with scales, or modileaves.
Some stems die annually, others continue nanent. Of the permanent woody stems e are two marked kinds. One occurs in the s of temperate climates generally, and is reaized on a transverse section, by the appearof numerous woody circles with rays passfrom the pith to the bark, which is separable. $s$ is well seen in the common oak, where the in the centre is composed of cells ; the cirof wood consist of woody fibres, and dotted orous vessels; cellular rays extend from the to the bark, which is partly fibrous and partellular."
The woody tubes in cone-bearing trees, as spruce, larch, cedar, cypress, araucaria, ext markings called discs, composed, as it were, circle and a dot in the centre. Sometimes e discs are in single rows; ia others they are double or tripple rows. When the rows are re than one, they are arranged in parallel sc, the discs being opposite to each other, as in ,or alternate with each other, as in Araucaria Altiogia."
From the mode of growth in exogenous trees, obvious that we can ascertain the age of the by counting the number of woody circles. is calculation can be made with tolerable corIness in trees of temperate and cold climates, are during the winter there is a marked intertion to growth, and thus a line of demarcation
is formed between the circles; but in trees of fruit or cones is noticed in Ps. Ixxii. 16. The warm climates, this mode of estimating age may strength and durability of the tree was a subject lead into error. It would appear that in these of common remark; and the Psalmist emphatithere are often the appearance of numerous cir- cally describes the power of the Lord when he cles in one year. The age of 5000 years, attri- says, 'The voice of the Lord breaketh the cebuted to some baobabs in Senegal, may be account- dars; yea, the Lord breaketh the cedars of Le. ed for in this way. Even in the trees of this country, when they get old, it is found that the different circles are so blended as to make it difficult to count them accurately.
" The wood in the centre of exogens is often altered in colour, by peculiar coloured woody matter being deposited in the tubes. Thus the heart-wood of the ebony tree is black, and that of the oak deep brown, while that of the outer soft wood is pale. The latter is the part in which the active processes of life go on; and hence, if it is destroyed, the plant dies. A woody plant, such as boney-suckle, or some Bauhinias of foreign countries, twining round the stems of such trees, causes strangulation, in consequence of the mode of their growth, by external addstion; and in process of time, if the woody climber is sufficiently strong, and does not break or yield, the vessels of the soft wood are impeded in their growth, and the tree will ultimately be destroyed. Sometimes grooved sticks are formed in the same way in Britain, by the twining of the honeysuckle round neighbouring trees.
"Exogenous trees give a character to the landscape of the countries in which they abound. They have large trunks, which produce numerous branches, spreading in all directions. The trunk tapers as it ascends, and the branches become thinned towards their extremities. The mode in. which the branches spread, and their comparative lengths, give rise to differences in the contour of exogenous trees. When the lower branches are largest, and they gradually diminish in length upwards, the trees are more or less pyramidal; when the reverse takes place, they have an um-brella-like top. The Cedar of Lebanon-a tree often referred to in Scripture-will serve as an illustration of an exogen. In early times it appears to have grown abundantly in Lebanon, and to have formed its distinguishing feature. In later times there has been a greal diminution in the number of cedars in Lebanon; so that, in 1832 , there were only seven remaining, most of them apparently ot a great age. The cedar is a wide-spreading evergreen tree, from fifty to sixty feet high, with a large trunk, numerous large and long branches, which extend in a horizontal manner, nearly at right angles from the truak, and with their evergreen leaves form a spacious shady covering. It is not liable to the attacks of climb-ing-plants. How beautifully does the prophet describe the character of the cedar, when he speaks of its bigh stature, its top among the thick boughs, its multiplied boughs, its long branches, and its shadowing shroud.-(Ezek. xxxi. 3-7.) It was pre-eminently distinguised by its exalted growth. lt is said in 1 Kings iv. 33, that Solomon'spake of trees, from the cedar-tree that is in Lebanon (as being the most conspicuous and noble,) even unto the hyssop which springeth out of the wall.', It is also spoken of as 'the glory of Lebanon' (lsa. xxxv. 2; |x. 13); and the abundance of its
banon.'-(Ps. xxix. 5.) In Ps. xcii. 12, the righteous man is represented as growing like a cedar in Sebanon; in Numb. xxiv. 6, the people of God are likened by the wicked prophet to cedar-lrees beside the waters; and in Ps. Ixxx. 8 -11 , lsrael is spoken of as sending out her bouglis like the soodly cedars. How well do these figures picture the believer's growth in grace. He is like a goodly and excellent cedar (Song of Sol. v. 15), vigorous and evergreen, showing forth the power and glory of God, fixed in the Rock of Ages, whence are all his wellsprings, which refresh and invigorate him even as a well of living waters and streams from Lebanon -(Song of Sol. iv. 15).
"In Palms, and certain trees of warm climates, a stem of a totally different kind is seen. In them the increase of growth is by additions of woody and porous vessels towards the centre. The stem is at first entirely cellular, but in the progress of growth, bundles of vessels are formed among the cells. These gradually increase and distend the stem to a certain amount the first year. Next year new bundles are produced in. side the last, which increase the diameter still more, until at length by successive additions the stem is distended to the utmost. The outer portion becomes hard, so as sometimes to resist the blow of a hatchet; while the inner part is comparatively soft. This woody growth has given rise to the name of inside growers or Endogens, applied to plants having stems of this kind. The age of a palm may be ascertained by measuring its height, for it is found that the growth in an upward direction is pretty nearly uniform in each species. From the small increase in diameter, and the hardness of the exterior, a twining woody plant does not injure a palm-stem. When the tuft of leaves at the summit of a palm is completely destroyed, the plant dies, because there is no provision for lateral buds, as in our trees. Williams the missionary relates, that in the South Sea Islands they destroy the coco-nut trees in this manner.
"Palms give a marked and distinetive character to the vegetation of tropical regions, and their umbrageous foliage, particularly in the case of those with fan-shaped leaves, affords an excellent shelter from the sun's rays."
"In Psalm xcii. 12, the Psalmist says, that 'the righteous shall flourish like the palm tree." To those who inhabited Palestine, the illustration would lead them to contemplate the straight aad ercet growth of the tree, its unbranched and unencumbered stem, and the beauteous crown of leaves at its summit. It would also recal to their minds that the palm flourished in the desert, and that its presence there always indicated moisture, which enabled it to flourish amidst surrounding barrenness. In Exod. xv. 27, it is said that the children of Israel'came to Elim, where wero twelve wells of water, and threescore and ten
the palm, is internal and unscen by the world. His nge is determined by his neurness to heaven. His stature, as Solomon says, is like the palm. tree (Cant. vii. 7), and he grows up to the mensure of the stature of the fuiness of Christ. - (Eph. iv. 13.) Ile grows in a bleak and barren wilderness, but he has sources of joy and of refreshing which the world knows not. The ollurements of the world twine round him, and lie is surrounded by trials and temptations, but they do not impede his growth. Ite towers above all, pointing heavenward. Limneus called the palms the princes of the vegetable kingdom. So the believer, as a priuce, has power with God and prevails through his living head.-(Gen. axxii. 25.) The palm, whieh used to be a trequent tree in Palestine, is now said to te rare. Like the righleous, it has been rooted out, and is, as it were, a small remnant in a land where once it flourished in beau'y and vigour. The clusters of fruit which palms produce when old, and the fatty oils which they supply, may be refierred to in the statement that the righteaus 'shall still bring forth fruit in old age; they slaill be fat and flourishing.'-(Ps. xcii. 14.)
"Another conspicuous permanent stem is that which occurs in ferus, especially in the tree-ferns of New Zealand, as well as of warm countrics. In these plants the stem is uniform in its diameter, hollow, and marked on the outside by the scars of the leaves. The stem increases by additions to the summit, and hence the plants are called summit-growers or acrogens. The stem is, in fact, formed of the bases of the leaves, which carry up the growing point with them, and the elegant clusters of feathery leaves hang from the top. ... Ferns characterize mild and moist climates, and they give a peculiar fenture to the landscape of New Z aland. At former epochs of the earth's history, they appear to have constituted a large part of its vegetation.
"We have thus seen the structure of the three marked forms of permanent woody stems, which are met with in the vegetable world $:-1$. Exogenous or outside.growers, consisting of pith, concentric circles of wood, which increase by additions on the outsile, separable bark, and rays connecting pith and bark; exemplified in the forrest trees of Britain. 2. Endogenous or insidegrowers, consisting of a mass of cellular tissue with bundles of woody and other vessels scattered irregularly through the tissue, increasing by additions inside; exemplified in palms. 3. Acrogenous or summit-growers, formed by the bases of the leaves which carry up the growing point, additions being always made to the summit, bundles of vessels irregular; exemplified in treeferns.
" We have nlready seen, that the plants of the globe may be divided into three great classes by the nature of their embrya, viz. :-into Dicotyledonous, having two seed lobes, monocoty ledonous, having one, and acotyledonous, having none. These divisions correspond to those founded on the structure and development of the stem. Thus dicotyledons have exogenous stems, monocotyledons have endogenous stems, and acotyledons have acrogenous stems. Ilere we see a natural division of the florn of the world, and we perceive part of that wonderful plan which it has pleased the Creator to adopt in the formation of the plants with which He has clothed the globe. Uniting plants by affinities, such as those now stated, is following what is called a natural system in botany. By associating plants which agree in all essential points-as, for instance, in the structure of their secds, stems, leaves, and
palm trecs,: The believer's growth, like that of flowers-we follow a more useful and philosophi- Iy what is to turn up next. Our venerable frient cal method, than by taking into account only one old father Longlegs, is grown a complete cripple
or two parts of the plant, as was done by Linnxus his six spindle shanks transformed into a set ond the advocates of an artificial arrangenent.

> (To be continucd.)

From the Letsure llour.

## TIIE FIRM OR SPINXERS \& C0.

It is the middle of October; the days are short. er than the nights, and admonitory symptoms of approaching winter are perceptible in the chilly atmosphere. In nur little suburban garden, thinys have within the last fow weeks assumed a new appearance; the flowerets are dying or dead, and the walks are covcred with brown leaves, sodden with the showers of day-time and the dews of night. With the exception of one lag. gard nasturtium, which droops its head abashed, like a tardy guest arrived afier the feast is over, not a single blossom is to be seen worth looking at. The starry chrysanthemum has not yet condescended to come forth; she waits until the night of winter shall have set in, when she will shine alone. A few cloudy and rainy days have prevented our usual morning " turn in the garden," and we are struck with the remarkable change that has taken place. Yet it is one which we have often noticed as regularly occurring at this time of the year-not the falling of the leaves, the withering of the flowers, and such-like autumnal manifostations-we do not refer to these, but to a phenomenon invariably accompanying them, though much less generally observed. To describe the change we refer to in a few wordsour little floral paradise is suddenly transformed into the manufactory, or rather the slaughterhouse of the firm of Spintiers \& Co. These long-legged gentry, commonly known as garden spinners, have taken possession of it en masse, and with a grand and manifold display of geometric talent, have hung out their all but invisible banners in every direction. From every bush and herb and withering flower; from every projecting twig of the vine, where the small black grapes are ripening slowly, to perish by the first frost ere they are worth the gathering; from every creeper on the wall, and every dry stick stuck upright in the mould, there hangs a dew-fringed iris-coloured disk of net-work, brilliant this damp morning with all the hues of the rainbow; and each one guarded in the centre, or it may be in the cavity of a neighbouring lear, which he has cabled up in the form of a cylinder, by a black, motionless, and big-bellied nember of the Spinners' Company. The insects have had it all their own way in the garden during the long summer months, and now the spiders are taking their turn. There is, however, no necessity for atributing to the tribe of spinners the virtue of abstincnce during the hot months. They are an industrious fraternity, and they have done as much business as they could. But now is their especial business season; they always rejoice in an influx of custom just as the watering-places go out of fashion, and confortable people begin to pack themselves up for the winter. They live by carrying on war against the insect races, and their strategy is that of a cunning general who defers his grand attack until the foe is already weakened by famine or adverse circumstances. In October, Mr. Moth is as drowsy as a gluton after dinuer, and as feeble as a medieal patient under a dose of morphia. Mr. Bluebotle, too, is in a state of lackadaisical bewilderment, and spends half the day on the sunny side of a wall, rubbing his nose with his criss-crossed feelers, feeling in all his pockets with all his legs, and wonde ring apparent-
unmanageable crutches, upon which he hobble with a most ungenteel gait when his failing wing can no longer support him in the air. As for th rabble of gnats and house-flies and such sma deer, having made no sort of provision for th winter which they feel coming upon them, thei hearts are dying within them, and they are con pletely at their witis' end. Now, then, the Spit ners, like prudent managers, " come out strong. They step forth in the shape of an armed inte vention, to settle the alfairs of embarrassed gei tlemen who have got into difficulties through wat of prudence during the "long vacation." The issue their capias ad respondendum in the appn priate form of an invisible net; and no soont does the suit thus commenced result in a habea corpus, than-how unlike the torturing progre of human litigation-there is an end of the cai at once-habeas corpus being the consummatic of all processes in the Spinners' court of law.
Before taking a nearer glance at the doings the formidahle and ferocious fraternity of spider it may be as well to look for a moment at the a) paratus with which they are provided to ensnal their winged victinıs. Everybody is familiar wil he appearance of the spiders' web; but everybod is not aware that, though composed of threads minute as to be almost invisible, and singly ban ly visible to the touch, yet each of these threat is a combination of as many or more strands i go to the composition of the strongest ship's a be. The spider's spimning apparatus is situati in the lower part of the aldomen, and consists? four minute barrel shaped spinnarets, and, b neath them, a pair of jointed feeler-like appen ages. The extremity of each of the two upp spimnarets is a flattened circumference, pierct with innumerable holes like a colander, throug each of which a filament is drawn during the fo mation of a thread. The construction of the $t \boldsymbol{t}$ lower spinnarets is different; for although the are in like manner perforated with numerol apertures resembling those in the upper one they are also provided with prominent tubes, frof each of which a thread is likewise furnishe Within the body of the spider are a number, bags filled with liquid silk, which at the pleasul of the insect can be made to exude through 11 orifices above described. When, therefore, it creature wishes to form a rope, it simply appli the ends of its spinnarets to a fixed object, at drawing a filament of fluid silk throush eve pore, its line of course consists of so many threa as there are holes in the perforated plates of four barrel. like colanders. The spider is furth capable of spinning ropes of different qualities. has been ascertained that the spiral lines of t garden-spinner's net are both highly adhesive at elastic, while the radii and the boundary line a inadhesive and but sliglatly elastic. A little, flection will suggest the reason why the spid has been provided with a rope of such compli construction, while in the case of other insects single thread drawn from the orifice of a sing tube, is sufficient for all the required The silk, it must be remembered, is in a flo state in the body of either insect. The slof moving caterpillar, as it leisurely produces silken cord, gives time enough for the fluid which it is formed to barden by degrees, as issues by instalments from the labial pipe; $b$ the habits of the spider require a very differe mode of proceeding, as its line must be instant converted from a fluid into a strong rope, or would be of no use to bind the captive prey.
r this reason, doubtless, that his rope is subled into numerous filaments, so attenuated e have seen them to be, that no time is lost te drying, and that they at once harden into ity ready for immediate service. The feet e spider are constructed upon a plan singusuitable to his circumstances. Each foot is with strong horny claws furnished along under surface with bent teeth. By means is apparatus he is able to dispose of his rope issues from the spinnarets; and also to sushimself by an almost invisible line, which he coil up or let out at pleasure, with a readi and facility perfectly marvellous to witness. e will now, with the reader's permission, reto our friends in the garden, and see what are about. Here is a fine portly spinner, a back of Vandyke-brown, varied with gray bright yellow spots; he hangs "quiet as a " in the centre of his broad net, suspended ly by his front pair of legs, as you can see extra tension of the elastic cross.bars upon h be bears the most of his weight. You see e touch with this straw the outer bounding and the long ropes more than a yard in h, which strengthen the whole fabric, and n it to the wall on one side and the rose-tree other, that we do not disturb him; at least, thes no notice. Observe, too, that the straw es readily away from these straight lines; may touch any of the radii in any part withnjuring the web; but if we touch either of the 1 lines, it adheres to the straw, and the web is in withdrawing it. There! the experiment disturbed the spinner; he apprehends danger, is making off; he is not, however, much tened, and merely shelters himself in the y of a curled leaf until we shall have passed ven he will come back again.
At come this way! here we are just in time itness a battle-royal, but it will be one of ing and confidence against rashmess and de.

An over-gorged flesh-fly is caught by the lder of one wing in the viscid and elastic which a crafty spinner has carried, by the of a projecting twig, above the level of the en wall. He is thrashing away with all his it, agitating the vine-leaves to which the net stened, and has already rent away several re inches of the snare. Master Spinner, zver, is darting round hion in every direction, the rapidity of an arrow, and with an agility hich you would not have thought his heavy capable. Now the thrashing noise is hushthat frantic wing which occasioned it is bound with a dozen invisible threads strong as 1, and veritable bands of fate to the luckless ve. Still he does not give it up, but strugroles fully with his legs and with convulsive throes is body, that threaten to shake the web to

Mr. Spinner now runs to the other side is net, and confronts the kicking legs. He vs well enough what to do with them. A turns backwards and forwards, and the re-
trant members are fixed as firmly in the is as if a parish beadle had been employed he purpose. The struggles of the poor capare reduced now to a series of agonizing es and heavings with his body, expressive of norrible anticipation of his last-impending fate. executioner, however, soon relieves him from lespairing agonies. Placing himself face to with the pinioned victim, and in a manner racing him, as it were, with his fatal arms, stunges the sharp fangs of his murderous th into his breast, and sucks the lile-blood his quivering body. But all, be it remark$s$ by no means over ; it is now between nine
and ten in the morning; the slaughtering spinuer concerning justificution and sanctification by has ensnared and subducd his victim, and has Christ; of which he would willingly have excused settled himself down to the enjoyment of a feast himself, by declaring his intention of not writing which will endure the best part of the live long any more; adding, that if he did write, it slould day. If you come again at four or five o'clock not exceed above a sheet or two. He, conting to in the afternoon, it is ten to one but you find him town some tinne after, was pleased to give rue a still sucking away at the shrunken and exhausted visit at my house, where I failed not to challenge carcase. So soon as it is drained dry, and no the benefit of the promise lie had made me. IIe longer of any use to the spider, he will sever the replied that he had not writ, and yet he could not confining threads, and the first breath of wind that blows will clear his web of the empty shell.

> (Conclusion next week.)

## Two Armies-Muskets and Spades.

The New York Economist, in an article upon the army of the United States, makes a startling contrast between the use of muskets and of spades; one used by government, and the other by a great railroad company.

The United States army numbers about 10,000 men, and they cost the country, last year, $\$ 8$,225,246, for pay, subsistence, clothing, \&c.That is to say, $\$ 820$ per man, or, if we deduct the militia expenses, $\$ 300$ per man. It would puzzle any one to tell of what service were those men, living usclessly in barracks and old forts, eating three meals per day, and turning out occa. sionally to touch their caps to their officers.

The Illinois Central Railroad army numbers 10,000 men also, and they receive from the company $\$ 3,700,000$ per annum, in return for which they labour ten hours per day upon a work that gradually stretches itself through the most fertile plains, connecting the great lakes with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and ultimately with the Gulf of Mexico.

The relative advantages of these two armies to society present an interesting matter for study, and are graphically sketched by the New York Post.

The prospective building of the great Central Railroad of lllinois alone, has added to the wealth of that State, in the appropriation of real lauds, the sum of forty millions, within a strip of but twelve miles in width, and the actual construction of the road will bring to a ready market millions of acres of land now owned by the General Government, which, were the road not constructed, would be waste for years to come. The Federal Government employs ten thousand men, at an expense of eight millions of dollars, to carry muskets. The Central Railroad Company, eimploying ten thousand men at less than four millions, confers a vast property on the State, upon the Federal Government, and upon thousands of farmers. Year after year, the Government spends millions of dollars, effecting, and resulting in nothing but the turning loose of superannuated soldiers, made paupers by a life of idleness, to prey upon the industrious the remainder of their existence.

The Illinois Company, by three years' expenditures, establishes 700 miles of rails through prolific farms, many of then owned by the persons whom they employed to build the road-men of industry, vigour, wealth, and intelligence. The United States, in thirty years, have spent $\$ 300$,000,000 , enough to build a double track to the Pacific, and they have nothing to show for the money, but some old Corts, guns, tattered uniforms, and demoralized veteratis.

The biographer of Bishop Usher says: "The year betore this learned and holy primate and archbishop died, I went to him and earnestly de-
charge himself with any breach of promise; 'for, (said he,) I did begin to write; but when I came to write of sanctification, that is, of the new creature, which God formetls by his Sjirit in every soul that he doth truly regenerate, I found so little of it wrought in myseli, that I could speak of it only as parrots, by rote, and without the knowledge and understanding of what I might have expressed, and therelore, I durst not presume to proceed any further upon it ;' and when I seem. ed to be amazed to hear such a humble confession from so great and experienced a Christian, be added, 'I must tell you, we do not well under. stand what sanctification and the new creature are-it is no less than lor a man to be brought into an entire resignation of his will to the will of God, and to live in the offering up of his soul continually in the flames of divine love, as a whole burnt-offering to Christ: and how little (says he) are many of those who profess Christianity, experimentally acquainted with this work in their soul!' By this discourse I conceived he had very excellently and clearly discovered to me that part of sanctification of which he was unwilling to write."

> For "The Friend."

## a failit of eatil.

or a brief account of samoel watson, his WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN.
(Continued from page 92.)

Mercy Watson, daughter of Samuel, was born the 7 ih day of the Fitih month, $16 \pi 0$. She was mercifully visited in early life, and through submission to the Lord's will, was qualified Jor usefulness in the militant church. She-received a gift in the ministry whilst young in years, and travelled cousiderably bcfore her marriage, labouring faithfully and zealously in the Lord's work. Her bodily constitution was weak, yet through her earnesmess in ber Master's service, she seemed sometimes quite strong. Her labours, no doubt, were at times more than her feeble frame could well bear, yet she persevered in love, being concerned in spurit for the good of all mankind, and for the prosperity of the blessed Truth. She had no desire to lengthen her natural life, by shrinking from the measure of service which ber Master called her to perform.

She married Elihu Juhnson, of Manchester, to whom she was a loving wile. Towards the close of 1704, being taken ill, she desired the Lord to give her patience to underso what might be sufered to come upon hor. Her sickness soon after abated for a time, but returned again with increased violence. She was now mude sensible that her end was approaching, and to her it seemed desirable. The Lord favoured her with his sus. taining presence, and made her sick bed, notwithstanding the pains of her afllicted tabernacle, very pleasant to her. I'hrough this she was enabled to sing praises to the Lurd, the giver of all good things. Many Frunds visited her in her sickness, and they as well ns her near relatives, were comforted in feeling the Lord's presence with her, and in hearing her declare the goudness of God, and her willingness to leave the world. She declared she was not in love with the world. Near
her close she cxclaimed, some of her friends be- the ill effects of such things many times. Dear ing present, "Happy are ye whose kingdom is friends, in your meetings for business upon Truth's not of this world, but of the Fither-the Father's account, have your cyc to the Lord,-wait to kingdom-your kingdom! Friends, love God have your minds stayed upon him, nud respect better than all. Be faithful to the Lord every one. I could have been glad that the whole meeting had been here. Surely they will remember what I said the last meeting I opened my mouth among them,-'to prize the precious time, not knowing how long they might have time, neither what exereises they have yet to meet withal.' Now the time draws near that I shall go to an everlasting kingdom, where all sorrow, tears, and sighing, shall be done away. Glory! glory in the highest, to the Lord, my God, who hai heen with me, and borne up my head in time of great excreises. I have nothing to do but die." Then she spoke to her husband, "Oh! my dear, I have in the time of my health desired to live with the Lord, and to be faithful to lim, and now 1 see 1 have nothing to spare. What will become of those who live a careless life, and do not make a right use of their precious time."
Whilst speaking she was evidently filled with the love of God, and those present were made sweetly sensible thereof. She said, "I am so filled with God's love, I shall never be emptied again." She expressed a longing desire to be released, yet wailed patiently the coming of her dear Saviour to deliver her. She afierwards added, "My dear children! I have prayed for them, who are near and dear to me, but now 1 can leave them freely, and commit them into the hand of my God." Then addressing her hus. band, and those by her bed, she said, "I must part with you all, and I will bid you all farewell. The Lord bless you all, and keep you all, in all the exercises that will come upon you. I believe the Lord will be with you, as you have an eye to bim." "Have nothing to do with those of ill spirits,-but keep to God, and he will give you power over them."

She was much grieved that any who made profession of the Truth, should be light and airy, out of the savour of it. She said, "A day of trial will come upon them."

Once whilst lying in a quiet frame of mind, she said, "The sooner a period is put to this life, the sooner I shall go to my everlasting comfort." One, probably not a Friend, wishing her a "good night," shic answered, "I shall have a good night, let it be how it will. Blessed and praised be the name of the Lord, I am full of his goodness." She said there was a great difference between her feeling then, and when some of her sick fits were on her. Slue was now free from sickness and had great comfort, but there was little comfort in the sickness, "only," she added, "I think it is doing the work and hastening me to my cverlasting joy."

T'wo days before she died, she felt a coneern to dictate a few words of counsel and advice to Friends, which she desired might be spread among them afier her deceaze.
" Dear Friends, both old and young, whercver these may come,-my soul salutes you daily, desiring the welfare of your bodies and souls. I have, in my measure, laboured among you in
many places for the prosperity of Truth, and the many places for the prosperity of Truth, and the
good of souls, and now I shali be taken away. I find a great concern upon me to leave as advice and tender caution to you all, that you keep near the Truth and love it, seeking its honour above all things. Wear Friends, love one another. As you have an eye to Truth, and seek its honour before your own, your love will flow one unto another, and whispering, backbiting, and talebearing, will be removed from you. I have seen
who was then over eighty years of age, and live forty miles off, to be at her burial, he came whilh she was still able to converse with him. She tol him how good the Lord had been to her in her it ness, and added, "If it had not been for the hop of glory whieh is to come, 1 had fainted. Nou Lord, when thou pleasest to remove me, I at content." She gave good counsel to a youn woman who had come to see her, and then agai dozed. Her husband seeing her awake, aske her if she would drink anything ; she said, " have had a full draught of the goodness of God did not so much as think of cordials." Sh then broke forth into prases to the Lord for hi goodness, and the enjoyment of his presenc which she had been permitted to feel; slie the added, "My troubles in a little time will be ovel. and I shall be at rest and peace with my Goa "here I shall praise him forever. Methinks in vision I have seen my dear mother and sisters, i shining garments, where I shall be soon. He i a great and mighty King that I am to go to. Oh live so, that you that stay a little behind ma. come afier."
Asking her husband to " come near," she kiss ed him, and bid him farewell. Then feeling th parting monent was indeed near, she said, "Le us bid farewell again." She then passed awa as if falling asleep, the 14 th day of the 'Twelfi month, 1704, being in her thirty-fourth year.
('To be concluded.)

## THE CROP OF ACORNS.

## BY LYDIA II. SIGOURNEY.

There came a man in days of old,
To hire a piece of laud for gold, And urged his suit in accents meek, "One crop alone is all I seek;" That harvest o'er, my claim I yield, And to its lord resign the field.

The owaer some misgivings felt, And coldly with the stranger dealt, But found his last objection fail, And honied eloquence prevail. So took the proffered price in hand, And for one crop leased out the land.
The wity tenant sueered with pride, And sowed the spot with acorns wide; And first like tiny shoots they grew, Then broad and wide their branches threw; But long before these oaks sublime, Aspiring, reached their forest prime, The cheated landlord mouldering lay, Forgotten with his kindred clay.

Oh ye, whose years unfolding fair, Are fresh with youth, and free from care, Should vice or indolence desire
The garden of your souls to hire, No parley hold-reject the suit, Nor let one seed the soil polute.
My child, their first approach beware ; With firmness break the insidious snare, Lest, as the acorns grew and throve Into a sun excluding grove,
Thy sins a dark o'ershadowing tree, Shut out the light of heaven trom thee.

## SONNET.

Glad sight, wherever new with old, Is joined through some dcar homeborn tie ; The life of all that we behold
Depends upon that mystery.
Vaio is the glory of the sky, The beanty rain of field and grove, Unless, while with admiring eye We gaze, we learn to love.

Wordsworth.
'The benevolence of an humble mind, may be ompared to a rivulet in a meadow, which, though
des along unseen and without noise, refreshes ertilizes the soil, leaving it to display the it received, by its increased verdure and ulness."-Dillwyn.
young man of high connections and great ctability was induced by some gay acquaints to accompany them to a ball. Arrived at cene of dissipation, the festive company proed to their amusement. The music struck up, be among the rest was highly delighted with iversion. In the midst of their enjoyment, ough a messenger had been sent immediately heaven, the clock struck one. That strikassage of Dr. Young's instantly rushed upon nind :-
he bell strikes one-we take no note of time com its loss:-to give it then a tongue se in man. As if an angel spoke, the solemn sound. If heard aright, he knell of my departed hours. e are they? With the years beyond the flood. the signal that demands despatch. much is to be done! Ity hopes and fears up alarmed, and o'er life's narrow verge, down-on what? A fathomless abyss, ead eternity, how surely mine !"
fiction seized the youth : alarmed and terrihe left the dissipated throng, and retired to loset ; his subsequent conduct bearing testiy to a substantial change of heart.-Selected.

## For "The Friend."

W of the Weather for Eleventh Month, 1853. he meteorology of the month just closed was way remarkable, or different from what it lly is in the Eleventh month. This month as usual wrought a great change in the ap. ance of natural objects ; and once more
3 trees to the blast have surrendered their leaves, e beauties of summer have fled;
warblers departed for sunnier climes,
e herbage is withered and dead!"
he medium temperature of the month was a little er than it usually is, and there was a grood of damp, drizzly, foggy, and rainy weather, gh the quantity of rain that fell was small. had no snow here, or any severe storm durthe month. A little hail mingled with the on the night of the 28th. In northern New k, Canada, \&cc., considerable snow has dallen. e rain fell on five days; twelve more were dy, damp and drizzly, and the balance were according to the common acceptation of the

The wind was southerly a good deal of month, which accounts for the large number oggy and drizzly days. On ten mornings mercury was at or below the freezing point, nine days at mid-day it was above $60^{\circ}$. The test period of clear weather was from the evenof the 3rd till noon of the 8 th; -nearly five On the 241 h , a great and sudden change emperature took place. At noon of that day mercury stood at $61^{\circ}$, when a strong north$t$ wind set in, and by $10 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{m}_{*}$ the temperature only $25^{\circ}$-a change of $36^{\circ}$ in eight or ten rs. By next morning it was still lower, and d at $20^{\circ}$; this was the coldest morning of the th and quite wintry. At Montreal the mery was down to zero.
'he medium temperature of the month was ; for the Eleventh month last year, it was

Range of the thermometer from 20 on 25 th, to 71 on the 20 th , or $51^{\circ}$. Amount of 1.856 inches : rain previous Eleventh month, 22 inches.
The mean temperature of the three autumn
months was $53 \frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$; being $\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$ higher than the pre- unable to pay, without charge, to encourage vious autumn. Amount of rain for the autumn cleanliness. 'This department is used principally was 11.645 inches.


Communicated.

## The Moyamensing liouse of Industry.

The Managers of "The Philadelphia Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor," were obliged to close their House of Industry three months ago, for want of funds to meet its current expenses. There are numerous homeless ap. plicants, principally women, without friends, seeking a shelter until employment can be obtained, now applying there; as the inclement winter season is now at hand. The Managers have opened the House for suffering cases; and appeal to friends who are blessed with abundance, to assist them to defray the expense of temporary shelter and employment of the destitute, without respect to colour.
Friends in the country blessed by a bountiful Creator with enough and to spare, would find this Institution a good depository for potatoes, turnips, beans, and other vegetables; corn meal, salt meat, or any food suitable to feed the hungry applicants, will be as acceptable there as money. Cast-off clothing, shoes, \&c., have been found very useful in rigging up many who come almost naked for relief. Materials for earpet-rags are acceptable, to employ the aged poor in cutting and sewing them. Contributions may be sent to The Moyamensing House of Industry, on Catharine street above Seventh street, or a note addressed to the Matron there, or to Wistar Morris, Treasurer, south-east corner of 'Third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, they might be sent for.
This Institulion receives the destitute poor, having them and their clothing washed, and they employed in the House, until situations are obtained, or they otherwise disposed of.

Friends wanting domesties, will please apply there, or send their address to the Matron; and those having sewing to do, particularly coarse work, as bags, comfortables, and quilling, or wishing to purchase coarse shirts, \&c., suitable for labouring people, will aid the Instutution, by having their work done or purchasing there.

Warm and cold baths are furnished gratuitously to the inmates, and at a very low cost to the outside poor, if they can afford to pay; and when by coloured people, aldhough tree to all. The coloured children in the large "Ragged school" held in tho House, are bathed weekly, which is believed to conduce to their health.

A dispensary (now closed) is connected with the Institution, but will be opened to administer medicine and medical advice gratuitously to the poor, as soon as there are funds received to meet the expense thereof.

We would invite all who can, to visit the House, and not merely take our word for its usefulness.
H.

Philad., Eleventh mo. 26th, 1853.

## Vineyards let ottl to Hasbandmen.

"There was a certnin householder who planted a vineyard, and hedged it round about, an! digged a winepress in it, and built a tower and let it out to husbandmen, and went into a far country. And when the time of the fruit drew near, he sent his servants to the husbandmen, that they might receive the fruits of it."-Matt. xxi. 33, 34.

On leaving Neufchatel, for a journey through Italy, we had the company of a pious young weman, a native Swiss, whose acquaintance we had made during a short sojourn at the above-mentioned place, and as she was travelling the same way for a short distance, it gave us pleasure to offer her a seat in our carriage. Our road winding on the banks of the transparent lake of Neufchatel led us under the richly clad vine hills; and the grapes hanging in ripened clusters on the branches, by the wayside, added greatly to the beauty of the scene. The Swiss are amiable in their character, and simple in their dress; and some of the more pious among them remarkably affectionate and pleasing in their mauners; with agreeable company and a sunny morning, a lew hours travel were spent to mutual edification.

A remark on the luxuriant frait by which "e were surrounded, unexpectedly drew from our in. telligent companion a description of the culture of the vine, and the management of the vineyards, which afforded a literal illustration of the above scripture passage.
"These extensive vineyards," she observed, " which we see around us, bolong to large proprietors, who plant and fence the vines, provide winepresses for crushing the grapes, \&ce, and then let out the vineyards to husbandmen, and retire to their own residences, ofien at consideruble distances. The labourers have the sole care of these grounds during the year, and it is their bnsiness to pruno and dig about the vines; also at the time of vintage, to make ready the wino for sale; once in the year the proprictors of the vinegards come to receive the fruits, when the managers of the vines, have for their wages, a certain portion of the produce, which they claim ns their own ; but when any neglect or dishonesty is proved against the husbandman, the mastor of the vineyard refuses to give him that portion to which ho would have been entitled had he dealt justly. By this we may well understand these words of our Saviour, "If ye have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who shall give you that which is your own ?'-(Lake xvi. le.)

It is evident that our holy Redecmer made allusion to the customs of these countrics where his blessed feet trod, while putting forih his impres. sive parables. The spiritual instruction conv $\cdot$ yed to us, under the figure of the husbandman and the steward is very forcible; that if we do not throu, h the grace of God, faithfully occupy and imerov: the gifts and talents which he has bestowed upon
us, we shall run the risk of having that taken
away, which has been intrusted to us, and thos lose the means of acquiring more.

In the literal meaning of this parable, the church of God is represented as a vincyard; planted, hedged round, and lurnished with every menns for an advantageous management and improvement, and let out to the people of the Jewish nation, as busbandmen; to whom were committed the many and various privileges of the first visible church. 'When the time of fruit drew near,' God the great houscholder, sent his servants, the prophets, to receive that which was his due : the rebellious Jews would not hear. 'They killed the prophets, and stoned those that were sent unto them.'

Afterwards came John the Baptist preaching the kingdom of lieaven as being at hand; him they beheaded. At length, God sent his only Son ; him they crucified! In the just treatment of these wicked husbandmen, is set forth the condign punishment which awaited the Jewish nation; seeing they rejected Christ, their religious privileges were taken from them and given to the Gentiles, who were to be called in and made partakers of life and salvation.

What is here spoken against the Jews ought to serve as a warning to us, who have much greater privileges, under the gospel dispensation, 'Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith. Be not high-minded, but fear.'

## TIIE VINEYARD.

Where is the Vineyard by the Lord prepared? And, through his grace, to numerous servants shared? The bedge around, the wine-press, and the tower, Emblems of heavenly love's preserving power. Ah, is it not His ehurel_-composed of all Who hear, and who obey His sacred call? But there are still who, faithless to their trust, Refuse to labour-selfish and unjust :
Who, like these husbandmen, disown their Lord, And will not listen to His sacred word. Ungrateful for the mercies freely given, Madly reject the choicest gift of heaven. What more could love-eternal love! have done, Than grant the blessing of His glorious Son, To guide our steps through life's uncertain span, To suffer, and to die, for tallen mnn? What shall we render at His sacred throne? A heart that seeks to live to God alone !

## [Yeardley's Eastern Customs.

## Holding Meetings at time of Burials.

The following extract has been sent to us by a Friend, who says in a note accompanying it, "It refers to a former custom among Friends of holding mectings in the meeting-houses previons to interments.
"This custom has fallen into disuse, possibly within the memory of some now living, and if the editor could give an account of the views and reasons of Friends, that induced them to discontinue the custom, it might be interesting to some readers.
"Such occurrences serve as landmarks to show us the simplicity of some ancient Friends, and may give oceasion for reflection as to the motives that have made us prefer mahogany and walnut, to pine and lyon, and led us to the use of flannels, \&c., that are more proper for the living than the dead.
"Some would no doubt ridicule the whole affair as a crazy whimsey; but it appears to me calculated, in a practical way, to mark how much waste and extravagance is often found at interments.

## "Twelfth mo. 2d, 1853. ."

Perhaps some one of our readers will furnish for our Journal the information desired, relative to the
causes which induced Friends to discontinue the
practice of bolding meetings at the time o burials.-Ed. of "The Friend."
Our friend David Conper's directions respecting his interment.
" Dear Children,-1 have thought it my doty while living to show forth an example of simplicity and plainness, becoming the religions profession I made: and am desirous this example may go with me to the grave: to which end I now direct that my coffin be made in the manner they were in the days of simplicity and virtue when 1 was a youth, flat, and of pine or lynn boards; and the expense this may save, 1 direct my exccutors to give to some poor person in the neighbourhood, which will do more good than to moulder in the earth; for the folly and vanity of man never appears more idle and inexcusable, than in showing an emulation and fondness for pomp and show at funerals ; when the most humbling object of mortality and dissolution is before their eyes, and ought to impress the survivors with the most solemn and awful sense of the state of uncertainty in which themselves exist, and how fast they are also hastening to the grave;-and if Friends see cause to bave a meeting at the time of my burial, let this poor body be first covered in the earth; as the contrary practice mostly arises from a desire in the relatives to have that mark of distinction and respect shown to the deceased, and hath other exceptions in my view; and at the grave, if you are easy with it, this may be read.-And you my friends and neighbours who are now assembled to perform the last kind office to a fellow creature, may the opportunity be improved, and inspire a deep reflection of what importance it is to die the death of the righteous, and make an end like unto theirs; for such as die in their sins, we are assured where Christ is gone they cannot come. When you hear this, every hard thought will be silenced; you will not suspect me of deceit, or other views in penning it, but your good. It is that singly I covet. Your gold or silver, smiles or frowns, are now of no consequence to me. But oh! my soul breathes at the writing hereof, that the inhabitants of this land of my nativity and neighbourhood, where I have spent my days, may increase in grace, and in the saving knowledge of God, that so their end may be peace.-Amen. (Signed)

David Cooper."
"30th of Fourth mo., 1783."

## FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Railroad travelling is reduced to a perfect system in England, like nearly everything else in that exact and matter-ol-fact country. A document has lately been made public, which tells the rates of fare of each class, the average distance travelled by each class, the total number of miles travelled by all the passengers, the total number of passengers, the number of accidents, the proportion of killed and injored, and a variety of other information in respect to the whole railway system in the kingdom, from 1840 to 1852 . An abstract of this paper in the London Athenæum, contains so much that is interesting, that we copy a portion of it as follows :
"In the period of $1840-51$, the number of railway passengers was $478,488,607$, of whom 237 were killed, and 1416 injored, showing a ratio of 1 killed in $2,018,939$, and one injured in 337,916. Of engine-drivers, stokers, and guards, the number killed was 275, and the injured 274, out of 40,486 , showing a ratio of 1 killed in 177, and 1 injured in 148. Number of porters and other

343 injured ; the ratio being 1 killed in 527, al I miured in 1058. During the years 1844-5 $7,144,469,484$ miles have been travelled by pa sengers, and $\mathbf{1 7 6}$ deaths bave happened throu accidents from all causes. Hence 1 passeng has been killed for every $40,025,395$ miles tra elled. Supposing a person to be always in $m$ tion on a railway, and travelling at an avera speed of 20 miles per hoor, including stoppage he would travel 175,200 miles yearly, and । must constantly travel 228 years to be killed ! accidents from all causes. The period for whis he most constantly travel to be killed by accider from all causes under the control of the comp nies is 490 years; and he must be constantly tr velling 426 years to be killed by accidents fro causes beyond the control of the companies; b if the person is supposed to travel 12 hours on per diem for each of the 365 days in the yee then in 456 years he will be killed by acciden from all causes ; in 980 years he will be killed I accidents from canses under the control of ti companies; and in 852 years he will be killed I accidents from causes beyond the control of t companies. Of the 237 passengers killed in $t$ period of 1840-51, 103 were killed by caus beyond, and 134 under the control of the comp nies. Of the 1416 persons injured, 188 were i jured by canses beyond, and 1228 from caus under the control of the companies."

The same paper states that deaths from col sions and from trains running off have been din nishing; those from passengers falling off trail about the same; while those from passenge jumping on and jumping off trains, while in $m$ tion, have been increasing. The deaths fro causes beyond the control of the companies for 54.8 per cent. of the nomber of injuries; tho from causes under their control, 10.9 per cet Out of every 100 injuries there are about deaths. The paper further stated, that as only passenger had been killed in about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ milliot the whole population of London might take average journey by rail, and lose only one of the number. A still more curions calculation w made, as follows: supposing a railway to the si possible, it would take 514 years to accompli the journey; but even if one's years could rea that period, every soul in the train would ha perished by the chances of accident in 2 years; so that, even if all the passengers we Methoselahs, they could not reach the sun alis

To come down from the sun: these calculatio may be made of very great value, and it is impo ant that some systcin should be adopted in th country, whereby the statistics of our railroa may be ascertained in a similar manaer. It wou be to the advantage of the companies as well the public, and we are inclined to think, notwit standing the opparent frequency of accidents a our roads, that the proportion of deaths to $t$ amount of passengers, would not be much greal than is reported in Eingland.-Presbyterian.

A Singular Cargo.-The German steam Germania, on her last trip from Bremen to N York, put into Halifax for a supply of coa The Chronicle of that eity says:-Her passe gers are a motley group, among whom are sor one hundred and tiliy Jews, who have evident turned their backs upon Jerusalem, except, some people assert, it is to be rebuilt in the We ern world. About one hundred passengers a en route to California, and nearly all are seekil a bome in the far West. In a capacious roo abaft the engines, is an aviary, containing sol three thousnind five hundred feathered songste scrvants, 359,683 , of whom 683 were killed, and comprising starlings, canaries, goldfinches, moc
irds, \&c., in endless variety. These merry fellows are kept in large wicker cages, dividto compartments about six inches square, with few exceptions have each a separate nent. Four men are in constant attendance ese tiny vocalists, whose cages are thorougheansed twice a day. The average value ol is $\$ 3$, and the fanciers, whose property they expect to clear from three to four thousand

## rs.

trmers $\mathbf{v}$. Trade._John Lowell states that years ago he made a list of twenty persons went from the country to town and engaged ade, and of twenty others who staid on the ; where they were born. At the end of y-five years, the advantage was decidedly the farmers. More of them had prospered; n the aggregate they had acquired a larger nt of property. The general impression is ent from the above result. It is thought that hort and true road to wealth, lies through the of trade; and it has too often happened, that of our best young men have left firms, on ? they might have done well, to engage in in which they have failed.-Peru Democrat.

## BABYLON.

wer of Babel.-H. A. Stern, in a recent $t$ to the London Suciety for Promoting Chris$y$ among the Jews, thus describes the result visit to this celebrated site in January last : as a beautiful day; and, as we rode over ast plain ol Babylon, once crowded with s, palaces, and gardens, now entirely deserted, ren and desolate, I read as it were on every us which we passed, and every broken-up embankment which we crossed, the denunns of the prophet: 'And Babylon shall beheaps, a dwelling-place for dragons, an asment and a hissing, without an inhabitant.' li. 37.) The Birs itself, which like a giant w of bygone ages rises from the midst of a waste, even in its devastated, ruined, and d condition, still seems to utter the proud age of Nebuchadnezzar: 'Is not this great lon, that I have built for the house of the om by the might of my power, and for the ir of my majesty?' 'This elaborate monuof ancient days is generally adnitted to be e of the tower of Babel, and the renowned e of Jupiter Belus, so minutely described by lotus. The name Birs is a corruption from irsif of the Chaldeans, and the Borsippa of reeks. According to the 'Talmud it was a y in the 'great city,' and a place unfavouror the study of the law ; for which Rashi nts with very little sagacity, by saying ' that $r$ near it made one forget learning;' though ost probable reason is, because vain mortals here the first impious monument, and also he great image was set up, before which a ng people bent their suppliant knees. On ummit of the huge pyramidal hill stands a ent of the brickwork, about 35 feet high and oad and thick; it is shivered, broken, and on all sides, and rent in the centre. Around scattered heaps of conglomerated bricks, ly vitrified, and as hard and unyielding as ant. 'This strange phenomenon must have caused by the most violent action of fire or ic fluid; and thus were Babylon's 'liigh burned with fire,' and her costly temple pre. I as a beacon of divine vengeance, and an igable proof of the divine source of prophe. relation. From the top of this smitten tower, e, in the words of the poet of Israel, wan-
ders over ' a land of darkness and the shadow of death,' without any object to relieve the sight, except the incessant tumuli (the traces of former habitations), which extend to the very verge of the horizon. To the westward are lakes and swamps, the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, and a few other straggling buildings, which only enhance the desolate aspect of this forlorn region."
"To be stripped of ourselves, to be simple, to be fools in our own eyes, and in the eyes of others, are experiences not pointed to by our own dispositions, but are indisputably the way to that kingdom which flesh and blood cannot inherit; by yielding to this way, how humbly may we commemorate that power which gives according to our advancement, the victory over a host of opposition, and dims that eye in us in which our enemies are magnified ; giving a holy confidence that binds up the mind, humbly exalts it above these momentary things, and by measurably uniting us to itself, enables to discern the origin of our feelings, and what proceeds from them, by tracing them to their spring, and proving them in the light. Our experience is small; but, 1 trust we mutually long for that which is good; may we each be, more and more, drawn from every mixture of self, and become as a weaned child!"-Sarah Robert Grubb.

New doctrines, however true, and however beautiful, never please men of the olden school. They like to fancy that the world has been losing wisdom, instead of gaining it, ever since they were young.

Those afflictions which have their proper effect on us, and humble us into true resignation, are like storms which drive righty-directed vessels toward their designed ports."-Dillwyn.

## $\boldsymbol{T H E R I P N D}$

## TWELFTH MONTH $10,1853$.

Our correspondent who for so long a time has kindly furnished us with a monthly meteorological report, informs us, that with the one now sent, he wishes to discontinue these contributions. He has our thanks for the care and trouble he has taken to prepare the accurate tables we have received from him, and we regret that our readers cannot longer profit by his labours in this way. Will not some other one of uur friends step into the place left vacant by his withdrawal, and keep up the series of reports which are becoming more and more valuable the longer they are continued, and are constantly referred to both by those who take an interest in meleorological science, and those who indulge a laudable curiosity for comparing the state of the weather in one year with that in another? We know it will be grateful to many of our readers, as well as to ourselves, should some one competent, be willing to perform the service.

## indlana yearly meeting. (Concluded from page 96.)

[As we have been inquired of whether the report of the Conference Comonittce (given in last week's number) was united with by the Y'early Meeting, we give the minute. "The Friends continued at last Yearly Meeting to meet with similar committees of other Yearly Mectings for Conference on the General Interest of Society, \&c., now report as below: which being read, is approved, and directed to the observance of the

Continuation of proccedings on Second-day, enth month 3rd :-
The General Committee on Education made a report, which was read, and was satisfactory to tha meeting. "The committee was continued to further service in this concern, and encouraged to labour therein accordingly as ability may be afforded them. The Quarterly and Monthly Meetings are directed to continue their attention in the concern, as heretofore; and the Monthly Meetings' Committees are directed to make full reports to the Branch Committees on the several subjects, as found in the appendix."
Children between 5 and 15 years of age, 6015 15 and 20

2-32
Total, 8847
Number taught under care of Monthly Meet-
ings' Committees,
Number not taught in Schools under the care of Committces,

3352
These are 112 Friends' Schools in the Yearly Meeting, open from one to ten months in the year.
Number of Schools taught by Friends, but
not under the care of Committees,
Number of Meetings without Friends? Schools,
"The pupils regnaris in company with their teachers, except in a few cases where schools are too remote.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetie, Gcograplyy, and English Grammar, are taught in all our Schools, and a number of the reports state that Natural Pbilosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Physiology, Astronomy, de., and some report instruction in the Latin language.
"The Holy Scriptures are rend ns a class-book, or otherwise, in all our sehools.
"Reports are regularly made by our committees to the meetings that appoint them.
"On hearing the reports from our Branch Committees, a concern was felt that Friends might be more impressed with the necessity of giving suitable allention to scriptaral instruction, not only in our schools, but in our families. We believe duty will lead us to give no less attention to instructing our chitdres in the listory, the precepts, and the doctrines of the Seriptures, than we do to acquaint thetn with Science, and Literature, inasmach as we attach more importance to their eternal than their temporal interests. We believe where Firstday Scripture Schools have been established, and conducted under a proper concern for the spiritual welfare of our youth, a blessing has atteoded the labour of those who have andertaken the work, and that they have been made to feel that he that watereth, shall be watered also bimself; and we would earnestly recommend this method of imparting seriptaral instruction to the favourable coosideration of Friends.
"But while we attach much practical value to these exercises, we would have them auxiliary to the more important service of family iusruction, remembering the examples left on record of those who have been zealous to bring up their families in a knowledge of the things that have been revealed for them and their childrea.
"In order that this concern may be properly earried out, we would recommend that Monthly Meelings appoint suitable committees to have the superintendence of such schools, and that Friends thas appointed endervour to give them, as mach as may be, their persoast attendance.
"In order that definite information may be received of the care of Friends in this respect, we would suggest the propriety of addressing to our Branch Committees the following additional query to be answered in tbeir reports.
' 15'hat number of First-day, Scripture Schools have been in operation uader the superintendence of Committees of Monthly Meetings? Uuring what length of time? What number bave attended on an average? Aad how many meetings, if any, withoul swh schools?
"We would further recommend that the Branch Committees make tull reports next year, according to the order that appears as an appendix to this report.
"From the reports given of the Sanual Labour School ander the care of Western Quarterly Meeting, it appeara that that school has progressed to pretty good satisfac
tion the past year. Eighty-two of Friends' children hare been receiving instruction since last report, and their order and proficiency hare given satisfaction. The supply of labour has been equal to the demand, and the resources of the school are equal to the expenditures.'

The Boarding School Commillee brought in a report, which was read. "The labours, ind care of the committee are satisfactory to the mecting. The proposition that the use and proceeds of the South Form be appropriated to the benclit of the school, is agreed to by the meeting, and they nre apliropriated accordingly; the procceds of the present year included.
"On reierring to the old debt, amounting to $\$ 1,22910$, according to the report, which has been due for some time past, it is the judgment of the meeting that it ought to be paid, and there being no resources known to the meeting from which it may be discharged, the subordinate meetings are directed to raise the sum of $\$ 1,300$, nod for. ward the same to the Treasurer of the committee, to be npplied to the payment of the debt, and the interest thercon."

## Extracts from the Report

"Soon after the close of our last Yearly Mceting, the committee met; and were united in judgment that it would be right to make an effort to coutinue the school ; and, consequently, the winter session commenced on the 4th of Elerentli month, under the superintendeoce of Isaac and Dinah Gardiner; and William Haughton, teacher in the Boys' school; and Rachel A. Johnson, teacher in the Girls' Department. The school was attended by an average of about fifty students; and was conducted and closed to pretty good satisfaction. On an examination of the accounts, it was found that the school met all of its expenses, and had a surplus of \$107.38.
"On further consideration, the committee were still of the mind that the school should be continued; and the summer session was nccordingly commenced, under the superintendence of Darid aud Sarah IJunt; and Lewis A. Estes, teacher in the Boys' School ; and Nary A. Buffum, teacher in the Girls' School ; together with Huldah C. Estes, co-teacher with them. The school autwaged about forty-three students, and was conducted and closed to pretty good satisfaction."
[The accounts show a debt against the school for the past year, of $\$ 161.83$.]
4. On engaging in the work before us, one of the first objects which claimed our attention, was to ruise the price of board and tuition. We thought it right at that time to raise the price to $\$ 40$ for those stadying the higher, and $\$ 35$ for those studying the lower branches; but, owing to the advance in the price of provisions, \&c., the committee deem it needful to raise it still more and we have now fixed the price for the ensuing session at $\$ 45$ per scholer, hoping this will meet every necessary expense.
"The committee nre nlso united in judgment that after the coming session, the full amount of tuition should invariably be paid in advance; owing to the difficulty of obtaining ducs in the middle of the session.
"The school, for the coming session, is made up; and a large number of applications have been made, more than the building, in its present unfinished state, can possibly accommodate.
"The committee nre also united in judgment, that the premises should no more be occupied as a Boardingbouse, during the time of Vearly Meeting.
"Agreeably to the direction of last Yearly Meeting, we have made a careful examination and estimate on the repairs necessary to be made, in order to place the institution in good repair; and we find that it will require the sum of 81000 . In addition to this estimate, a shed for wagons, wood, \&c., is very much needed; the cost of which will be about $\$ 150$ more.
"We hare, in the course of the exercise and labour necessary to promote the school, and advance its interests, been introduced into an increased concern on the subject; and in consideration of the pecuniary embarrassments under which the Institution is labouring, the committee are united in proposing to the Yearly Mecting, that it appropriate the use of the South Furm to the benefit of the school."
"By the reports from the several Quarterly Meetings it appears that additional subscriptions have been made during the past year, as below,
teward making up the sum of $\$ 16,000$, to finish the Boarding School buildings." 'Iotal, \$2,376.33. "Part of the subscriplions reported last year having expired according to conditions made when they were received, the tetal which yet remains binding is $\$ 7,97307$-up to the presenl. In additien lo this, the sum of $\$ 190$ is reported from White-water, as being goed until the firsl day of 1854, when it will expire as part of last year's subscription did, unless $\$ 16,000$ be subscrihed by that time. In further addition, the sum of $\$ 1,825$ is subscribed in Cincinnnti Monthly Meetiag, on conditions which are now obviated."

A committee was appointed to take the whole subject under consideration, and report to a future

The Frieads appointed to settle with the Treasurer, made a report, which was satisfactory.

By the reports from the Quarterly Mectings it appears that the following sums have been raised by them for the School Fund. Total, $\$>4.45$; which is directed to be paid over to the Treasurer.
Thiri-day Morning, Tenth month 4 th.- The meeting convened according lo adjournment.

The Friends appointed to prepare an Essay of a Memorial to the Legislatures of Indiana, Ohio, Hlinois, and lowa, produced one, which was read, considered and adopted.

The Friends appointed to consider the subject of raising funds to finish the Boarding School buildings, in its different bearings, made a report, which was accepted and adopted.

In their report, alter expressing the judgment, that it would be right to have the School building completed on the original plan, and that it shall not be used as a boarding-house during the sittings of the Yearly Meeting, they recommend the appointment of a committee to collect subscriptions and a building committee. The committees were appointed, and from the following it would appear that the subscription was gone into during the sitting of the meeting.

The mecting now having gone into a subscription to aid in completing the desired sum for the finishing of the building, about $\$ 2,800$ appears to be subscribed, which with $\$ 3,200$ reported to this meeting as being subscribed by our young people, will about complete, as nearly as we can at present estimate, the whole sum of $\$ 16,000$. All the subscription papers in charge of this meeling are referred to the care of the committee appointed to circulate subscriptions and receive money; who are desired to receive the money already subscribed, and such additional subscriptions for finishing and furnishing the buildings and im. proving the premises, as they can get, and pay over what they may receive for the use of the building committee.
'The Quarterly Meetings are directed to collect and forward the sums which have been by them reported up to this meeting as they become duc."
'The Friends appointed to prepare Essays of Epistles to other Yearly Meetings ol Friends, have produced an essay to each, and they have all been read and adopled, and are directed to be recorded. The clerk is directed to sign them on behall of the Yearly Meeting, and place them in the hands of the proper Yearly Meeting's correspondents, to be forwarded; and those correspondents are nuthorized to make verbal corrections, and desired to sce that the quotations are properly cited.
'This meeting, now having finished ils business, comes to a solemn conclusion. We have been favoured in this our annual assembly, to
transact the various important concerns that have come before us, in much brotherly harmony; and
now at parting, desire to commemorale the coninued mercy and goodness of eur heavenly Fathei lo us, on the occasion of our present meeting,-lo meet at the usual time and pla
consistent with the Divine will."

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

Our Information from Liverpool, is to the 19th alt by the Europa.
ENGLAND.-Cotton remains quict. Flour slightly advanced. The ministers meet daily, but a declaration of war against Russia not issucd. It is said that Fraso insists on its necessity.

TURKEY.-Various small engagements between the contending armies have taken place. The Turks ap pear still generally succeasful.

UNITED STATES.- Hashington.-Congress met on the 5th inst., and organized. On the 6ilb receired the President's meseage. The President says no change he occurred in our Foreign Relations,- that the negolis. tions respecting the Fisheries are likely to have a satisfle tory result. That all nulawful attempts on Cuba he mi promptly suppress. Defends the action of Ingraham h the Koszta case. Announces negotiations with Mexion respecting the Mesilla boundary; and with Brazil, for opening the Amazon. Says that measures bave bet taken to remove the difficulties in procuring supplies a guano from the Chincba Islands.
the United States is too large ; recommends reduction of duties, nud increase of army and nayy,--some chang in Patent laws, and the present Judicial system. Take ground against a Pacific Railroad to be constructed br the United States. Thinks further augmentation territory a natural consequence of our growth. the Slavery question is settled, \&c., \&c.

Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphialnst week, 14 Flour in quantities, $\$ 6.75 ; \$ 6.87$ for common brands extra, from $\$ 7$ to $\$ 7.75$. Corn and corn meal declinim? in price.

Ohio.-The journeymen printers having strack for bigher wages, the master printers are employing girh

Louisiana.-One hnodred and seventy-nine deatb rom cholera in New Orleans, the week betore last; les: week, two handred and fourteen. Sugar crop abim dant.

Oregon.-Governor Lane bas succeeded in making reaties with the hostile Indians, and peace is restor: to the territory. Considerable wheat was put in this autumn, and looks well. William H. Bonnell has burested this year a crop of wheat on his farm, $\$ 8000$ at his door. Conl has been discovered
sea, six miles from the entrance to Coose Bay.

California.-Large flocks of sheep and droves of ce re entering California from New Mexico.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from Andrew Moore, Pa., S4, vols. 26 7 ; from W. Carpenter, agent, N. J., $\$ 2$, rol. 26, and J. M. Sinnickson, $\$ 2$, vol. 26, for Samuel Reeve, H. A en, Esther Thompson, $\$ 2$ each, vol. 27 ; from S. Wis ner, Pa., $\$ 10$, to 52, vol. 26 ; from Thomas Harvey, vols. 26 and 27 ; Chas. E. Woodward, Marshalton, 81 $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from Jesse P. Hall, agent, O., for Jon. Bime Jr., $\$ 4$, vols. 25 and 26, for Margaretta Binos, $\$ 2$, red 27.

## FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions.-Samuel Bettle, Jr., No, 10. North Tenth street; Churles Ellis, No. 95 South Eigbth street, and No. 56 Chestnut strect; William Bettle, N 14 South Third street ; John C. Allen, No. 179 Sot Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatio ( Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestuat stree Willinm Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and Na, South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 Ar
street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. Wb tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street.

Jisiting Munagers for the Month.-Townsend Shap ess, No. 187 Arch street. William Hilles, Frankfor James Thorp, Frankford.

Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua H. Worthington.
Matron.-Elizabeth B. Hopkins.
Marmied, at Friends' meeting, Mansfield, on the liv ult., Mablon Kirkaride, of Bucks county, Pa., to Mu B., daughter of John and Ann Bishop, of Columber Burlington county, New Jersey.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut streeh

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
e two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments recelved by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
: no. 50 NORTH FOURTH street, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
ge to any part of PennsyIvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter ceats; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in , six and a-half cents.
o-TiIEOLOGy, or botany and religion.

## (Continued from page 98.)

e use of the stem is to support the leaves wers, and to expose them to air and light. eneral form of stems is fitted to secure staand it is said that the bole of an oak sug. to Mr. Smeaton the form best suited for nstruction of the Eddystone Lighthouse. p circulates in the vessels and cells of the s well as in the spaces between them. In vard course, it passes chiefly through the al parts, being moved onwards by the force ibition and by capillary attraetion, as moy vital actions. When it has reached the and has undergone certain changes, it reowards the bark in its downward course. p enters by the cells of the roots ascends $h$ the central parts of the stem, reaches the and returns by the bark. The force with the sap aseends is very great. It was red by Hales, by means of an instrument." arious are the uses to which the woody of trees are applied. The heartwood of is is more durable than the outer or sapand is less liable to attacks from dry-rot, is caused by the growth of a pecular kind ild. The outer bark often becomes very and in the cork oak, it supplies the importbstance called cork. The inner bark is , and is used to furnish ropes and mats. are called Russian mats are procured from er bark, the bast, of the lime tree. The jark of the lace-bark tree exhibits beautiful s like lace. Hemp and flax are the produce part of the plants which corresponds to the A kind of hemp in India is procured from er bark of a speeies of Hibiscus. Many nettle tribe also yield useful fibres from the The grass tree of China (Boehmeria , which yields fibres used in manulacture, $s$ to this tribe. The inner bark of trees is sed in some countries lor manuscripts, and the name of liber or book applied to it.
anehes are produeed in the form of buds, a re connected with the eentre of the woody They occur espeeially in exogens, and ave the same structure as the stem from they proceed. Braneh-buds are arranged stem in a regular manner, and follow the law of spiral symmetry as we shall see to case with the leaves. But, owing to variuses, it is rare to find all the buds properly ped. Many lie dormant and do not make ppearance as branches unlcss some injury
has been done to the plant; others are altered ple shall come up thorns and briars!-(Isa, xxxii. into thorns; others, after increasing to a certain 12,13 .)
extent, die and leave knots in the stem. That "Dr. Cleghorn remarks, 'That the grent prethorns are, in reality, undeveloped branelies, is shown by the fact that they are connected with the centre of the stem, tbat they bear leaves in certain circumstances, and that under eultivation they often become true branches. Many plants are thorny in their wild state, which are not so under cultivation, owing to this transformation. Thorns, as of the Hawthorn, differ totally from prickles, such as occur in the rosc. The latter are merely connected with the surface of the plant, and are considered as an altered condition of the hairs, which become hardened in their structure.
"In the curse which God pronounced on the soil when man fell, he said, 'Cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life. Thorns, also, and thistles shall it bring forth to thee.'-(Gen. iii. 17, 18.) May we not see, in the production of injurious thorns, an arrestment by the fiat of the Almighty in the formation of branehes, and thus a blight passed on this part of creation, a standing memorial of the effects of $\sin$ on what was declared at first to be very good? The same remark may be made in regard to prickles, which are well seen in the briar and bramble, and which may be considered as an alteration in the development of hairs, a change on them which is associated with injury to man. We often find thorns, briars, and brambles alluded to in the Sacred Writings as indications of the wrath of God against a backsliding and rebellious people. In Heb. vi. 8, St. Paul says, "That which beareth thorns and briars is rejected, and is nigh unto cursing; whose end is to be burned.' In proclaiming the judgments of the Lord, Isaiah says, 'There shall eome up briars and thorns.'-(v. 6.) 'All the land shall become briars and thorns.'-(vii. 24.) 'Thorns shall come up in ber palaces, nettles and brambles in the fortresses thereof.'-(xxxiv. 13.) So also Hosea says, 'Thorns shall be in their tabernaeles' (ix. 6), and 'The thorn and the thistle shall come up on their altars.'-(x. 8.)
"Travellers in Palestine have particularly remarked the abundanee of prickly and thorny plants in the land. Mr. Dautrey, in his work entitled The Bible in Palestine, states, 'That the plain near Tiberias is in many places a complete wilderness of thorns and thistles. They render some of the hills impassable, and entangle the loot of the traveller on spots lormerly rich in culture.' In many parts of Syria, cactuses form impenctrable barriers on account of their prickles. In the narrative of the Church of Scotland Deputation to Palestine, it is stated :-' Dr. Keith, observing one of the adjoining hills to be very verdant and not very steep, set out for the purpose of elimbling it. Alter a short absence, however, he returned to tell us that he had failed in his atlempt. He found the surface overgrown with strong briars and thorns, through which he tried to make his way, but without success.' Huw eomplete the fultilment of the proplsecy, 'They shall lament for the teats for the pleasant fields, for the fruitful vine. Upon the land of my peo-
"Dr. Cleghorn remarks, 'That the grent pre-
valence of prickly shrubs all over India is observed by every one; they are a contintual source of annoyance to the traveller, and a fruitful cause of admission into hospitals, as every regimental surgeon can testify. The prickles and spines of these plants wound the barefooted pilgrim, especially during the hot months, when the leaves having dropped off, the thorns are left bare and exposed; on this account travelling is rendered extremely difficult in some parts, for the spines are so strong as to pierce a shoe or sandal of dressed leather; and if the weary traveller seeks to rest himself, he must beware as much of thorns as of red ants, tarantulæ, and other biting insects which infest the soil.'
" It is remarkable to notice that when Christ became a curse for his people, the Jews mocked Him by putting on Him a crown of thorns; and thus, what was an indication of the fall of man, was used by them to insult the seed of the woman who came to bruize the head of the serpent. The removal of the curse from creation, which is now groaning and travailing in pain (Rom, viii. 22 ), is frequently set forth by illustrations taken from the disappearance of briars and thorns. Thus, in Isa. Iv. 13, it is said, 'Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree; and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off.' Ezekiel says, There shall be no more a pricking briar unto the house of Israel, nor any grieving thorn of all that are round about them that despised them; and they shall know that I am the Lord God.'(xxviii, 24.) 'In that day shall the branch of the Lord be beautiful and glorious, and the fruit of the earth shall be excellent and comely for them hat are escaped of Israel.'-(Isa. iv. 2.) When He who is the Branch out of the root of Jesse (Isa. xi. 1) shall take to Himself the kingdom, there shall be nothing to hurt nor destroy in all God's holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.-(Isa. xi. 9, and Ixv. 25.) Then shall the 'Spirit te poured upon us from on high, and the wilderness shall be a fruitful field, and the fruitful field be counted for a forest. Then judyment shall dwell in the wilderness, and righteousness remain in the fruitful bield. And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever.' (Isa. xxxii. 15-17.)
"The structure of leaves exhibits a beautiful arrangement of cells and vessels. On making a section of a leaf from the upper to the under surface, and exnmining it under the microscrope, we sce the texture more clenrly. . . When leaves are left for a long time to macerate in water the cellular part is destroyed, and the veins or vascular parts nre left, forming the skeleton. How often have we seen leaves which have lain in ditches during the winter exhibiting in beautiful net-work of veins. In India and China, skeleton lewes are made from the leaf of a kind of fig (Ficus religiosa). How interesting, it has been remark.o
ed, is the nnatomy of $n$ single leaf, which, though so fragile as to tremble in every wind, yet holds connections and living communientions with the earih, the nir, the clouds, and the distant sun, and through theso sympathics with the universe itself!
"As regards the distribution of veins in leaves, flowering plants may be divided into two great classes: one having reticulated leaves, or exbibiting an angular net-work of vessels; the other having no proper net-work, but $n$ set of parallel or diverging vems running from the base to the extremity, is in grasses and palms, or from the midrib to the margin, ns in Bunanas, and Indianshot. The first kind of teaf oceurs in dicolyledons or exogens, the second in monocotyledons or endogens. This constitutes nnuther means of discrimination between two great classes of plants, and is one which can be easily detected by the student of niture.
"Sometimes the veins of leaves become hardened at their extremity, and project in the form of thorns, as seen in the holly, and the barberry. The same remark may be made in regard to them as has been applied to other thorns. They are produced by an arrestment in the development of the cellular part of the lenf, and a change in the structure of the veins. In the holly, we see that in certain circumstances it produces spineless leaves, in consequence of the cellular tissue filling up the spaces between the veins, even to the very edge. The poet has alluded to this in the follow. ing lines, but he has certainly given reins to his imagination in atlempting to give a reason for the ditference in the two kinds of holly leaves:-
'O reader ! hast thou ever stood to see
The Holly-1ree?

The eye that contemplates it well, perceives
Its glossy leaves,

Ordered by an Intelligence so wise
As might confouad the Atheist's sophistries.
Below a circling fence its leaves are seen Wrinkled and keen
No grazing ealtle thro' their prickty round
Can reach to wound;
But as they grow where nothing is to fear,
Smooth aad unarmed the pointless leares nppear.'
"The surface of leaves presents certain pores, called stomata. The cells surrounding these pores are so constructed that in dry weather they collapse, and close the opening; while in moist weather they have a crescentic margin, by which they open the orifice. They are connected with the passage of air and fluids to and from the leaf. They are easily seen by putting a very thin piece of the skin of the leaf of a hyacinth or lily under the microscope. They vary much in their form and appearance in different plants.
"In the form and size of leaves we may perceive many interesting adoptations. Thus the large fan-shaped leaves of palms are fitted for shade and shelter in the warm countries in which they grow; while the narrow leaves of pines and firs fit them for the alpine districts in which storms and blasts prevail. In leaf-buds, also, wonderful provision is made by the Creator for the preservation of their contents. They are a sort ol win-ter-quarters, in which the young leaves and branches are nursed. With this view they are covered with coarse external leaves, or with a coating of gummy or resimous matter. It is only when the genial warmth of spring calls them forth that they burst their cerements, and expand their delicate structures to the air. Our native plants protrude their leaves cautoosly, and thus are seldom injured much trom our variable springs; but exotics transplanted from temperate climes, where spring is continuous, and there are
no nipping frosts to arrest growth, are often, as it seems to know that his liberal display of to were, deceived by a few days of warmth in our legs in helter-skelter motion is more likely to northern climate, put of their winter clothing too tract attention, which may be death to him, th soon, and thus sutier severely for their temerity. The time of putting forth the leaves iodicates the nature of the seasons, as well as the time of the falling of the leawrs. On this subject Dr. Fleming has entered, in his excellent work on the curves of temperature, which has appeared ns one of the series of the 'Christian Atheneum,' and it is needless to dwell upon it here.

> ('To be consinued.)

From the I.cisure Hour.

## TIE FIRM OF SPIXNERS \& CO .

## (Concluded from page 99.)

Let us leave him to his enjoyment, which, sanguinary ns it is, it is not clear that we have any right to disturb, and pay a little attention to the operations of his neighbour, Spinner No. 2, who happens to be overloaded with business, having to attend upon two customers nt once. A lively blue-buttle, and a common house-fly, have both blundered into the snare together. Mr. Spinner, who does business very much upon the system prevalent in human establishments, attends first upon the personage of most importance. The blustering blue-bottle, always n noisy and pretentious fellow, and now in a state of especial fury, is speedily reduced to the rules of good behaviour by the delicate restraints which Mr. Spinner knows so well how to administer. Being well swaddled up, like a kieking baby after a cold bath, he is lefi for a few minutes to plunge about as he best can, while Spinner turns his attention to the house-fly, who being a customer in a much smaller way, is not honoured by any very protracted ceremony. It is not worth while to waste any of his valuable web upon a victim who has not strength to resist; so he takes him at once in his arms, just as we have sometimes seen a very small child take a very big pitcher in both hands to drink from it, and drains him dry with a few sucks. Having thus whetted his appetite, he is off again to the blue-bottle, to whose mortal struggles he puts a speedy end, secundum artem.

The next member of this prosperous company with whom we have to deal, is an impudent fellow who has built up his geometrical trap right in our path, fencing off the whole gravel-walk, and blocking up our way as though he had laid himself out to eatch a blur-jacket instead of a blue-bottle. We shall teach him manners and modesty, and shall act upon the law in such cases made and provided, and which was laid down long ago by Cowper in The Task. With just such fellows as these spinners in his eye, the poet says:-
" If man's conreaience, health,
Or safety, interfere, his rights and claims.
Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs."
There! that's as good as "crowner's quest law," and we shall proceed to enforce it; but seeing that it is doubiful whether under present circumstances the bard, who had a tender heart, would have doomed the intruder to death, we shall give him the benefit of the doubt, and content ourselves with watching how he will behave himself when his handiwork is destroyed. Presto! with a couple of whirls of our walking-stick, the whole wondrous web has disappeared, being wound round the top of it. Quick as thought, poor Spinner, struck with mortal fear, has swung himself down to the ground, and showing lour lair pairs of heels, is scutting, straddling, und scrambling away as fast as he can get over the ground. But now
no motion at all. He seems to know too, in fi he does know, there is no doubt of it, that he himself of a dark brown, almost a black colo while the gravel upon which he has alighted nearer to a-light yellow. What does he d Look at him! he scampers by the nearest possi: route off the light-coloured gravel to the lit fringe of brown mould beneath the box bord and then suddenly drawing in and conceali every one of his long legs as effectually as if had pocketed them, he throws himself upon back, and simulates a small pebble or lump mould so perfectly, that you would never dret that he was anything else, if you had not wat ed the mancuvre. Let him alone, however, r he will turn to his feet before long, and steal all the wiser for his experience, and construc new snare in a safir place.

But we pass on to another member of the fit who has got a job in hand for which it is pre plain, though he is the biggest we have yet se that he has no stomach. What makes him ste aloof upon the boundary line of his web, unde rose-leaf, watching the devastation of his labo without moving a finger to prevent it? Ha, 1 he has caught a Tartar. A poor, half-stary half-frozen, miserable outcast of a wasp has w: dered unconsciously into the trap, and Mr. $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{F}}$ ner, for divers good and sufficient reasons, clines to welcome the unwished-for guest. So how or other, he does not relish the look of hi perhaps he smells daggers, and knows that r rauder wasp wears a weapon; at any rute, gives him a wide berth, and looks quietly while one strand after another of his filmy edia is rent away, and the whole is going fast i ruin. Whiz! the wasp is off at last, and aw with him flies the best half of the interior port of the web, leaving a wreek of broken ropes da ling in the air, which will furnish employment Mr. Spinner for the next hour in repairing the
The next web that we come to, appears to deserted by its owner, but on a careful search discover him comfortably sheltered in one of leaves of the vine, which he has transformed means of some hundreds of cables judiciously plied, into a neat penthouse impervious to rain, having drawn the edges of the leaf toget and bound them down in the shape of a gr funnel closed at one end, the other opening wards his snare. There he is inside clasping his deadly arms a poor lady-bird who never into his web, but whom he doubtless liunted do in a foray among the vine-leaves. But I here! Here is a spectacle far more remarka Another of these cormorant garden spinners abandoned his web for a time, and, at a dista of near a foot from it, is standing upon the lt arena of a broad leaf, measuring with his eye thews and sinews of a hunting-spider quite large as himself, with the exception of his wieldly belly. The hunter, a lean, savage, active fellow, is determined upon the attack. flies at his breast with the rapidity of a shut, retreats again as rapidly, having perhaps inflit a slight scratch or wound. He repeats the att a dozen times, and a dozen times escapes spinner's attempt to grapple him. Spinner, apparently relishing these repeated thrusts, dra in his legs, and reared on end, presents th woven into a kind of basket-work, as a shielt the assaults of the encmy; at the same time counterfeits fear and retreals a full inch neare his web. The hunter, too, takes up new grou and renews his attacks with greater audac
earying himself with fruitless headlong assaults. t length he pauses for a moment to take breath. ow is the spinner's opportunity; he plunges on him with outstretched arms ; the other rears to receive him; their sixteen hairy limbs are cked fast in the denth struggle : kicking, biting, isting, writhing, and plunging over and over, it ems lor a few moments doubtiul as to which is e better man; but the web of the spinner, like e net of the gladiator in the circus of old Rome, eides the battle. You can see a eomplete cloud thin gauze-like threads issuing from Spinner's pery, in which the poor hunter becomes soon completely wrapped up that his struggles are longer discernible. The battle is over, and e victor taking his prey, in the shape of a gray ndle almost as big as himself in his arms, hurs with it to the centre of his web, and, like a eedy cannibal as he is, addresses himself at ce to the feast of blood.
We can notice the doings of but one more memr of this celebrated frm. He, beyond all the ers, is most fortunate this morning, having t made a grand catch of a monster daddy longs, which we should imagine is of all fish the ggest that comes to the spider's net. Further, is a sort of insect whom having once caught, re is no danger of losing again. There are ny of the larger insects which, like the flesh-fly d the blue-bottle, would burst away from the der's snare in a very few seconds, were it not the toils which are instantly wound round m by the watchful hunter. Not so with the ne-fly, or father long-legs: the more he kicks d plunges about with his unwieldly shanks and sters with his gauze-like wings, the deeper be is into it, and the less chance there is of his ape. Mr. Spinner still does not neglect him that account; but he sets about his business th more deliberation, and with far more appearce at least of system, than strikes us in his alings with the others. You observe that he Iks round him at a considerable distance, and you watch him closely, you will see that the ig legs of the struggling creature become bound wn one at a time, parallel with and close to his jthing body, until the whole six are thus serely bestowed. The wings are fast glued to viscid cross lines of the web. The poor tch still twists and turns his long trunk in the s , and all the while the spider is wrapping it in a shroud of web-work until it is as com. tely covered as was ever the mummy of Cheops the great Egyptian pyramid. Not till the ole of this business is earefully performed, and or daddy, buried alive, has assumed the aspect a chrysalis in his silken eocoon, does the spinr pause in his work, or deign to inflict the adly wound.
The garden-spiders rarely build their snares y high; a distance of from three to five feet ove the ground seems to be their average range, ugh occasionally they are met with much high-
'This precaution is perhaps taken on account the birds. Be this as it may, we have seen a ngry cockrobin dart at a fly while the spider s dealing with him, and carry him off, with nner dangling below. It is curious that, though garden-spider devours gats, there is a larger cies of fly which, though it often becomes enigled in his web, he never touches, but leaves struggle out if it ean, or to die of starvation of annot; we have watehed them and have known m lor days together in the snare, and have en released them alive without disturbing the der from his lair. The fly we speak of is small
d exceedingly elegant in shape, and so infini. imally light, that it will walk about leisurely,
as we have seen it do, upon the convex surfaces
of the bubbles swimming on porter, without break. ing them.

The operations of the firm of Spinners \& Co. continue but for a short period, which is always very much dependent upon the state of the weather. Jack Frost is the grand wholesale dealer in insect life. His approach strikes them dumb; and then the spinners shut-up shop, and retire to their winter retreats.

The spiders have but a very indifferent character among naturalists. They are stigmatized as murderers throughout their whole career. But they have their lavourable qualities, or at least one quality of this character. If the fernale sometimes devours her husband-as she will do, if he dares approach her when she is not in a good hu. mour-she is, on the other hand, devoted to her offspring; she lugs them about with her wherever she goes, as long as they are unable to provide for themselves, and rather than forsake them she will die in their defence.

Singular Discovery of a Murder.-The follow. ing interesting narrative has been communicated by a gentleman at present residing in Russia to his friends in Macclesfield :-About two years ago, a vessel left Archangel on an expedition to the coast of Greenland, to collect walrus tusks, seal oil, skins, \&c. On the voyage, the crew, or a part rather, mutinied, murdered the captain, and end. ed the tragedy by leaving two of the crew to perish on the inhospitable shores of Greenland, giving them little or no food whereby to prolong their existence. One of the men, however, took on shore a gun, and that, eventually, led to the discovery of the mutiny and the murder. Many of the Russian peasantry are very ingenious and expert in the use of the hatchet and knife, and one of the poor fellows, so cruelly deserted by the unfeeling erew, before he died, had succeeded in carving on the stock of his gun a history of the voyage, the mutiny, the murder, and the desertion, so clearly, that the whole story was deciphered without much difficulty. It happened that another vessel, which had been sent to the same coast, and for a similar purpose, touched in the spring of the year at the very place where the remains of the two poor fellows were lying, and by the side of one of them the gun, which told the whole tale. This the discoverers brought away with them, and on their return to Archangel it was placed before the authorities. The guilty parties were traced, but were at sea. On their return, however, they were apprehended on landing, tried, and convicted, and are now waiting the exceution of their sentence. In Russia, however, there is now no capital punishment; but the flog. ging inflicted is so severe, that the wretches seldom survive its infliction.-Foreign paper.

The Traveller's Friend.-In Madagascar grows a singular tree, which, from its property of yielding water, is called "The Traveller's Friend." It differs from most other trecs in having all its branches in one planc, like the sticks of a fan or the feathers of a peacock's tail. At the extremity of each branch grows a broad double leaf, scveral feet in lenglh, which spreads itself out very gracefully. These leaves radiate heat so rapidly after sunset, that a copious deposition of dew takes place upon them, which, soon collecting into drops, forms little streams, which run down the branches to the trunk. Here it is received into hollow spaces of eonsiderable magniude, one of whieh is found at the root of every branch. These branches lie one over the other
a flat piece of stick (for it is not necessary to cut the tree) is inserted between the parts which overlap, and slightly drawn to one side, so as to cause an opening, a stream of water gushes out as if from a fountain. Hence the appropriate name of "The Traveller's Friend."

For "'The Friend."

## a failiy of fatil.

or a brief account of samoel watson, his WIFE, AND SOME OF TIIEIR CHILDREN. (Concluded from page 100.)
Samuel Watson now removed, to reside at the house of a son-in-law, who lived near the city of Chester. In the First month, 1707, he felt a concern to go to the cathedral in that city, witls a warning messige, but it would appear that he was forcibly turned ou', before he could deliver it. He then reduced it to writing. The substance was as follows:-"Christian people! that which I have seen with mine eyes, heard with mine ears, and handled spiritually, I deelare,-'God is light, and in him is no darkness at all.' 'This light shineth in darkness, and the darkness eomprehendeth it not.' To this light in your consciences 1 speak. The worship you now practice, God requires not at your hands. And if he requires it not, you will have a sad reward in the end,-for he will say, "Who hath required this at your hands?' God that made the world, and all that is therein, dwelleth not in temples made with hands,-neither is he worshipped with the inven. tions ol' man's brain knowledge. What if I say, as Christ to the woman of Samaria, "Ye worship ye know not what; God is a Spirit; the bour cometh and now is, that they that worship the Father must worship him in spirit and in truth,for he sceketh such to worship him.' This is the worship he established nearly seventeen hundred years ago. I exhort you to desist from all idolatrous worship, and come join to the Lord that ye may be one in spirit with Him who loveth truth in the inward parts. In this spirit of divine knowledge, worship God in holy reverence of his great name. This will have a good reward in the end of time. Time is but short in this mortal state, and you see that great and rich men like your late bishop, are taken away, as well as the poor and small. These should not be idolized at their death, for the glory and pomp of such things do not agree with the birth and burial of our great Bishop, Jesus Christ, who was born to save us from our sins,suffered many things from the high and lofty ones of this world,- died for us, and is risen again for our justification, if we are faithful to his appearance in spirit. Let your eye be to him who maketh ministers not of the letter, but of the spi-rit;-to minister spiritual things which they have received from Him, who is the minister of the sanctuary and tabernacle which God hath pitch. ed, not man. Let your eye be to $I$ lim who mak. eth bishops to oversee the flock, not for gain or filthy lucre, but of pure and blameless conversa. tion; as you may read in 1 st ' Timothy. This is the work of a true minister and bishop whom God hath sent and doth send, to lead his people in the way of life. They have learned in Christ's spiritual school, meekness and lowliness of mind, with all the graces and virtues of his Spirit. Such hath the Lord raised and will raise to the estab. lishing righteousness in the earth, and to the dis. couraging unrighteousness and intruders into this so glorious a work. . . My soul mourns in secret for your pride, and high presumptuous living, in slighting the things that belong to your salvation. But I do believe a remnant in this city, the Lord But I do belteve a remnant in this city, the Lord
will bring from the mountains and hills of a fruit-
less profession, into his low valley, where they least nppearance of the workings of Truth. Ife Iy, these have been the Lord's doings, and shall hear his voiec, wnd fullow him; to them he had a mind rather to lend an hand of help, than will give eterual liie."
A long season of bodily weakness was appoiutet to Enmuel Watson, before the hour of his change camc. Yel hins Friends say of him, "He Truth, according to his ability. His love to, and his zeal for the same was not abated, even when old age came upon him."

During his long confinement he would offen express his sense of the goodness of Ciod extended to hum since his first convincemeut. Ho frequently gave counsel and udvice to those that visited him. On one occusion he said, " Keep in the pure fear of God. It is a foumtain of life, from whence all our comforts come. It is lhat which makes people honourable both in their youth and old age."

His friend John Atkinson, says, " Itearing that he grew weak of body, nud in all likelihood was near his latter end, I went to visit him, with our friend John Moore. The visit was to my great satisfaction. He rejoiced to see us, and that we would come so far to see him. After we had spent some time with him, we took our leave of one another in much love and tenderness. He expressed, 'He believed we should never more meet here in this mortal life; but he did believe, as we kept to the Truth, we should meet in the kingdon of heaven.' So I believe, as he had lived in and loved the Truth, which he professed many years, so he died in the same and in true unity with his faithful brethren."

From the various testimonies issued concerning him, we extract the following:-" Jlis gitt in the ministry was pretty large, which he faithfully ex. ercised to the comiort, edifieation, and benefit of those amongst whom he ministered. He offen advised Friends in the ministry to be careful that whst they ministered, might spring and arise from a true ground, and be without mixture. He was sound in judgment, of a good understandiag, and able to give an answer to those whu inquired concerning his faith, and the hope that was in him."
"In doctrine showing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity, and sound speech. Of an exemplary conversation,-being one that loved the brotherhood, and unity in the Spirit of Truth, labouring for it in the churches where the Lord ordered him, or his lot was cast, buth in Monthly, Quar. terly, nnd other meetings. Good counsel was oflen with him to Friends and brethren, who were concerned in Trulh's affuirs,-that every one might be found faithful in their places, and dis. charge themselves aright in the trust God had commited to them. He wrote several epistles, letters, and other writines, procrediug from the openings of Truth, and a living experience of the work thereof, as will appear to such ns in the fear of the Lord, do peruse them. They may be of service to them that are brought into the deeps, that they may see the wonders of the Lord,-also as warnings to the wieked to forsake their ways and the ungodly their thoughts, and turn to the Lord that he nay show mercy unto them."
"He was a laithiol and valiant soldier in the Lamb's warlare, and was willng to tear the burthen in the heat of the day, denying himself the glory of the world, of which, nceurding to outward appearance, he might have had large share. He underwent many sulferings lor the 'Truth's soke, not counting unything tuo near or too dear to part with for the sake of llim who had called him." "He was an instrunent of help to me in my young years,-being as n nursing father to those that were young, and in whom was the
to bruize or crush anything that was tender. He would sometimes say, he was of Moses's mind, and could wish, all the Lord's people were prophets."
"Many were the scoffings, beatings, stonings, haling to the stocks, imprisonments, \&c., through whicl ho patiently weut for the testimony of a grond conscience. Being armed with the armour of God,- laving the faith for his shield, he turned not his back in the day of battle, but was truly an overcomer, and we doubt not he hath obtained the pronises. . . . He was scrviceable in Monthly and Quarterly Mcelings, which we* have received the benefit of, and his memory is preserved among a remnant who are lefi behind. We give our testimony concerning him, according to our belief, and as his conversation did demonstrate, that he was a tnan who loved Truth, and the unity of the brethren. The prosperily and preservation of this he labiured for, aecurding to his ability, being himself an example of condescension. He was a diligent attender of meetings both First and week-days, for the worship of God, as well as meetings fur the affairs of the church,-and was careful to come at the hour appoiated, and to bring his family with him. In thes showing bis love to, and zeal for the Truth. He lived to a good old age, yet his zeal for the Truth, and his love to the brethren, seemed not to decay."
"He was very diligent, and therein exemplary, in attending the meetings of God's people, encour. ing and stirring up others so to do, even till old age came apon him. When he grew weak io body, and was not able to stir abroad, his meditations and discourse was much upon heavenly things, so that his company was very pleasant and edify ing.

He was a man well beloved amongst his brethren, and brought forth fruit in old age. His memorial is sweet to a remnant, and he is to be recorded among the laithlul as one of 1srael's worthies. As he lived to serve the Lord in his generation, so we are fully persuaded he died in the Lord, and is at rest from his labours, and that his works do lollow him."
Ile died at Chester, and was buried there the 24th of the Numth month, 1705, bring aged about eighty-cight years.

The Monthly Meeting of Settle thas closes its testimony concerning this beloved Friend, whose ministry was very effectual in the first gathering of that meeting, and whose labour for so long a period was principally there.

Thus much have we found ourselves engaged to say, not ouly as a duty, to continue the memory of our deccased Friend, but also for the benefit of those who are a succeeding generation. To make them acquaimed with the trials, sufferings, and many hardships of our clder brethren in Christ, together with the patience, self-denial, and Christian confidence with which they endured them,-and being made truly victorious, the crown they recelved as a recomprnse of reward. Let alt be provuked to consider the privileges we now enjoy, who have entered into their labours, and reap the prucious liruits thereol, and th: ubligations we are under to walk beliore the Lord in all diligence and circumspection for these great favours. That none may overlook, disestecm, or undervalue what has been obtained through their faith. lulness.
"Oh! that all Friends, whether old or young, rich or poor, would beware of 「orgetfulness, unthaukfulnoss, and an evil heart of unbeliel: Sure-

[^3]arm has been eminently seen to be with his pe ple; and his works have slown that he is $G$ May all watch, having on the whole armour God, whereby they may be able to wihs'and the templations of Satan, in this time of libe we enjoy. Take heed of the spirit of the wor that it leaven neither into covetousness af riches, worldly honour, and grandcur amo men, nor into looseness and liberty in fellows with the uniruitul works of darkness and workers thereof. Walk ns we have had thi [the elder brethren] for our patterns, in the sal humility and self-denial, buaring the same cross the badge of our discipleship; that so the God all our privileges and blessings may take pleast in us,--surround us with his salvation as wa and bulwarks, and coatinue our protector. Him is our supply; let none rely on the arm fleshl, lest the end prove woe. Oh ! Israel, Isre put thy trust in the Lord, for he will be shield, and thy rest will be sure in him."

The meeting of ministering Friends of Yo thus closes the testimony issued by it:-
" Now that which remaios for us, seeing Lord hath seen meet to gather many of the cient and faithful Friends to himself, who wi early witnesses of the breaking forth of his glo ous day, after a long night of apostacy, is, 1 we all be faithful to the Truth we make professi of. That none by an unduc liberty in going fr the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, make vo and trample upon their sufferings and testimoni As they have left good footsteps behind them, let it be every one's care to walk therein, and perpetuate them from one generation to anoth That the God of all our mercies may take ph sure to dwell among us, and that we, through enjoyment of His love shed abroad in our hear may be a people to serve and praise him,-w is, in himself, over all, God blessed forever."
Our labour of love in preparing this narrat of a family of faith, is now closed. We ko not how many others of the descendants of $t$ faithlul worthy fought the good fight against corruptions of their own hearts, the templatio of the world and the devil,-and through the $m$ cy of God in Christ Jesus, were crowned w victory on earth, and glory in heaven. But the is a beautiful barmony in the experience of members of the family, whose memories ha come down to us. It seems to show forth plainly, the effect of a living concern in pare for the spiritual welliare of their children,- of t blessed influence of holy example,-of see prayers and outward restrainiag love, that surn the hearts of parents who have read the narratio must warm with desires that they too may, throu holy heip, see the same blessed effect in their c spring.

Fur "The Frieud.
The Lord's Merey Io his People.
The Lord will have mercy upon Jacob, a will yet choose Israel, and will set them in th own land: and strangers shall be joined ur them, and they shall cleave to the house of Jacol
Being deeply prostrated in soul in viewing disordered condition into which our beloved : ciety has been introduced, my mind was uot pectedly comforted in the remembrance of 1 language of the Most High, through one of his Pr phets Jormerly, to rebellious and backsliding Israt accompauied, as 1 have apprchended, with a lit secret-consolling evidence, that He who was m eifully disposed towards Isracl in that day, is st graciously near to receive us as a people. An
who have wandered far from the true fold, and
ve forsaken the alone Source and Fountain ve forsaken the alone Source and Fountain
$m$ whence the waters of life issue, and have ved, and are hewing unto themselves cisterns, roken cisterns, that can hold no water." Yet do verily believe, there is a sincerc-sceking nnant preserved amongst us, who go mourning their way, " every man with his hands on his ns ," "weeping as between the porch and the ar," for whose sakes He will "spare his peo, and give not his heritage to reproach." And ave earnestly craved the preservation of these rerever found, as for my own soul, desiring that y may seek diligently unto Him, for strength bear all things, and to endure all things, that $y$ be suffered to befall them or the ehurch ieving, that as they faithfully, unwaveringly, d steadfastly hold on their way, amidst all the als and difficulties that may attend them in their pective allotments, each standing in his or her per station and sphere in the militant church; re are some amongst them that will live to exrience in the Lord's own appointed time, this guage to be verified unto them, "The Lord Il have merey upon Jacob, and will yet choose ael, and will set them in their own land; and angers shall be joined unto them, and they all cleave to the house of Jacob."

Talls, Twelfth mo., 1853.

## D. H.

For "The Friend."
Diligence in the Lord's Work.
It is well to recollect that Satan is at hand, apting his suggestions to the disposition, and circumstances immediately operating upon us. those who have gifts to be occupied for the aefit of the church, he can present many reaas, why they had better refrain from the duty fuired of them. The unpleasantness of attempt; to peform it, the repugnance of others to it, litile probable good that it may produce; and en the feeling of unfitness, are among the obcles he places in our way. The comforts and the ties of home sometimes seem to interpose, by all tich the hesitating or the slothful servant may diverted from the field of labour, and put off work which the Lord appoints for him to do. is a favour to be kept from attempting to act thout Divine direction; for "without me," said rist, "ye can do nothing." But as the dedicated -vant waits for the pointing of his finger, faithto follow where he leads, and entirely willing keep still until he does open the way, he will perience preservation from right and left hand ors. The service to which he is called, is a rk of faith, as well as a labour of love; and if loins are constantly girded, and his light burn, looking for the coming of his Lord, the reisite degree of faith, and the anointing of the e of Christ gently constraining him, will in e time be granted. He may go forth in fear, d in weakness, but when the time for action nes, as he is given up to the Lord's will, that ength which is his sufficiency, will be made rfect in weakness; and relying on the Shepherd Israel, he will point out all that he requires him do, and enable him to perform it to the praise d honour of his grace, and to the comfort and Ip of those to whom he is sent, for which he If receive the incomes of pure peace.
The harvest is great, and the labourers among are few. But if all were properly alive to the portance of the harvest, even that of gathering als to God, do we not believe that many more vants of the Lord's preparing would be enged, at his bidding, to labour with their bre-
thren and sisters, and with our beloved young people, to raise in them a fervent zeal for their own salvation, and that they might be cmployed for the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom? Would there not be a more universal concern,
under a sense of our obligation to show forth the under a sense of our obligation to show forth the excellency of our principles, in a self-denying and holy life, to encourage the young people to shun the society of light and irreligious persons, and to adhere to the simplicity and purity of the gos. pel standard. Can we hope to sce a reformation among us, our meetings increasing in religious weight and solemnity, unless those who make protession of the sitnctity of our doctrines, are awakened 10 the responsibility, and the urgent call of their various stations, to work while it is day? Let us bear in mind that not only the ministers, and the elders, and the overseers, have need to be quickened in their pace and their efforts, but also every member of the Society. The soul of one is of the same value with another. Christ died for every one, and calls every one by his grace to work in his own vineyard, and he will have to give an account at the close of the day of his own labour, and of the fruits of it. As through Grace he gets his vineyard dressed and pruned, he will find the value of it, and will experience the love of God which has been shed abroad in his heart, to expand to others. He will desire they may be made partakers of the same blessings which have been dispensed to him, and being now a part of the household of faith, the Master will allot to him the portion of service, which he sees fit for him to do for the benefit of others, and which, as he is faithful, will contribute to his own advancement in the Truth.

We have long mourned over the degeneracy that has overtaken many, and shall probably have to feel it to the end of time; but it is needful to remember, there is something else besides mourning, and fearing the invasion of wrong things, that belongs to our duty as soldiers of Christ. Some want to get clear of trouble by withdrawing from it, others by enjoying the pleasures of time and sense: but the elfectual way to remove wrong things, and to attract others to the Truth, is indrvidual dedication to its holy power and efficacy; by which we shall show forth its blessed fruits, and thus put to silence gainsayers, and be made instrumental in establishing the verity, and divine authority of the doctrines we hold.

Some dwell almost exclusively upon one Christian testimony, and would persuade us to believe that the dictates of reason are sufficient to guide us in its support, without waiting for the openings of Truth. But while there is no Christian testimony to be neglected, we should recollect the universal doctrine of regeneration, without experiencing which, no man can even see the kingdom ol God; and if by this new birth he has been brought into it, then he is a subject of the King of kings, and must be ordered by him, what he is to engage in to promote that kingdom. He will find that the dictates of human reason will not be a sufficient guide for him to follow ; for " the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto ham; neither can he know them because they are spiritually discerned." If he relies upon mere reason, he has nothing by which to detect the deceptive influences of Satan; for the devil can argue powerfully to persuade men to do what he suggests ; and if he can succeed in taking the place of the King of kings, drawing men from his goverument, to engage in any work however plausible, and apparently calculated to oppose evil, it is sutficient for his purpose, provided they are diverted from their allegiance to Him, who only has the
right to rule over them, and to point out the work which he sees proper for them to do. There can be no doubt that many have sadly erred in this respect. Kather than subuit to the goverument of Christ, in which they must deny sclf, take up their cross and follow him, and become as fools for his sake, by which only they can be fitted for his work, they have marked out a path for themselves, taken the direction into their own hands, and chosen something, by which they might appear noble in the eye of the world; and in this course, whatever litle noise they have made, they have remained the natural mun still. The work of regeneration and humiliation into the state of a little child, has never been experienced, or they have lost what they had attained to; and accord. ing to the doctrine of Christ, acting without IIim under the direction of their own will and natural understanding, they are doing nothing to any good purpose. For they are not in the b, ly of Christ, and consequently cannot perform th: lunctions which he assigns to each member in that body, and thus fail to partake of the hlessing of a growth in the Truth which he designed for them.

George Fox and John Woolman did what the Lord moved them to do. It was not only by their obedience to the guidance of the Holy Spirit, that they were so successful in holding up a convinc. ing light to others, but it was the Holy Spirit alone that anointed and opened the eye of their understanding, to see into the various testimunies they were called to bear, the path in which they were to walk, and to behold in its light, the dege. generacy and darkness in which many others were involved. It is easy for worldly persons to applaud those servants of the living God, and in their unregenerate state, acting as they list, to persuade themselves, that their understanding as men, is now sufficient to lead in maintaining those testimonies. But we trust that the blessed Head of the church will continue to iliuminate the dark heart, show it by the light with which he enlightens cvery man, his owa impotence for any good word or work, or even a good thought, and by his renovating Spirit and power, continue to prepare servants and handmaids to testily to the 'Iruth as it is in Jesus, from heartfelt experience, both in word and in life.
This is what is greatly wanting in our day. But if we are made willing to subinit to the visitations and discoveries of Divine Grace as it appears in the heart, we should be brought back to that lowly-mindedness, in which all would be given up that the Lord calls upon us to surrender, and wo should know the Lord Jesus Cbrist to rule in us, gradually unfolding the hidden mysteries of salvation, and furnishing with true faith, and a holy magnanimity of soul to show to the world by our obedience, that we love him and the spread of his cause, beiore everythung else, and are not ashamed to deny ourselves, and to confess him under all the circumstinces of life in which we may be placed.

Last entry in the journal of T. Arnold, head master of Rugby school. He retired to bed apparently in perfeet lealth.
"June 11th.-The day after to-morrow is my birth-day, if I an permitted to live to see it-my lorty-seventh birth-day since my birth. IIow large a portion of my life on earth is already passed! And then-what is to follow this life? Jow swittly my outward work seems contracting and soltening away into the gentler employmznts of old age. In one sense, how nearly can I now say Vixi ;' and I thank God that, as far as ambition is concerned, it is, I trust, fully mortified. I have
no desires other than to step back from my pre- to which I can compare it. The top of the glass, ns if to lenve nothing wanting in the demonst
s.nt place in the world, and not to rise to a higher. Still there are works which, with God's permis. sion, I would do betiore the night cometh, especinlly that great work, if 1 might be permitted to take part in it. But, above all, let me mind my own personal work, to keep myself purc, and zealous, and beliwving-labouring to do (ind's will, yet not anxious that it should be done by ne
rnther than by others, if God disapproves of my doing it."
"What a midnight epritaph! How ominous and low unconscious! How tender nud sublime! He awoke next morning, between five nnd six, in pain. It was heart disease. At eight o'cluck he was dead."

## For "Tho Friend."

ELECTRIC LIGIt.
Our neighbours over the water, who are somewhat nhead of us in the minutire of domestic comforts, have long been complaining of several inconvenirnces altendrnt upon the use of gas, and lonping for some substitute which may afford an equal amount of light, at an available cost, with. out the annoynnees alluded to.
These complaints have been recently repented by a correspondent of "The Builder," a periodical devoted to arelitecture, published in London, and the wrier necompanicd his lamentations with an inquiry for a remedy. To this the Editor re--ponds: "Mucli certainly may be done by those who are erecting buillings, by providing loftier and more spacious ruoms, properly arranged for rentilation. The heat nnd carbonic vapours unavoiddaly evolved are so oppressive, that when combined with small nod close apartments, the effeet is most trying nud injurious to health: the writer of this note finds even a few hours exposure, once only weekly, to such influences, more exhnusting than the labours of the busiest and longest day while free from them : that they lave, therefore, a deadly power over those who are daily exposed to them, he cannot doubt. Where rebuilding is not to be thought of, a great mitigation of these evils might be accomplished at small cost, by the conduction of the heated air and carbonic vapours away from the burners at once through lubes opening into the outer air under praper arrangements."
These remarks brought out another correspondent, in a subsequent number of The Builder, who has another method in view for the relief of suf. ferers. He says: "Having noticed how lieling. ly you nllude to the incouvenience you have sustained from the dendly power of gas in ill-ventilated rooms, I wish to hold out the hope that such evils as those you complain of, will be remedied when the electric light is adopted, as it must one day be, in many situations where gas is now em. ployed. I will not now speak of the wonderful properties of that mode of illumination as devel. oped by Mr. Staitc, except 10 notice one which applies to your objections to gns, viz., the coolness of the electric light.
"To nscertain enrrectly this point, I wrote to Liverpool on the sulject, and I give you the result of my inquiry. I must first premise that the eleetric light exlibited ot Liverpool at Prinecs Dock since M.y 9, [a period of time montiss] is equivalent to 100 wax candles, Trimity s sandard, and that the lighe itself is in a glass cy linder 22 joches hish, and about 4 inches in diameter. This is the answer I received-'The glass over the light is quite cold up to nearly half nis height: the ouly heat is in the direct place of the light, and is more like a sunbenm than anything else
say the upper 11 inches, is too hot to touch, but nothing like the heat of our ordinary gas or oil lamp: : he glass hans never yef flown or broken.' It will therefore be a grent desideratum when a light
so powerful and so cool can take the place of gas in all buildings where numbers are congregnted, and to operatives especially, the boon will be very desirable, so that they may be able to prosecute their labours by an artificial light, without the headache and exhaustion now produced by gas. The electric light requires no supply of nir, which, the refore, it neither consumes nor vitiates.
G. R. F."

From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvit.

## fleshay indlstri.

"Russia at the present day is the observed of all obscrvers." Her position among the monarchies of the old world gives her an importance which altaches to no other sovereignty on that continent. What she is to be and to do, is quite as important an inquiry, to say the least, as what may be the condition and policy of England. At the sume time, we know less of Russia than of almost any other country. Few travellers, comparatively, have qualified themselves for exten. sive details, and, in several departments of interesting inquiry, our information is very linited. Still, we have in late years, quite important and reliable statements of the manners, customs and institutions of that people. We rely, to a great extent, upon extracts from authors cited by Mr. Carey, in his new work on the Slave Trade, and his remarks in the same connection, while we add information from other sources as we may be able.
" ' The industry of Russia,' says a recent Ame. rican journal, 'has been built up, as alone the industry of a nation can be, under a system of protection, Irom time to time modified as experience has dictated, but never destroyed by specious abstractions or the dogmas of mere doctrinaires. Fility years ago manulactures were unknown there, and the caravans trading to the interior, and supplying the wants of distant tribes in Asia, went laden with the products of British and other foreign workshops. When the present Emperor mounted the throne, in 1825, the country could not produce the eloth required to unilurm its own solders; farther back, in 1800, the exportation ol coloured cloth was prohibited under severe penalties; but through the influence of adequate protection, as early as 1834, Russian cloth was taken by the caravans to kialhta; and at this day the markets of all Central Asia are supplied by the labrics of Russian looms, which in Affighanistan and China are crowding British cloths entirely out of sale-notwithstanding the latter have the advantage in transportation-while in Tartary and Russia itself British woollens are now scareely heard of. In 1812 , there were in Russia 136 cloth factories ; in 1824. 324; in 1812, there were $1: 29$ cotton factories; in 1824, 454. From 1512 to 1839 , the whole number of manufacturtng establishmemts in the empire more than trebied, and siuce they have increased in a much greater ratio, though from the abscuee of official statistics we are not able to give the figures. Ot the total amonnt of manulactured articles consumed in 1843, but onc-sixth were imported. And along with this vast aggrandizement of manutacturiag industry and commerce, there has bcen a steady increase in buth impurts and cxporis, as well as of revenue from customs. The inercase of imports has consis:ed of articles of
tion, the increase of exports tms constantly cluded more and more of the products of ag culture. Thus in this empire we sce wf we must always see under an adequate a judicious system of prolection, that a proper tal not ouly improves, refines, and diversifies t labour of the country, but enlarges its commers increases the prosperity of its agricultaral pop lation, renders the people better and better at to contribute to the support of the Governme and raises the nation to a position of independen and real equality among the powers of the glot All this is indubitably proved by the example Russia, for their protection has been steady a adequate, and the consequences are what we ha described.'-N. Y. Tribune.

*     * (Russin, we are told, is triumphant in 1 Great (London) Exhibition. Her natural pr ducts excite interest and admiration for the ir va rie and excellence; her works of art provoke asto ishment for their richness and beauty.
people who, half a century ago, were witho manufactures of any but the rudest kind, are no able by some means to furnish forth an unsu passed display, though all the world is there compete with them.

We are no lover of Russian power, and have no wish to exaggerate the degree of perfe tion to which Russian industry has attained. I do not doubt that any cotton factory in the ens rons of Moscow might be found imperfect whe contrasted with one of Manchester or Lowe We are confident that the artisans of a New Ec land village very far surpass those of a Russiz one in most qualities of intelligence and manhoo Indeed, it is absurd to make comparison; it absurd to do what travellers insist on doing-th is, to judge every nation by the highest standar and pronounce each a failure which does not exhil the intellect of France, the solidity and power Eugland, or the enterprise, liberty, and order the United Slates. All that should be asked i whether a people has surpassed its own previo condition, and is in the way of improvement ar progress. And that, in respect of industry least, Russia is in that way, her show at the E lititition may safely be taken us a brilliant an conclusive proof.
Russia is powerful, and is becoming more daily. Why is it so? It is because her peop are daily more and more learning the advantag of diversification of labour and combination exertion, and more and more improving in the physical and intellectual condition-t he necessar preliminaries to an improvement of their politic condition. 'Turkey is weak; and why is it st Because among her people the habit of assuciatic is daily passing away as the few remaining $m$ nufactures disappear, and as the travelling pedl supersedes the resident shopkeeper.' * * TT tendency of manufacturing industry is 'For 11 most part entirely commercial; the inhabitants one village, for example, are all shormakers, another smiths, in a third tanners only, and on. A natural division of labour thus prevail exactly as in a factory. The members of ti commune mutually ansist one another with cal tal and labour; purchases are usually made common, and sales also invarinbly, but they a ways send their manufactures in a general ma to the towns and market-piaces, where they ha common warehouse for their disposal.'
Without diversification of employment, mur labour would be wasted, and the people wou find themselves unable to purchase clothing, machinery of cultivation. Throughout the er
n indicated by nature, working up the materials
the land on which they are produced, and thus
nomiaing transportation.
[Remainder nexl week.]

HUMILITY.
learn that it is only by the lowly
The paths of peace are trod;
hou wouldst keep thy garments white and holy, Valk humbly with thy God.
9 man with earthly wisdom high-uplifted s in God's sight a fool ;
he in heavenly truth most deeply gifted, lits lowest in Christ's school.
lowly spirit Ged hath consecrated
$s$ his abiding rest ;
$d$ angels by some patriarch's tent have waited, Then kings had no such guest.
dew, that never wets the flinty mountain, alls in the valleys free; ght verdure fringes the small desert-fountain, jut barren sand the sea.
in the stately oak the fragrance dwelleth,
Thich charms the general wood,
in the violet low, whose sweetness telleth is unseen neighbourhood.
censer swung by the proud hand of merit,
umes with a fire abhorr'd;
Faith's two mites, dropp'd covertly, inherit blessing from the Lord.
and Lowliness a gentle radiance hovers,
sweet unconscious grace,
ich, even in shrinking, evermore discovers he brightness on its face.
ere God abides, Contentment is and Honour, uch guerdon Mleekness knows:
peace within her, and His smile upon her, er saintly way she goes.
ough the strait gate of life she passes, stooping, Vith sandals on her feet, 1 pure-pyed Graces with link'd palms come trooping, heir sister fair to greet.
angels bend their eyes upon her goings,
nd guard her from annoy;
ven fills her quiet beart with overflowings
$f$ calra celestial joy.
Saviour loves ber, for she wears the vesture
Fith which He walk'd on earth,
1 through her childlike glance, and step, and gesture, e knows her heavenly birth.
now beholds this seal of glory graven
t all whom He redeems,
1 in His owa bright city, crystal-paven,
to every brow it gleams.
white-robed saints, the Throne-steps singing under, heir state all meekly wear ;
ir pauseless praise wells up from hearts which wonder
hat ever they came there.
1 Railway under London.-Among the bills ch have just received the sanction of Parliaat, there is one for the purpose of making a way under ground from the lower end of the geware road to King's Cross. The line will, the most part, run beneath the New-road. The mated capital for the execution of the work is 00,000 ; and as a proof that the scheme can completed for this sum, a responsible contractor already offered to undertake the execution of t considerably less than the amount we have cified. What is more, a party of the highest pectability has engaged to give a guarantee of er cent. for a period of 20 yeurs on the amount capital expended. The length of this underund railway will be less than two miles and a

There will be stations at very short dis-ees-say, at every quarter of a mile; and it is
intended that the charges shall be so moderate that the omnibusses running along the New-road will not have a chance against their subterrunean rival. The charge for the whole distance in the first class will be only $2 d$. Every carriage will be abundantly lighted. It is expected that the line will be in full operation in little more than twelve months.

## For "The Friend."

## tie pride of life.

The lestimony of 'Truth against all outward pomp and show, as maintained by the primitive believers, we as a people have ever professed to be essential to our advancement in the way of holiness; but how does our practice harmonize with our profession? Has not the desire to keep pace with others in our personal and houschold appearance, in worldly greatness and honour, and in the luxury and extravagance of the age in which we live, cansed us more lightly to esteem the simplicity of Truth? The size of some of our houses, and the splendour of their furnishings, the costly and gay attire of the persons of many amongst us, and the desire for literary fame, and the aggrandizement of wealth, are all so many witnesses against us.
'The call to come out and be separate from these things, is, in many instances, so little heeded, that the marks of " a peculiar people zealous of good works," are almost lost. The customs, the manners, and the maxims of the world, are, it is to be feared, gaining ground amongst us, for want of firmness to withstand the current of worldly pros* perity, and the example of others; and by turning aside to lying vanities, many are forsaking their own mercies. But may it not be hoped that these will be brought to see, ere it is too late, the peril which awaits them, by a continuance in the broad way of sensual gratification, and to behold with indifference, and even disgust, all earthly pomp and honour?-so that what is now spent in vanity, may be dealt out to the needy; and they enabled, in sincerity of heart, to adopt the language. "Lel others do as they may, as for me and my house we will serve the Lord."

If we were only in earnest to be delivered from the idolatry of covetousness, the blessing of contentment and peace would be vouchsafed, and instead of the slavery of $\sin$, we should witness the freedom of Truth: but while we continue by practice to give the lie to our profession, we need not expect the blessing oi heaven to rest upon us; for these blessings were pronounced by Him who came to seek and to save that which was lost, upon the meek and the lowly, the mourner, and the pure in heart. But the proud He knoweth afar off, and will plentifully reward the evil doer, whose affections are turned away from Him , to the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life.

It is, we may readily believe, cause of unfeigned sorrow with not a few amongst us, as well as with some not in outward fellowship with us, to behold these evident marks of degeneracy ; and it would be well for us, one and all, to examine, and see how our account stands with Him who has poured out his blessings so abundantly upon us. Have they been followed by a grateful return? or have we been as the earth which drinketh in the rain that cometh of upon it, and bearing thorns and briers, is rejected, and nigh unto cursing? We are persuaded better things of some anongst us, and things that accompany salvation, but there is too much reason to lear that the eyes of others have been blinded by the god of this world, and who, like the heath in the desert, know not whea good cometh.

Without the fruits of the Spirit in the heart, though surrounded by every out ward blessing, what are we but mere cumberers of the ground? and how can we expect to bear up in the hour of trial and suffering, with the king of terrors full in view? for such is death, to those whose affections have not been weaned from earth, and earthly things. "What is the hope of the hypocrite, though he hath gained, when God taketh away his soul? Will God hear his cry when trouble cometh upon him? 'The rich man shall lie down, but he shall not be gathered; terrors take hold on him as waters, a tempest stealeth him away in the night." Riches are a snare, and the love of money is the root of all evil.

## THEFRIEND.

## TWELFTH MONTH 17, 1853.

The well-known and extensive printing establishment of Harper and Brothers, in New York, which was by far the largest of the kind in this country, and perhaps not exceeded by more than one other in the world, was destroyed by fire in a lew hours on Seventh-day last, together with much valuable property immediately around it. The fullowing account is taken from New York journals.
"The fire commeaced a little after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon in the extensive publication establishment of Harpers Brothers, just as the employees of the place were resuming their labours after the dinner hour.
"Having suffered from a fire some ten years since, the Harpers bad taken extraordinary precautions to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity. They had a large steam-boiler in the cellar; but, with this exception, no fire was ever allowed to be used about the buildiug in any form. The gas lights were so arranged as to be perfectly safe. All the buildings were heated by steam-pipes, which had been carried, at an expeuse of over $\$ 6000$, into every part of them; und, instead of the charcoal furnaces generally used in bindery establishments for heating the tools, gas-burners had been provided to take their place. Under these circumstances, a fire was impossible, but for oae of those accidents which canoot be foreseen, and against which, therefore, no provision can be made.
"It is necessary to clean the ink-rollers nased in the Adams presses; and this cao only be done effectually by employing camphenc. In order to render the use of this perfectly safe, a small room had been provided on the third floor of the lower building on Pearl street, adjoining the press-room, so as to be of easy access from it. This room had been carefully liaed with ziac, and all the precautions taken which seemed necessary to insure its safety. The camphene used was kept in shallow iron pans, nod the paper, rags, \&c., with which it was applied, of course, were scattered about the room. It seems that a plumber was employed in this room on Saturday, to make some repairs; and in the course of his work he had occasion to use a light. He lit an oil lamp, and threw the match into one of the camphene pans, supposing it to be water. It blazed up instantly, set fire to the paper, rags, sce., with which it was surrounded, burst through the partitious, and almost instantly swept with tremendous fury through the entire range of buildings. This occurred at $1 \&$ o'clock, and in less than two bours the entire establishment was in ruins. Some tweaty minutes elapsed before any engine brought their streams of water to bear upon the flames, and then the conflagration had become too fierce to be checked.

The wind was rery high, and buge coals of fire were carried off to the distance of Beckman street, and even there fell thick and fast upon the roofs of buildings and the heads of the spectators.
' From IIarpers' buildings the flames ignited with the opposite side of Pearl street, although very wide at this place.

As soon as the fire had extended across Pearl street, the efforts of the firemen were divided. The first buildang which ignited on this side of the street, was the Wulton House, of Revolutionary memory. In a few moments it was spread orer with flames, and nothing
remalned of it except the frout wall and the lower slory.

Adjoining the Walton Ilouse was the Franklin square Hutel, which shared the fute of its neighbour, and gow is a tolal wreck.
"Seat to this hotet was the extensive bokery establishmant of ex-alderman James Kelty, No. 330 Pearl street, which escaped with slight damage.
"At an early hour in the evening, the oppenance of the ruins on Clift slrecl, were beautifully territic. The entire estahtishment of the Messrs. Harper was one mass of rabhish, comprising six houses on ilift street, running through w Pearl, and tahing in the same number of bousea on thut strcet. Those on Cliff etreet were numbered $\mathrm{s}^{2}, 84,86,88,90$ nud 92. On the opposite side of Cliff street, the building Nos. 8 t and 83 , also orcupied by the Messrs. Harper, were moch srorched, but notbing more. Of the twelre buildings of the Itarpers, between Cliff and Pearl streets, all that now marked the spot are a few smoking walls.
" Pearl strect.-Un this street the scene was rather more horrible than in Cliff, for here ruin meets the eye on both sides. Adjoining Harpers' huilding, next to Ferry strect, was the large publishing bouse of George F. Coolidge \& Brother, which also fell by the fiery blast. The fire was stopped on the side towards Ferry street, at No. 312, the druk store of $\mathbf{W}$. W. Thayer. His store was much damazed, especially by water.
"Un the other side, the fire was stopped at a new building whicb the Harpers were erecting, in addition to tbree other buildings. There the flames met nothing but a shell of a house of stone, and had it not been for this the fire would probubly have extended much further than it did. There were, in all, sixteen buildings burned. Harpers occupied iwelve, Coolidge one, W. W. Thayer one, und the Watton llouse, and Franklin Square Hotel. Besides these, there were four or five others more or less injared.
"There were flying rumours in circulation during the conflagration and yesterday, that numbers were killed and injured, but we are happy to state that they were without fouddation. The only perion seriously injured, as far as we can ascertuin, is Ellen Totten, who, in the confusion and excitement, jumped from a second-story window of one of the buitdings on the t'earl street side. She was first observed by C. C. Hebbard, of 315 Pearl street, whe stoot in a position to partially eatch ber in his arms. Ife held out his arms, but the female came with such force, that be was unable to save her from filling on the groand: yet the fall was somewhat bro$h \rightarrow$ by the commendable conduct of the gentleman in question-otherwise the unfortunate lady would probably bave been iostantly killed. As the poor girl came to the ground, she struck upon her bip, producing a dislocution, and other injuries of a serious nature internally. A coach was immediately procured. and the sufferer was conveyed to ber residence in Norfolk street. Her injuries are of so severe a nature, that there are bat little lopes of her recovery.'
"Harper \& Brothers.-The entire loss is estimated at one millron four hundred thousand dollars, of which $\$ 490$, ovo was in their buildiogs, the remainder being the immense stock of publications, presses, type, and the other materials of their vast publishing establishment. We uaderstand that the insurance on the whole amount is but $\$ 200,000$. With the exception of a policy of $\$ 20$, 000 in a foreigo Insurance Company, nearly every office in this city bas a risk of $\$ 5000$. Their buildings fronting on Cliff street, contained a number of mammoth stenm-power presses, which were entirely destroyed. The tbree other beautifal buildings of the Harpers, on the corner of Cliff and Ferry streets, escaped any damage whatever. We are informel that the mass of the valuable stereotype plates owned by the Messrs. Harper are saved, as they were all packed away in the large street vaults.

There ore 13 others who are losers, by the fire, to the amount of about $\$ 160,000$, and whose insurance is nearly $\$ 135,000$.

## BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING.

We gnther the following information from the printed Minutes of Baliinore Yearly Meeting.

It was hetd, "by adjournments from the 2ith of the Tenth mo., to 27 ih of same inclusive, 1853 ."

Reforis ware received from the Quarterly Meetings, nod the Ifalf Yenr's Hecting of Virginia.
'The Representatives were present, except two, one of whom was prevented from attending by in. disposition.
"Certificates and minutes were presented to the ings. It was accepted, and the committee n notice of the meeting for brethren and sisters attending this meeting from within the limits of other Yearly Meetings."
"Epistles of correspondence were received from the Yearly Mectings of Friends held in London and Dublin, nnd one from each of the Yearly Mectings on this contincnt, except North Carolinn."

A committe was nppointed " to prepare as way may open for it, essays of epistles in reply to those now received, ulso one to our brethren of North Carolina, and produce them to a future sitting.
"The Representatives were directed to confer together at the elose of this sitting, and agree upon two Friends to serve the mecting as clerk and assistant clerk the present year."

Then adjourned to 3 o'clock.
"Near the time adjourned to, Friends met."
" Richard II. Thomas was appointed for clerk, nad Francis T. King, for assistant clerk, the present year."
The printed General Epistle from the Yearly Mecting held in London, was read, and it was concluded to have 500 copies reprinted for distribution.
A committee was "appointed to examine and sctile the treasurer's account, and report the state of the stock and the sum necessary to be raised the ensuing year, to a future sitting.
"Then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.
"Twenty-fifth of the month and the Third of the week, near the time adjourned to, Friends met."
The Epistle from Friends of North Carolinn Yenrly Mecting, having come to hand, was read, and referred to the Committec on Epistles.
The meeting engaged in the consideration of the state of society as brought up in the answers to the queries.
"Then adjourned to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ o'clock in the afternoon.
"Near the hour adjourned to, Friends assembled."

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings, were read and approved.
The Committee on Indian Concerns produced a report, which was read; and the Subordinate Meetings were directed to raise the sum of one hundred dollars therein named, and pay it into the hands of the Treasurer of the Committee, to be applied in support of the Establishment.
"The committee were continued to the service to report to the next Yearly Meeting.
"Then adjourned to 11 o'elock to-morrow morning."

The committee appointed last year to visit the subordinate meetings, as way might open for it, made a report, which was accepted and the committee released.
It was concluded to appoint a committce, in connection with a similar Committee of the $\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{o}}$ men's Meeting, to visit such of the subordinate meetings, us way may open to attend, and to extend such help and encouragement as ability may be received to impart.

Then adjourned to meet at 3 o'elock this afternoon.

About the hour adjourned to, Friends assembled."
The Committe to settle the Treasurer's account made a report which was satisfactory.
The committee continued last year to meet in conference wih similar Committees of other Yearly Meetings, made the following report which was read, together with the report adopicd by the conference, and addressed to the several Yearly Meet-
"To the Yearly Aeeting: The committee cot tinued last year to confer with similar Committee of other Xearly Meetings upon the general inten csts of Society and to unite with them in such lt bours for the restoration of love and unity, as th Truth might lead into, report, that all our mer bers except two met in conference, Cominittecs e
New York, North Carolina and Indiana Yearl Meetings in this city, in the Fifth month last, an after a time of solid delibcration upon the interest ing concern committed to our charge, we wer favoured to unite in a report to our respectiv Yenrly Mcetings which is herewith submitted I the meeting."

Then adjourned to 3 o'clock to-morrow aftel noon.
"27th of the month and Fifth of the week, ac cording to adjournment, Friends assembled."
The Committee to prepare essays of Epistlest other Yearly Meetings, produced them. The were read and with some corrections, approved and directed to be forwarded.

Having been favoured through the severa sittings of this meeting, as we huinbly trust witl a continuance of divine regard, and a fresh extea sion of best help, through which we have been en abled to transact the business which has com before us, in harmony and love; with hearts thaak ful for the favour, the meeting concluded to mee at the usual time next year, if the Lord permit."

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

The vessels from Earepe since last week, bring na thing definite from the contending armies.
Flour bass fallen in England, and in consequence ha declined in this country. The steamship Humbold, or the line between New York and Southamptoo, England has gone ou shore at Hulifax.
Philadelphia.-Deatbs last week, 158. Arrivals fron Europe in the year ending with Elerenth month, 18,191 New York.-Twe million dellars arrived from Call fornia during the week.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from Francis H. Williams, agent, N. X., \$2 vol. 27 , and for R. W. Wright, W. Mekeel, A. Mekeel, J A. Potter, J. Wooden, S. E. Hoag, Chas. B. Owen, Chas Wood, and Gee. F. Wood, \$2 each, vol. 27 ; from Stephen Hobson, agent, O., for Joshua Cory, \$2, vol. 27 from SI. Satterthwaite, Mich., $\$ 5$, to 26, vol. 27; from C. Hill, for Phebe Meader, Tim. Varney, and Pela. Hus sey, Vt., $\$ 2$ ench, vol. 27 ; from F. S. Pease, Alb., N. Y $\$ 2$, to 13 , vol. 28 ; from Amos Thorp, Pa., $\$ 20.40$, 10, vol. 27.

Married, at Friends' meeting, Germantown, on Fift day, the 17th of Eleventh month, 1853, Grerge Joxss of Cheltenham, to Anna, daughter of the late Charle Keyser, of the former place.

Dien, on Third-day, the Gth inst., Hansah Walyos a member of New Garden Montbly Meeting, Pa., in thi 53rd year of her age. She bad been gradually wastio away for several years, but whs preserved in moch pa tience and resignation. In conversation with a friend she spoke of a season of peculiar bodily suffering, whid she had been passing through, when so great was he oppression, that ber brenthing could be heard in differ ent parts of the house ; and added, that throughout th. whole, her mind had been so "quiet and comfortable, that ber days and nights had not been wearisome tedious. Not many days before her close, she agai referred to the "quiet and peaceful" state of her fee ings, saying, that in looking towards the close of life she felt nothing in her way; and though at times feas would arise lest she might be under a delusion, as sh did not see why she should be so favoured, yet on try ing the ground, it always settled the same way, and sh felt as if she must let ber friends know how it was witt her, that they might rejoice and be thankful with her

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON.

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by

## JOHN RICHARDSON,

at no. 50 north fourth street, df stairs,
PHILADELPHIA.
stage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, id in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in nce, six rad a-hatf cents.

## For "The Firetud"

## TTO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELGGION.

(Continued from page 106.)
' Plants exhale fluid from their leaves, in the place, for their own benefit. But various imant secondary effects follow from this process. of these is maintaining a suitable portion of idity in the air. Not only do they attract condense the moisture suspended in the air, borne by the wind over the earth's surface, ch, falling from their leaves, keeps the ground w moist and cool ; but they can, by means of $r$ roots, pump it up from a very considerable ; and, raising it into the atmosphere, diffuse ver the face of the country. Trees, by the spiration from their leaves, surromend themes with an atmosphere constantly cold and They also shelter the soil from the direct on of the sun, and thus prevent evaporation he water furnished by rains.' In this way contribute, as Humboldt states, to the copiless of streams. When forests are destroyas they are everywhere in America by the opean planters, with an imprudent precipita, the springs are entirely dried up, or become abundant. The inconsiderate felling of ds , or the neglect to maintain them, has nged regions noted for fertility into scenes of ility. The droughts which so often visit the e do Verde Islands are attributed to the re. val of their forests. A disregard of this point do great harm to Australia-a country ere drought is already sufficienty injurious. wooded countris, where the rains arc exces. ; as in Rio Janeiro, the climate has been imved by the diminution of the trees.
Another and most important function of leaves o keep up the purity of the atmosphere. A sonous gas, called carbonic acid gas, is conatly sent into the air by the breathing of man animals, and by the various processes ol nbustion ; and this gas is decomposed by leaves the green parts of plants, under the influence ight. They are thus enabled to separate the bon for their own use as food, and to give out 'gen gas, which constitutes the part of the air essary for breathing. The carbonic acid gas aled from the lungs of a single individual in hours contains, on an average, five to eight cees of carbon-a substance familiar to all in form of wood-charcoal. A full-grown man, refore, will give off from his lungs, in the rse of a year, 110 to 180 pounds of carbon in form of carbonic acid. 'If we suppose,' says fessor Johnston; 'each individual of Great

Britain, young and old, to expire only 80 pounds and there will be, as it were, the clear shining of carbon in a year, the 20 millions would emit after rain.-(2 Sam. xxiii. 4.)
700,000 tons; and allowing the cattle, sheep, and all other animals to give off twice as much more, the whole weight of carbon returned to the air by respiration in this island, would be about two millions of tons.' Besides this, we must take into calculation the quantity derived from the combustion of about 20 million tons of coals, in order to ascertain the amount to which the atmosphere in Britain is vitiated. All the carbon is employed in the growth of plants.
"The leaves of plants growing vigorously are Ihus made subservient by the all-wise Creator to most important ends. The carbon, which in its combination with oxygen is so deleterious, is an important ingredient in plants, and is taken up by them in the form of carbonic acid. Plants of warm climates, with large evergreen leaves, and under the blaze of a tropical sun, contribute to supply the pure air to other regions where the leaves fade and the light is deficient. Siebig says: 'The proper, constant, and inexhaustible sources of oxygen gas are the tropics and warm elimates, where a sky seldom clouded permits the glowing rays of the sun to shine upon an immeasurably luxuriant vegetation. The temperate and cold zones, where artificial warmth must replace the deficient heat of the sun, produce, on the contrary, carbonic acid in superabundance, which is expended on the autrition of the tropical plants.' It is only during light that leaves have their decomposing power. During the night no such process goes on; and if they are kept long in darkness, leaves lose their green colour, become pale and sickly, and deteriorate the air.
"These functions of leaves may be used to illustrate the Christian life. The world lieth in darkness in the wicked one.-(1 John v. 19.) Satan is the prince of the power of the air (Eph. ii. 2), and he has poisoned the moral atmospliere. The people of God are the children of the light and of the day; they are not of the night or dark-ness.-( 1 Thes. v. 5.) A new life is imparted to them, and the light of the glorious gospel has shined into their hearts.-(2 Cor. iv. 4-6.) They live in the shining of the Sun of Righteousness, who has arisen upon them with healing in his wings.-(Mal. iv. 2.) So long as they are in His light, they are green and vigorous; and they are made the means, in His hand, of purifying the spiritual air. They make their light shine before men, that others, seeing their good works, may glorify their Father who is in heaven.-(Matt. v. 16.) Their presence on the earth is made by God the reason of His sparing the inhabitants thereof. Ten righteous would have saved So-dom.-(Gen. xviii, 32.) How little do the world think of what it owes to the despised people of God! Ot themselves, however, they can do nothing : it is only in the light of Christ. If left in darkness, they would pollute the atmosphere. The more fully the Sun of Righteousness shides on them, the more spiritual vigour and growih do they display. Olien He hides His face under a cluad, but still there is light; and although in such seasons their faith may languish, yet it will revive, for the clouds and mists shall pass away,
"It has been already mentioned that the green colour of leaves is due to the action of light, and that when kept long in darkness they become pale. In preparing certain delicacies for the table, the gardener blanches plants, that is to say, he makes them grow in darkness, or at least partially covered from the light. In this way the plants lose their green colour, and they do not form their proper secretions. In place of woody fibres, only delicate cells and spirals are produced, and thus the plants are rendered tender. In this way, the leaf stalks of celery and sea-kale and the shoots of asparagus are made fit for use. The heart of the cabbage is rendered white and delicate by the outer leaves screening it from light. By the same process the odours of plants are weakened or destroyed.
"Leaves exhibit peculiar forms in consequence of being folded so as to form what are called pitchers. There are various kinds of pitcher-plants. The pitcher of an American pitcher-plant (Sarracenia), and that of an East Indian plant (Nepenthes). In the latter, there is a distinct lid, which is folded over the mouth of the pitcher at first, but ultimately rises. The fluid in the pitcher before the lid opens contains certain saline matters in solution. One of the Indian pitcher-plants called Dischidia Raflesiana, climbs to the top of the lofty trees and produces pitchers only among the upper leaves. There it is that the plant sends out little rootlets which enter the pitchers and derive nourishment from the rain and dew which are thus collected. So it is that in rising to places of eminence and distinction, we ought ever to carry with us that reservoir of Truth, whence alone we can derive the precious dews of heaven, to refresh and invigorate our souls.
"Another interesting phenomenon exhibited by the leaves of plants, is irritability. This is manilested by certain movements which they display either spontaneously or under the influence of mechanical and chemical stimuli. In the plant called Venus's Fly-trap, the leaf is furnished with three projecting hairs on its blade, which, when touched, immediately cause the leaf to fold upon itself, and thus enclose any insect that may have alighted on it. In the Sensitive-plant, the slightest touch causes the little leaflets to fold together, and if the irritation is continued, the whole leaf falls down. These movements are induced by the action of ether, chloroform, prussic acid, and many other substances. If the cause of irritation is removed, and the plant is left undisturbed, it gradually recovers its natural state. During the night, the leaflets close and the leaf is depressed. In the Moving-plant of India, there are two little leaflets which are in constant motion, jerking from one side to the other in a remarkable manner both during light and darkness. The large leaf at the end of the stalk also exhibits slow movements, rising and falling, and moving from one side to the other. During darkness, the large leaf always hanys down. These remarkable movements exhibited by the leaves of plants are not dependent on nervous and muscular power, as is the case in animals, but they seen to be caused
by the grenter or less distension of cells connected tiples occur nmong monocotyledonous or endogewith the base of the lenves nnd of the leaf-stalks." nous plants; while 2 and 4, nnd multiples of
"The paris of the plants which we have now cunsidered, the Root, Stem, nall Lenves, constitute what are called the organs of nutrition or nourishment. Fluid matters nre taken up by the cellis of the roots from the soil, they are conveyed to the leaves, nad there, under the influence of nir and lighin, they are fitted for the purposes of plant life, and tor the production of various secretions, such as starch, gum, sugar, woody mutter, gluten, oils, resins, \&C. The nature of the soil has a materinl influence on the nourishment of the plant, and the process of manuring is conducted with the view of supplying certain substances which the plant requires lor its vigorous growth, and which it cannot get from the parlicular soil in
which it is placed. Some plants requirc ingrediwhich it is placed. Some plants require ingredi-
ents which others do not need, nod it is upon this principle that a eertain rotation or clinnge of erop is adopted.
"The llower and its paris are denominated the orgnns of reproduction, innsmuch as they are concerned in the production of seet which con-
tains the cmbryo or young plant. The parts of a flower are usunlly arranged in four scries, or ns they are cnlled whorls:-1. The calyx. 2, The corolla. 3. The stamens. 4. The pistil. These are all considered as formed by lenves altered so as to suit the particular functions which each part perfirms. They sometimes appear in the lorm of true lenves wihout any marked modification. The inner two of the scries are essentially connected with the production of sced, and are call. ed essential organs. The outer two are protec. live and nutriiive orgnos, and are called floral envelopes. When flowers become double, the stamens and pistil are more or less completely changed into parts rescmbling the outer series, and when the alteration is complete, no sced is produced. In the eyes of a flarist, the more perfeet the change, the finer is the tlower; while the bolanist looks upon such ns munstrous, nad im. perfect ns regards the function of reproduction.
"The paris of each scrics or whorl are arranged like leaves on the principle of alternation, and there is a remarkable symmetry as regards the number of the parts. Throughout the vegctable kingdom, the numbers which generally prevail are 5 nd 3 , or multiples of them. Thus it a flower has 5 parts of the calyx, it has usually 5 of the corolla aliternating with them, $5,10,20$, \&c. slamens, and 5 or some nultiple of 5 in the parts of the pistil. So also with those flowers which have 3 parts in the calyx. It is also found that the aumbers 2 and 4 are met with, although by no means so frequently ns those already mentioned. It is worthy of notice that flowers exhibiting 5 or 4, or multiples of these numbers in their whurls, usually belong to plants having two seed-lobes or cotyledens, and which, when they form permanent woody stems, exhibit distinct zones or circles, and have separable bark; while flowers, having 3 , or a multiple of 3 , in their whorls, present only one sced-lobe, and when they form permanent woody stems exhibit no distinct zones nor circles, nad have no separable bark. The numbers 2 and 4, or multiples of them, nre seen also in the parts of fructification of fowerless plants which have no seed-lobes, such as ferns, mosses, sea-weeds, \&c. The processes which project from the urn-like cases ol mosses, are arranged in the scries, $4,8,12,16,32$, $64,8 \mathrm{sc}$. The parts of fructification of scale-mosses (Jungermannix) are in fours, ns also the germs of some acn-weeds. Thus the numbers 5 and 4 and their multiples prevail among dicotyledonous and exogenous planis; the number 3 and its noul
them, are met with nmong acotyledonous or acro.
genous plants.

## (To be coatloved.)

From tho New York Tribune.

## Wool and Woolten Manufactures.

In the wise economy of nnture, nothing is more remarkable than the nyplication to new and useful purposes of those substances which, in the activities of life, have been reduced to apparently worthless material. No sooner has decomposition in dend animal or vegetable tissue commenced, or its first form ended, than life in a new shape makes its appearance. Man avnils himself of this circumstance, and when any mnterial has become unfit for any other purpose, it becomes the most valuable agent in the hands of the ngriculturist for the production of the various fruits of the earth essential to human existencc. This same principle has been applied to mechanical ns well as to natural science-to manufactures as well as to agriculture. The paper on which we write is an illustration of this in relation to wornout cetton materials, being made, as is well known, from the old rags which once firmed the under-garments of the active population of the world. . . . Mattrasses, beds, cushions, and some other useful articles require to be filled with some elastic material; and there is no more justifiable application of old woollens than to the manufucture of what, in the early part of the trade were called " woollen flocks," but which in the progress of the manuficturing art have bern entitled successively " water-flucks," mill-puff," and latterly " curled wool."
In Yorkshire, England, the shortest portion of the shoddy, which cannot he made into yarn, is suld by the manufacturers to flock dealers, who travel to the various downs of England, and sell the flocks to the upholsterers, and bed and mat-tress-makers, at prices varying from one penny to fourpence per lb., according to quality. The lowest goods of this class are made from linseys, containing a large admixture of cotton, (worth about £ 3 a ton, ) and these are sometimes sold even for less than one penny per lb . The waste wool, which is carded off the face of the blaukets, is also sold to the fluck denlers, and generally brings from fivepence to eightpence per ib. The goods known as "Yorkshire flocks," have within about seven years been superseded by Matthew Grist, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, who made a great improvement in this manulacture, and produced an article of a more elastic nalure, called " mill-puff:" This remedied the principal objcction to Yorkshire flocks, their tendency to become hard by use. Mr. Grist invented a machine by which the wool or shoddy was separated into small globules, nnd each of these having a tendency, by their nature, to spring from each other, the liability to become hard or solid, was, to some extent, obviated, and one of the best materials for stuffing purposes was the result. By this improvemen the flocks were increased 50 per cent. in marketable value, and Mr. Grist and his sons, keeping the invention a sccret, realized a large fortune in a very short time, as the demand soon becamo very considerable. There is scarcely a town in England or Scotland where mill-puff has not become an article of daily use nmong the bed and mattress manufacturers. Many have been the nttempts, especially in Yorkshire, to imitate these goods, but whout success, till the spring ol 1852, when Henry S. Clubb, of Manchester, in-
cerlain sorts of wool and of mnnufacture by whicl. n still more elastic material whs produced. Thi: he culled "curled wool." It has bece pronoune ed by the trude as superior in clasticity and it the quality of "filling" to any other description of wool ever employed for stuffing. The newes and longest wool is inferior for stuffing purpose: to this short, curled material. This manufacturn is now carried on in Manchester by the brothe of the inventor, of the firm of Clubb, Iloworth \$ Co.

The most that can be said of wool for stuffing is that it supplies an article of mediums quality ant price, being neither so good nor so expensive at hair or feathers, and much superior and a lith more expensive than sea-wecd, straw, and the cotton-waste, which is used so extensively it England for the commonest kinds of beds ane mattresses. The improvements above described and the cheapness of these articles, comparet with hair and feathers, have tented to bring woo for stuffing into great fivour, and the result is that the demands lor the virious kinds of woollet flocks in England and Scotland amounts to seve ral thousand tons a year.
In the department of the Crystal Palace devol ed to Holland, is displayed the largest and mos complete assartment of blankets. Holland wool i ery long nad fleecy, it being commonly known tu grow ten inches in length. These blankets are pe culiar, as having an extraordiuary length of nap resembling the coat of a white polar bear. Thu wool of which they are made is undoubtedly o excellent quality, being white and strong. Thi spinning and weaving are good; and so iull anc strong is the nap, that wheo looked at edgewise some of them appear to be three-quarters of ar inch in thickness. They possess the quality o sofiness in a pre-eminent degree, and we have nt doubt will be found proof against the severes

The counties of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, De vonsliire, Gloucestershire, and Dorsetshire, hnv long been famous for the production of the bes broadcloths; and although the West Riding o Yorkshire has become a successful rival in the market, it is not on account of any intrinsic superiority of its goods, but the cheapness o its prices and the excellence of its finish.

The remarks of our contempornry, the Couria des Etats Unis, speaking of British manulactur ers that they "possess in the highest degree the art of giving a good appearance to the most infe. rior nricles," must be regarded as referring " the Yorkshire manufacturers rather than to thost of the West of England. All respectable tailort in England profess to use West of England goodsi and yet Yorkshire is stated by McCulloch to have employed or supported 85,096 families in 1831 , in the cloth manufacture, whilst the West of Eng. land employod only 20,851 in the same period There is no doubt but a large quantity of York. shire goods are sold for West of England produe tions, in order to ineet the prejudice which exists and with renson, so strongly in favour of these goods. It is due to the West of England manulaclurers to say that they have well sustained the eharacter of English gouds; whilst they have had the cheap prices of the mungo traders of York. shire to compete with. Some account, therefure, of the processes by which this high character has been secured will be usefill to the manulacturer, as well as interesting to the general reader.
The great distinction between the woullen ma. nufactures of the West of England and that of the North, consists in the entire use of the new woal, principally German and Australian, manay of the manufacturers of the West being too anxious to
serve their character for strength and durabi-- of quality to allow the mixture of old mateor mungo with any of their gonds. The woollen manufacture is divided into two portant branches, produced by two leading quas of wool. The "woollen manufacture," in precise or restricted meaning, applies only to his made of the short wool, and such as possess quality of felting, or adhering together, and elasticity; the other branch is called the orsted manufacture," in which long wool and h as possesses no particular tenacity of fabric sed. The first process, therefore, is to sepathe wool into long and short. The latter is sed on to assorters, or, as they are commonly ed, "sorters." In this process, the senses of :h and sight, become peculiarly active. Each of wool contains many different degrees of eness, soffness, strength, colour, cleanness, and ght; and each of these are particularly reded by the sorter who separates the wool into fullowing kinds : "prime," "choice," "super,"," ead," " downrights," " seconds," " fine abb," arse abb," "livery," \&c. A great deal deds upon this process; and it is partly owing he pains taken by the West of England manuures to secure the requisite proportion of each Jity in the goods they manulacture, that they e been so signally successful. Each kind bethus separated is subjected to the action of a ng ley, made of stale urine and soap, at a perature of about 120 degrees. After soaka considerable time, according to the requireat of the wool, it is rinsed in cold water. It is pressed by passing through rollers, and the alt is to remove, not only the dirt, water and :olouring matter from the wool, but what is of al importance, the natural grease as well. If operation be not well done, all subsequent rations will be impeded. The quantity of used in England for the cleaning of wool unts to over lourteen million lbs. a year. he next operation is dyeing, when it is intendo make cloth dyed in the wool. The usual portions for a good black dye for every 100 of wool, previously indigoed, are 5 lbs. of peras, 5 lbs. of nutgalls, bruised, and 30 lbs. gwood. The wool is first dipped in the soluof gall, and is then passed through the decocof logwood, in which the copperas is dissolvPyrolignite of iron is used to fix the black

Villying or willowing is performed next. It atangles the locks of wool and cleanses it from 1 and all loose dirt. The machine used for purpose is a kind of hollow truncated cone, ing an axis runaing throngh its centre. On axis are fixed three wheels of different diam$s$ bearing on their circumference lour longitubars studded with sharp spikes. The cone lves with the rapidity of three or four hun1 revolutions a minute, within an outer cylinal casing, the inner surface of which is armed similar spikes. The machine is fed by ins of an endless cloth or creeper, with wool, ch enters at the small end ol the cone, and els to the larger end by virtue of the centrifuforce produced by the rotation. As it passes ard between and among the spikes, it becomes ned and disentangled, the fibres of each lock araled, and the impurities detached. But this ot all. When the wool has reacled the lower of the cone, it passes into a receptacle where in is revolving with great rapidity, by which a rrent of air is generated, sufficient to blow y all the dust mixed with the wool; while at same time a kind of revolving cage distributes wool in a flat equable laycr. The ioferio
kind of wool requires to undergo this process vessel ever afloat. The entire length of the keel several times, but once is sufficient for the finest is laid resting on blocks. The cnormous bar is qualities. These layers are carefully examined by wool-pickers, who remove whatever objectionable particles may have been left by the willy.
The wool is next spread over a floor and sprinkled with olive oil. It is in this process that milk is now used in Yorkshire so extensively. The wool in this state is well beaten with staves. It is then passed on the scribbling machine, which consists of several cylinders covered with bent teeth or cards. The teeth of one cylinder are bent in the contrary direction to those of the cyl. inder against which it works; so that when all the cylinders are revolving and wool is applied to the first by a croeper, it is caught from tooth to tooth, carried rapidly from cylinder to cylinder, separated completely from all entanglement, and finally given forth in a delicate sheet or fleece. It becomes wound on a revolving roller after having passed through the scribbling machine. It then goes through the carding engine, consisting of a great number of cylinders and finer teeth or cards, and it finally comes out in the form of a slender rope of about an iach wide, the wool adhering together by its own tenacity, which is considerably increased by the oil it now contains. Delicate almost as a spider's web is this first form of manufactured wool. This slender rope or pipe of wool is passed on to the "slubbing billy," by which it is spun into a very soft yarn. It is then subjected to the spinning jenny or mule spinning machine, by which it is considerably clongated, and spun into very fine yarn. We shall treat on this ingenious mechanism when we come to describe the manufacture of cotton goods. The wool has now become yarn wound upon large bobbins or reels.

The yarn is next sized, so as to produce the requisite stiffiess and distinctness for wearing. Handloom weaving has long been adhered to by the woollen manulacturers, but power-loom is rapidly superseding this slow process in almost every department of the woollen manufacture. The loom is set for cloth considerably wider than the finished goods, in order to allow for the shrinking produced by the fulling process. The list on each side of the piece of cloth is made of coarse yarn.
(Conclission next week.)
From The Annual of Scienlific Discovery.

## Novelties in Ship Building,

There is now building at the Clyde, at Carts' Dyke, an immense iron steamship, to be called the Atrato, of much greater capacity and consid: erably larger, than that leviathan steamer, the Greal Britain; indeed, so large is the Atrata to be, that the Cunard steamship Arabia, of 2,400 tons, might be put inside the new steamer, with a good deal of roorn to spare.
The origin of the Atrato is somewhat singular. Her builders, having constructed the engines (of 8.50 horse power) for the Demerara, which got jammed across the Severn, and had to be broken up in strains she received, got an order from the West India Mail Steamship Company, to whom the Demerara belonged, to build a vessel of iron instead of wood, to which the new engines might be adapted. They were permitted to modily the design of the hull so far as the length was concerned, although the retention of the original pad-die-shafis compelled an adherence to the same breadth of beam at that line as the original ves. sel. The result has been that the engineers sub. es mitted plans which were approved of, and are now
in nine pieces, joined by scarfjoints, and firmly riveted together. The stera post is in one piece, and so is the stem, which ruas for about ten feet into the horizomal keel. The stem alone weighs 6.5 cw . Only one-halif of the rits or frames are as yet in place, and even wilh the long length of bare keel terminated by the stem standing up some forty feet or more, ithe enormons dimensions of the vessel can hardly be appreciated, but they will be understood from the principal measurements of the Atrato, and those of the largest ship. of.war in the British service, the Windsor Castle, now on the stocks at Pembroke Dock Yard, which is slated to be "the largest vessel in the world." Their principal measurements are :

Length of keel,
Fite.

- 310

Do. of keel and forerake, . . . 340 Breadth of beam, . . . . 52 Depth of hold, . . . . . 34 windjor castle.
Length extreme, - • - ${ }_{2} 78$
Do. of keel and forerake, . . . $240 \frac{1}{2}$
Breadth,
25
24
Eepth of hold, • - . . 24
It would thus appear that the Atrato will be about 60 feet Innger than the "largest vessel in the world," and about 10 feet deeper in the hold; the only dimension by which she is exceeded by the Windsor Castle being in the breadth of beam, and in that particular the builders were bound down by the existing machinery, which as above stated, was made lor the Demarara, a much shorter vessel. The floor of the new steamer will have a rise of four feet at the flattest part, so that the easy curves afforded by such a sweep of midship section, combined with the enormous length, can oaly be appreciated by those convers. ant with ship-building. There are to be four decks: the upper or spar deck beiag flush from stem to stern, and presenting a promenade of about 330 feet in length, by about 33 in breadth. The hull is to be divided into seven compartments by six iron watertight bulk heads, extending from the keel to the main deck. This will give rigidity to the hull, and afford security against sinking.

From the Lelsure llour.

## Sensalions in Drowning,

The following letter, addressed by Admiral Beaufort to Dr. W. H. Wollaston, giving an account of the feelings of the former when apparently on the very point of death from drowning, was ariginally published in the Life of the late Sir John Barrow. It will well repay our readers' perusal.
"The following circumstances which attended my being drowned have been drawn up at your desire ; they land not struck me as being so curlous as you consider them, because from two or three persons, who, like myself, had been recovered from a similar state, 1 bave heard a detail of their feelings, which resembled mine as nearly as was consistent with our different constifutions and dispositions.
" Many years ago, when I was a youngster on board one of his majesty's slips in Porismouth Harbour, after sculling about in a very small boat, I was endenvouring to fasten her alongside the ship to one of the scutlerings ; in foolish eagerness 1 stepped upon the gunwale, the boat of course upset, and I fell into the water, and, not knowing how to swim, all my effurts to lay hold.
either of the boat or the floating sculls were fruit- flashed inte my mind were all retrospective; yet head-faith, but one which shows its genuiner less. The transaction had not been observed by I had been religiously brought up; my hopes and the sentinel on the gangway, and therefore it was fears of the next world had lost nothing of their not till the tide had drified me some distance early strength, and nt any other period intense astern of the ship that a man in the foretop saw me splashing in the water, and gave the alarm. The first lieutenant instantly and gallantly jump. ed overboard, the earpenter followed his example, and the gunner hastened into a boat and pulled after them. Wiih the violent but vain attempts to make myself heard, I had swallowed much water; I was soon exhausted by my struggle, nond before any relief reached me, I had sunk below the surface;-all hopes had fled-all exertion ceased-and I fell that I was drowning.
So far, these facts were either partially remembered affer iny recovery or supplied by those who had latterly witnessed the scene; for during an interval of such agitation a drowning person is too much occupied in eatching at every passing straw, or too much absorbed by nlternate hope and despair, to mark the succession of events very accurately. Not so, however, with the facts which immediately ensued: my mind had then undergone the sudden revolution which appeared to you so remarkable, and all the circumstances of which are now as vividly fresh in my memory as if they had occurred but yesterday. From the moment that all exertion had ceased-which 1 imagine was the immediate consequence of complete suffocation-a calm feeling of the most perfect tranquillity superseded the previous tumultuous resignation-for drowning no longer appeared to be an evil-I no longer thought of being rescued, nor was I in any bodily pain. On the contrary, my sensations were now of rather a pleasurable cast, partaking of that dull but contented sort of feeling which precedes the sleep produced by fatigue. Though the senses were thus deadened, not so the mind; its activity seemed to be invigorated in a ratio which defies all description, for thought rose after thought with a rapidity of succession that is not only indescribable, but probably inconceivable by any one who has not himself been io a similar situation. The course of those thoughts I can even now in a great measure retrace; the event which had just taken place-the awkwardness that had produced itthe bustle it must have occasioned (for I had observed two persons jump from the chains) - the effect it would have on a most affectionate father -the manner in which he would disclose it to the rest of the family-and a thousand other circumstances minutely associated with home, were the first series of reflections that occurred. They then took a wider range-our last cruise-a former voyage, and shipwreck-my school-the progress I made there, and the time I had misspent-aod even all my boyish pursuits and adventures. Thus travelling backwards, every past incident of my life seemed to glance across my recollection in retrograde succession; not, however, in mere outline, as here stated, but the picture filled up with every minute and collateral feature; in short, the whole period of my existence seemed to be placed before me in a kind of panoramic review, and each act of it seemed to be accompanied by a consciousness of right or wrong, or by some reflection on its cause or its consequences; indeed, many trifing events which had been long forgotten then crowded iato my imagination, and with the character of recent familiarity. May not all this be some indication of the almost infiuite power of memory with which we may awaken in another world, and thus be compelled to contemplate our past lives? But, however that may be, one circumstance was high-
interest and awful anxiety would have boen excited by the mere probability that I was floating on the threshold of eternity : yet nt that inexplicable moment, when I had a full conviction that I had crossed that threshold, not a single though: wandered into the future-I was wrapt entirely in the past. The length of time that was occupied by this deluge of idens, or rather the shortness of time into which they were condensed, I cannot now state with precision, yet certainly two minutes could not have elapsed from the moment of suffocation to that of my being hauled up.
"The strength of the flood-tide made it expedient to pull the boat at once to another ship, where 1 underwent the usual vulgar process of emptying the water by letting my head hang downwards, then blecding, chafing, and even adininistering gin ; but my submersion had been really so briel,' that, according to the account of the lookers-on, I was very quickly restored to animation.
"My feelings while lite was returning were the reverse in every point of those which have been described above. One single but confused ideaa miserable belief that I was drowning-dwelt upon my mind; instead of the multitude of clear and definite ideas which had recently rushed through it, a helpless anxiety-a kind of continuous nightmare-seemed to press heavily on every sense, and to prevent the formation of any one distinct thought, and it was with difficulty that 1 became convinced that I was really alive. Again, instead of being absolutely free from all bodily pain, as in my drowning state, I was now tortured by pain all over me; and though I have been since wounded in several places, and have often submitted to severe surgical discipline, yet my sufferings were nt that time far greater; at least, in general distress. On one occasion I was shot in the lungs, and, after lying on the deek at night for some hours bleeding from other wounds, I at length fainted. Now, as I felt sure that the wound in the lungs was mortal, it will appear obvious that the overwhelming sensation which accompanies fainting must have produced a perfect conviction that I was then in the act of dying. Yet nothing in the least resembling the operations of my mind when drowning, then took place; and when I began to recover, I returned to a clear conception of my real state.
" If these involuntary experiments on the operation of death afford any satisfaction or interest to you, they will not have been suffered quite in vain by Yours, very truly, F. Beavfort."

This letter of Admiral Beaufort, observes Sir John Barrow, must give rise to various suggestions. It proves that the spirit of man may retain its full activity when freed from the trammels of the flesh; at least when all the functions of the body are deprived of animal power, and the spirit has become something like the type and shadow of that which we are taught to believe concerning the immortality of the soul.

It is seldom that we meet with the experience of an individual so near the confines of the eternal world as was the one in the case now before us. If all the acts of transgression, all the deeds done in the body, can thus in a moment be brought back by memory to view, dues it not seem to give a foreshadowing of that period when man is to stand at the solemn tribunal of his Creator? Llow unspeakably important, on such a contemplation, must it be to have an interest by faith in the blood
by loving God, and, in the strength of the $\mathrm{H}_{5}$ Spirit, keeping his commandments.
For "The Frien

## BIOGRIPIIICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned mem of the Yearly Meetiag of Phitadelphia.

## cutimert hayiurast.

Cuthbert Hayhurst was born at Easington the county of York, England, about the $y$ 1633. He was one who was early convincer the truth of the principles of the Society of Frier and was soon called to suffer for his faithfulr thercto. In the Eleventh month, 1660, he imprisoned along with many others in the W riding of Yorkshire, because they could not con entiously take the oath of allegiance. Of his trance into the ministry, and the preparat exercises, we have no account, but we find I in the year 1668, labouring in the gospel in fordshire.
Oxford was a place of suffering to Friends; those who held office in the college there, $w$ warmly opposed to the advocates of the freen of the gospel ministry in the church of Chi They knew that by the trade of making preach they had their living, and if it were once clea understood that Christ alone calls, and quali all his true ministers, and that school divir was nn unnecessary accompaniment, if not a pt tive injury to those really called, their trade mi be spoiled.

Cuthbert Hayhurst appointed a meeting at house of Richard Betteris, in Oxford, in obs ence to his Master's requiring, notwithstand the sufferings which others had experienced their faithfulness in that place. The meet came to the ears of the public authorities, and was arrested whilst delivering his gospel mess: to the people. He was taken before the $\mathbf{v}$ chancellor, who committed him to prison fo: month.

It would appear from the testimony of friend, neighbour, and fellow-labourer in the $g$ pel, Nicholas Waln, that he had made a ri choice in his wife, having one who felt w him, and accompanied him on his religi labours.

Nicholas after telling his place of birth adds," was one of the worthies in israel." "My spiri comforted in a sense of that power, which attend him in our meetings, for many years the land of our nativity, and also after he ca into these parts. [He was] a valiant soldier the Truth, and bore a faithful testimony to same, in word, life and conversation. He w through many great exercises and imprisonmer and was a comfort unto the faithful and true lievers, who follow the Lamb through many bulations. He was a worthy instrument in Lord's hand, against the faise teachers and hi lings, going several times to their steeple-hous and testifying against their deceiving the peop He also went to several market towns, and their crosses, declared and published the truth it is in Jesus. I accompanied him and his de wife [on one such occasion], where he faithfu warned the people and exhorted them to repe ance. The divine power and presence eminen attended him, which my soul was made sensil of to my comfort and satisfaction. I can say was of great service to me and many others, ing instrumental in bringing us near unto t Lord, whose name over all we have cause bless on his behalf. Although his body is go to the earth, his memorial liveth among the righ
us, and I am persuaded his soul is in the enjoy. nent of peace with the Lord. I was often witl im in the time of his sickness, and beheld his reek, innocent and lamb-like deportment. [ as] by his bedside when he departed, which was 3 a quiet and truly resigned frame,-like one alling into a sweet sleep. So I have great cause b believe he is one of those that died in the Lord, nd is at rest with him forever."
He deceased in the First month, 1683, at his esidence in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

## jonn thomas.

On the 3d day of the Third month, 1683, deeased at his own house in North Wales, Pennylvania, John Thomas, a ministering Friend. He was born at Larthguin, Merionethshire, Wales, of a respectable family, and was blessed with a good understanding, excelling in this most of his reighbours. In the year 1671, he attended a neeting of Friends in bis own county; and hrough the enlightening influence of the Holy jpirit, he was convinced of the truth of the docrines therein proclaimed, and was made willing o take up the cross in a public profession theref. Ie was a time of persecution, and great sulering was the portion of those who bore a faithul testimony to the Truth, by meeting with their riends in public worship. For his nttendance at he meeting in which be was convinced, he was ined; but not being thereby deterred from going ugain, he was for the second offence also fined. For these two fines the informers took from him wo oxen and a horse. His love to the Truth was great; its testimonies were precious to him, and he was willing to suffer for its sake. At this period, persecution was hotter in that part of Wales than it had ever been, and he valiantly bore his share of it, rejoicing in tribulation, and labouring for the good of his brethren. His excellent parts and good judgment euabled him to advise his Friends well, and to act in their behall with efficieucy.
The chief informer, through whose cupidity much of the suffering was brought upon Friends, finding that the high constable and the subordinate officers of the law, were loath to execute warronts upon their innocent and peaceable neighbours, whose only offence was obedience to their religious principles, determined to get an appointment of high constable for bimself. This he thought would enable him to take hold of the estates of the Quakers speedily, and ensure the enriching himself by ruining them. He had secured the good will of many or most of the great men of the county, to assist him in obtaining the office.
John Thomas hearing of the man's design, set himself to frustrate it. With this view, he called upon one of the justices, who was a moderate man, and as such willing to alleviate the sufferings of the innocent, and desired him to accept him as high constable. This, it appears was in his power as justice to do, and he willingly granted the request, not often having the opportunity to conter the office on one of such standing in the community, for property and respectability. John was now high constable, and all the warrants for distraint on Friends were brought to him to execute. When the intormer urged a speedy process, he told them that he was now responsible, and quietly kept the warrant. John did not doubt but that eventually he would be ruined in his estate by the informer; for there was a clause in the act under which he held his commission, that if a constable should refuse to execute the duties of the office, he was liable to a heavy fine. Yet in faith towards his Lord, and out of love to the
brethren, he received the warrants as they came until nine were in his hands. At this period came forth very opportunely the king's "declaration" for suspending the penal laws in matters ecclesiastical. This "declaration," after referring to his care for the interest of the Church of England, by the various ways of coercion made use of under his authority, to cause dissenting persons to return to its communion, states, that it is "evident by the sad experience of twelve years, that there is very little fruit of all these forcible methods." It then goes on to "declare our will and pleasure to be, that the execution of all, and all manner of penal laws in matters ecclesiastical, against whatever sort of Non-conformists or Recusants, be immediately suspended, and they are hereby suspended, and all judges, sheriffs, justices of the peace, \&c., are to take notice of it, and pay due obedience thereunto." Thus John was released from all hazard, and for a short period he and his Friends were allowed to meet together without molestation.

Being faithful to the gift of grace, he grew in religious experience, and in time a gift of the ministry of the gospel was bestowed upon him, in which he was serviceable to many. He was much esteemed in his neighbourhood, insomuch that his friend and neighbour, Hugh Roberts, says of him, " though it falls out sometimes that a prophet hath not honour in his own country, yet I know he was honoured, owned, and dearly beloved." Yet Hugh tells us "he was a zealous man against all kinds of hypocrisy and deceit."

He now thought it right to remove to Pennsylvania, then just settling, and took up land amongst some of the brethren from his native country in North Wales. He continued faithful to the Truth until his dying day, and had grown and prospered much in his ministry. He had a long, tedious illness, during which he often exhorled his wite, children and friends who were with him, to be faithful to the Lard. It still continued to be his pleasure, to do his Master's will.

Hugh Roberts had been intimate with him from his childhood, and now was with him at the closing scene. A little before his departure, addressing those around his dying bed, he said, "Friends wait upon the Lord, for he is near." Shortly after, he added, "Blessed be thy name, Lord God everlasting! Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven!" Hugh says, "With such expressions, magnifying and praising the name of the Lord, he took his leave of us, giving his hand to every one of us; and in a sweet, heavenly frame, he departed."

## FRIENDS' B00KS.

While an effort is being made to repullish "Piety Promoted," in so extended and attractive a form as is now proposed, does it not behove every member of our religious Society who is the head of a family of children, and who retains love to the principles of 'Truth as professed by us, seriously to consider the amount of responsibility that rests upon them, to place before their children a work so eminently calculated to promote religious impressions on their minds? The deathbed expressions of Friends from the commencement of of our religious Society down to the termination of the fourth part of the century we are living in, will bring belore them, and even to children yet unborn, a "great cloud of witnesses," to the soundness and the efficacy of those precious principles and testimonies of the gospel opened to the minds of George Fox and his cotemporaries; which can scarcely fail, under the Divine blessing, to settle the minds of those making the same
profession with them, in the assurance, that in walking in the path cast up for them, they had not "followed cunningly devised fables;" but that "having all died in the faith," which has its origin in the gospel of Jesus Christ, they experienced Him to be their support in the hour of death, their example proclaiming loudly the language uttered by an apustle, "Follow us as we have followed Christ."

Worldly-mindedness is making great inroads upon us and our children at the present time; and if we are in possession of the right kind of love for them and lor the cause of Truth, we should not be casily turned aside from furnishing them, as well as supplying ourselves with that kind of reading calculated to counteract its influence, or indulge the excuse so often made-the lack of means. May these bear in mind that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof;" and reap instruction from the widow's example, who having but an "handful of meal" in a barrel, and a "little oil in a cruse," was about to prepare it for herself and son to eat and then die. "Fear not," said the prophet, "go and do as thou hast said, but make me thereof a lintle cake first, and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and thy son." "And she went and did according to the saying of Elijah; and she and he and her house did eat many days. And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord which he spake by Elijah." If our minds were rightly seasoned with grace, should we not see many ways in which our expenditures could be lessened, in order to make way for that which would promote our own and our children's well-being not only in time, but in eternity?

How great a blessing it must be acknowledged, has been conferred on the successors to the carly Friends, by their care and concern in leaving a record of their religious exercises, travels, persecutions, and trials they went through and endured, connected with the grateful acknowledgment of the Lord's merciful dealings with them.
" Now Friends," says George Fox, "you that have been ancient labourers, and have known the dealings of the Lord these twenty years (more or less) as I have often said to you, draw up what you can of that which the Lord hath carried you through by his power, the passages and sufferings, and how by the Lord ye have been supported from the first: so that He may be exalted by his power now and in ages to come; who hath been the only support, defence, and stay of his people all along, over all to himself: to whom be all glory and praise forever and ever. Amen. He deserves it in his church throughout all ages, from his living members, who return the praise to the living God, who lives and reigns over all blessed forever; who is the lite, strength, health, and length of the days of his people." How accordant is this concern with that of the Psalmist, 'I will open my mouth in a parable, I will utter dark sayings of old, which we have heard and known, and our fathers bave told us. We will not hide them from their children, showing to the generation to come, the praises of the Lord and his strength, and his wonderful works that he hath done. For he established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed n luw in Israel, which ho commanded our fathers, that they shoull make them known unto their children; that the generation to come might know them, even the chilclren which should be born, who should rise an I declare them to their children, that they might ast their hope in God and not lorget the works o: God, but keep his commandments."

As it was from a sense of religious obligntion
that these testimonies to the Lord's goodness to bis people, were irnnsmitted to posterity; is there not an equal obligntion resting on us of the pre-
sent generntion, not only to do our part in this work, but to make ourselves acquainted therewath? Especiully is it needfol for the youth of our Society to make diligent use thereof; lest it should happen to them ns it did to Israet after the denth of Jushus and the elders that outlived him. "There aruse another generation which knew not the Lord, nor yet the works which he had done for lsrael."

Obio, Twelfih mo., 1853.

HYNN, DESCRPTITE OF HEAVEN. Addressed to the Martyrs.
Followers of the holy Jesus Gone without the camp with him ;
To the mansions ye intuerit,
All the glate of earth, how dim I
Can imperial rourts exhibit Aught liat can with heavea compare?
Ilatls of irory and silver,
Faint would be your brillisuce there.
Gntes of pearl, and gem foundations,
Tbrough the heavenly city shine,
Golden streets and walls of beauty,
Gilow with radiance divine.
There no sun bor moon is shining,
No created light is known ;
But unmingled lusire streaming From the bright eteraal throne.
There, the ransomed pations worship, Kiogs and priests to God they reign ; There, the myrind barpers barping, Cease not, day nor night, their strain.
There, are meads of fadeless verdure;
There, "the living waters" How;
There, the Lamb anidst them, leads them Wbere the trees of bealing grow.
There, shall be that overcometh, An eternal pillar stand;
On his head a crown of giory, Victor! palm-brauch ia his hand.
llim, the second death can aever Uffer dunger or alurm,
For the Alpta and Umegn Rules it with victorious arm.

Welcome scourges-welcome prisonsWelcome dearith, with nll its stings;
Life from death, and joy Irotn sorrowHonour from dibhonour spriags.

Hallelujah! hallelujab! We shall one day conquer too:
Whether calms or storms await 48 , Jesus lives to lead us through.

> Selected.

## TWO CHARACTERS.

Sone murmur when their sky is clear, And wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appent In their great henven of blue; Aod some with thankful love are filled, If but one streak of light, One ray of God's greal meres, gild The darkness of their night.
In palaces nre henrts that nsk In discontent and pride,
Why life is such a dreary Lask, And all good things denied;
And tiearts in ponrest huts admire How tove hins in their aid (Love that not ever seems to tire,) Such rich provislon made.
" Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.'-Thus our blessed Sa. viour opened his sermon on the mount ; and from
his example we may be assured, that bumility is the riches! garment that the soul can wear. By this word is to be understood, not on abject poorness of spirit, that would stoop to do a mean thing; but such an humble sense of buman nature, as sets the heart and alfections right towards Gul, and gives us every temper that is tender and affectionate towards our fellow creatures. The sotl of all virtues, where everything that is good and lovely grows."-Selectel.

## Slatery iteds.

The southern slave master ennont conceal from his own view, the nbominable features of the system he upholds, and in order to screen it from others, we are told of their kindness, and the strong disinclination of the slave to leave his master. We do not doubt there are occasionally such instunces, of which the most is made, ns well ns of the wretchedness of some idle coloured persons who have their freedom, and reside in the Northern States. But what has all this to do with the inalienable right to liberty, and the injustice of depriving human beings of it. It must be difficult to nscertain how many thousands of slaves are brutally tortured with the lash, and by other means, for which merey would weep, when it is seen inflicted on a beast. The following is one of the instances in which the human butcher was tried und acquitted.
"Washington M. was tried last week, in Charleston, for whipping his slave to death, and acquitted." $-D$. Nees.

Another murder of a poor black was effected by two men; but the mode is not stated:

A wretch, named Blackledge, who was concerned with Thomas M., in the recent horrible murder of $n$ slave at Attleborougb, S. C., has been convicted of the oftence."- $D$. News.

Of another poor creafure barbarously mutilated and beaten, until death released him in a few hours, from the power of his ferocious master, we have the following dark picture from a southern paper:
"Murder in Sussex-A Slave Whipped to Death by his Master.-The Xorfolk Intelligencer gives the following neconnt of a horrible net of cruelty in Sussex :
"We received at a late hour last night, the particuInrs of a revoltiog nffair which has just transpired in the county of Sussex, on the same farm at which the bloody transaction published by us a few months siace, occurred. From nll tbat we bave been enabled to ascertain, it appears that H. B. so cruelly whipped and beat one of his negroes on Tuesdny night last, that he died in a lew thours. Mr. B., a gentleman informs ns, had given orders to his negroes that they were to report themselves to him at his dwelling, every night, at an early hour. On Tuesday night last they failed to do so, and upon one of his boys coming into the house to get his (B.'s) shoes, to clean, be was called to account tor his disobedieace. Mr. B. being unusually rigorous and severe with his servauts geaerally, the boy expected a whipping, and ran out of the house to escape it. Mr. B. followed him closely, and calling a very ferocious dog (of the bull species), started the avimal in pursuit of the fugitive also. The dog soon overtook and bit him very scriously, belore he was takea off. Mr. B. then tied the boy, and whipped and beat him so, that be died in a few hours. These facts coming to the knowledge of the coroner, a jury was summoned, and an inquest held, which resulted in the finding of a verdiet, that the deceased came to his death by sundry blows, \&c., inflicted by his master. A warrant was issued for the arrest of B., which was executed on Thursday. The necused was immediately conveyed to the county jail, and secured. We understand that the negro was most eruelly whipped and bent-one of his eye; having been knocked entirely out with a stick." Daily Express.

Here we have a sad proof of the fact as stated
constant war between the master and the slave Ilis passions are so easily and violently roused that like a mere tiger he fills upon a poor helplest boy, after setting a bull-dog upon him, which bi' him severely, and beats him to death, for the sim ple nct of not presenting himself at the quarten as enrly as he had directed. Is there any pro. portion whatever, between the dreadful crime a murder, and such n failure of obedience to the regulutions of a slave driver? Suppose every master, or school teacher, was to lay such violent hands upon his apprentice, or his students, and beat them until life was extinet, for the absence. of an hour or two nfier the appointed time fort: them to be at his work or at school, how would the public regard such brutality? And what must the nations whose governments are contemned by Americans as despotic, think of our prelensions to superior knowledge of human rights, and the only just form of government for men, especially for Christians? Violence is in. separable from slaveholding; and if Thomas Jef. ferson spoke the truth respecting the abominable system, the slave must be held in bondage and subjection to bis unrighteous owner, by terrorthe fear of his cruel hand.

It is highly probable as the country is improv. ed by railroads, and is filling up with white men and women, who have always lived by their own lnbour, that property in slaves will become more uncertain. The diffusion of the knowledge of their rights, and of the advantages of freedom, aided by the increasing dislike of the "institu. tion," among surrounding white inlabitants, will embolden the coloured man to seek his emancipation by flight. 'The admissions of a southern editor, show the reelings on the subject in Mis. souri:
"Slave property in Missouri is said by the St. Loais Republican, to be in a very insecure condition, and in the counties where this description of property is mostly beld, a general alarm prevails. Slaves escape in gnogs across the Mississippi continually. In Marion county, a public meeting has been beld, a society formed to prevent the escape of slares, and a system of patrols adopted. A complete description of all the slavea held by members of the association is required of them. Anotber meeting of the same kiod has been beld in Howard county, at whicb it was resolved to expel all iree blacks from the county, and to bave patrols." Ledger.

An acknowledgment like the following, if hooest, is worth being spread abrond. Interest in the South, and "the higher law" of an enlightened conscience in the North, may gradually rendef the Fugitive Slave Law a dead letter. "Its hard features, and the barbarous enforcement of them," have been plain to the sincere opponents of sla. very from the time of its being carried into effect.
"The Fugitive Slave Lave.-The Charleston Mercary, in the following sentence, packs away a great deal of tratb:-
" 'The South bas gained nothing but a loss by this law. [The Fugitive Slave Law.] It was a stupid blusder on the part of Southern statesmen. The value of the slave lost, is eateu up, if capture follows, while hatred to the Institution abroad, nad opposition to it at bome, are increased by its hard features, and the barbarous enforeement of them.' "-Ledger.

Such cases ns G. Allen, who was probably attempted to be kidnapped, are against the slave. merchant, and the Fugilive law. Did it require a legal investigation to inform the claimant that George was a free man? What proot had he that he was his slave? And would he not have been consigned to bondage for life, had proof not been found that he was free? Certainly $!$ and the man who had no right to him, would have held by Thomas Jefferson, that slavery is a state of

## estimation of such traffickers in their bro-

 flesh and blood.case has just been tried at Wilmington, N. C., In the jury found that Gcorge Allen, $n$ coloured claimed as a fugltive slave, was free, his mother g beea emancipated in 1808 ."-Ledger.
le claimant must have known that he did not him; and this decision while it stamps with niny the unfounded claim of $G$. Allen as a ve slave, is creditable to the North Carolina
foreign slave trade is pursued with eruel ; a late paper stating that "within the last nonths, some 1769 slaves have been landed ba, all through Spanish vessels, and all on outh side of the island." The account furshows the continuance of the slave trade.
correspondent of the Baltimere Sun, speaking of ave trade on the coast, says :-
1 few weeks siace, there was an American vessel at Coast Castle, and from some suspicious circums about her, she was detained, but there not being ent evidence against her, she was released; and xt heard of ber was, that she had shipped nearly aves at Loges, or near there ; the Portuguese sugo assumed the command, and the American a took passage in the steamer Hope, on her last e to England. The slave trade both in the Bights the northward, is more active than ever.'"-
hile this atrocious business of man-stealing nurder, is carrying on by men calling them; Christians, the messenger Death has been ting thousands from their oppression, ac. ig to the subjoined statement :
te cholera had swept away nearly one-third of the on the sugar estates in the neighbourhood of ans, Cuba, and labour was very high." - D. Neurs.
other, perhaps comprising the first, says :
rrible Ravages of Cholera.-A letter dated RemeJuba, October 11th, says, that in the limited and ly peopled district between Mantanzas and a point Sagnalo Grande, 20 leagues in exteat, 13,000 have been carried off by the cholera, according official accounts, which are known to be under ark. The attacks were very short, some of them isting an hour."-Ledger.
vould appear from statements in the public als, that the disposition to embark for Afriea, ske part in colonizing the country, is spread. nd gaining the approbation of the coloured 3 among us. The proportion must still be , but as pioneers they may lay the foundaor settlements, which as the soil is cultivated, he arts of civilized life are cherished and ed with industry, may finally grow into great , and form governments that will exercise a -ful influence for the good of the native, as is the descendant of Africa, migrating from and. Such improvements and the civil and us institutions arising with them, will prettractions to men of colour here, who must Ceel their isolated condition, prevented from part in the government and greatly hind. fom reaching that stand among manufuc, merchants and agriculturists, which their , were there no such impediments, would hem to altain.
ican Colonization.-The plan of African colonizadaily growing in faveur with the free coloured tion of the United States. A letter from the of the Americas Colonization Sociely to Governor , in New York, says :
pplications are poaring in from various parts of intry for passage to Liberia, in our expedition altimore, Nov. tst, and Nortolk, Nov. 5th. We robabty seud from 200 to 250 emigrants at that We expect to despateh a vessel from Savaonah Dec. 15th, with probably over 150 emigrants.' turday last was the day for the sailing of the

New York expedition, and over 70 had engaged pas-sage."-D. News.

Another paper furnishes the following interesting particulars of two other companies bound to the shores of their forefathers:
"An association of coloured men in Pennsylvania, called 'The Liberia Enterprise Company,' design to embark in a few days for Liberia, whither they go as a missionary fomily. The number included a clergyman, farmer, teacher, mechanic and merchant, and they settle abont twenty miles from Monrovia, up the St. Panl's river. Twenty-one slaves, all young and valuable, freed by the will of their late master, James Wardlaw, of Fayette county, Ky., have left Lexington for Baltimore, in charge of an agent of the Colonization Society, to embark for Liberia. Their master left ample provision for sending them, as well as means to begin life with in Liberia."-Ledger.
"Sailing of a Ship for Liberia.-Baltimore, Nor'r 8.The ship Parmlee, chartered by the American Colonization Society, sailed this morning for Liberia. She had on board 127 emigrants. The Parmlee will touch at Norfolk, where she will take on board 168 more, and 9 white missionaries. The religious ceremonies which took place on board previous to the departure of the vessel, were quite effective and interesting."-D. News.

Teachers.-The diligent and pious teacher, who properly instructeth and traineth the young, can never be fully rewarded with money. If l were to leave my office as preacher, I would nexi choose that of school master, or teacher, for 1 know that, next to preaching, this is the greatest, best, and most useful vocation; and I am nol quite sure which of the two is the better; for it is hard to reform old sinners, with whom the preacher has to do, while the young tree can be made to bend without breaking.-Luther.

## How some People Live in Paris.

A gossiping correspondent of the New York Daily Times gives us the following insight to certain classes in Parisian lile :-
"The Wakers or Wakeresses-for none but women follow this profession-are individuals whose occupation it is to rouse from sleep at an early nour such persons as have business at the market, and must be there betimes. Their wages are two sous a morning for each subscriber roused. It seems strange that a profession like this should require any particular aptitude or capability, but it has been found that one woman will wake her eustomers in just half the time required by another. In times gone by, when the market-people lived huddled together in the immediate vieinity of the Halles, a good reveilleure would wait upon fifteen or twenty subscribers every morning, and thus earn thirty or forty sous before daybreak. But now that the new Rue de Rivoli has pierced the quarter, its denizens have been dispersed, and the wakeresses find it impossible to serve more than half a dozen customers a day. The trade is falling into disuse.

The Eye-Wilness is a man who lives by crime -not by that which he commits himself, but by that perpetrated by others. The moment he hears of a murder, or any catastrophe of that sort, he immediately repairs to the scene of the affair, satys he knows all about it, jieks up all the details he can find, adds to them, recounts it over a dozen times, gets a sort of notoriety as the individual ' that was there when it happened,' leaves his nume and address at the nearest wine shop, and awaits the effect. 'The examining judge hears of this well-informed genleman, and with a view to elucidate the case, has him at once sent for. He comes, is sworn, and makes a lotally irrelevant deposition; he tells what somebody else said that he thought a third persoo had imagined, and what
he guessed was the motive of the quarrel. Beyond that he can throw no light on the affair. But he las earned his two franes-the wages of every witness summoned to testify-and by his earnings in this way he lives.
"'The Second-Hand Witness hangs about the Palace of Justice, and as gentlemen who have testified come from the various audience roons, he asks them if they mean to draw their two francs ; if they do not, he supplicates them, for the love of God, and for sympathy with a wife and the usual number of children, to pass over to him the paper entitling the bearer to the two frimes in question. The Second.Hand Witness makes hap-lazard money enough in this way to live precariously nnd die in the hospital.
"The Guardian Angel is a man whose duty it is to friquent the drinking.shops, and the moment a man gets tipsy, to take him under his prolection, to aceompany him home, and put him to bed. The individuals practising this profession are picked men-men who never drink themselves -who have the necessary moral authority to force obedience from the drunken creature they are conveying home-who cun defend lim against attack, and, more than all, who can prevent him from drinking at the shops they pass on their way. The price for this service is ten sous; and there is not an instance on record of an individual thus proteeted home and put to bed having failed to discharge this debt of honour. It is a rule at the drinking-shops, that when a man cannot stand, he must be taken off, and the Angel is straightway called. The Angels are kindly treated by the shop-keepers, whose interest it is that no one of his customers comes to harm. They receive the odds and ends of the dinner, and are recommended to the neighbours, when a reliable man for some confidential errand is wanted. Their honesty is proverbial, and a Bacchanalian with a hundred francs in his pocket, who is confided to their charge, is morally sure of finding his hundred francs where he left them, when he wakes the next morning.
" A rich lippler lately deceased, who spent the last ycars of his life in drinking blue wine at the barrier, left in his will a thousand francs to each of the Guardians who alternately conducted him home, alier his nightly potations at the wateringpot of Montmartre.
"It may safely be said that not one person out of a hundred of the inhabitants of Paris is aware of the existence of such modes of obtaining a liv. ing. The writer of the feuilleton I have abridged, says that he has learned to be suprised at nothing, and that if he were told that there are people who earn their bread by making tooth-picks out of old moons, he should accept the narrative with equanimity, and believe it with fanaticism.
"The prefect of police has lorbidden wine sell. ers to have voltaic piles upon their counters for the amusement of their customers, as one accident has alieady happened, and as others would bu likely to follow, were the practice continued."

Courtesy.-Courtesy is a distinguishing feature of eivilized and intelligent society. It is the most beautiful illustration of the refining power which a higher development of humanity always exerts upon our race. By courtesy is meant that behaviour of man toward man that he would ask for himself. It is but a part of the mode of carrying out the great Christian precept which lies at the base of order and harmony among men: "Do unto others, as ye would that others should do unto you.' That this precept which implies courtesy is divine, as is all moral truth, is proven by our common appreciation of its fitness and
besuly. Do what we may in life, the wheels of society can never move smoothly and well, where tho spirit of courlesy does not actunte the thoughts and deeds of man in his intercoursc with man.

In Claylon counly, lowa, nn immense lend mine was lately discovered by Nessrs. Itolmes \& Dickson, who have taken out 120,000 pounds of mineral within the last four weeks, and have another 100,000 in sight. The lead is considered good for $1,000,000$ pounds. It is said to be found on the surface of the upper strata of manesian lime stone, nad about eighty feet below the surliace of the earth, at the highest point of the ridge. The mineral is snid to be of the best quality, bringing at the rate of $\mathbf{8 3 1}$ per thousand pounds. te has now become the settled conviction, at lenst with a great many, that the whole country formerly reserved by the government for mineral purposes, will prove to be rich in lead ore, and of the best quality.-D. Nizes.
"A person never appears so ridiculous by the qualties ho has, as by those he affects to have. He gains more by being contented to be seell as he, is, thun by attempting to uppesr what he is not."

Vanity keeps folks in favour with themselves who are out of favour with all others.

## THEFRIEND

## THELFTH MONTH $24,1853$.

Some years ago, when the United States go. vernment was carrying out the policy, then recently adopted, of removing the Indians residing in some of the Southern Siates to a home in the west, it was eonstantly affirmed by those filling the highest offices in the government, that when once the aborigines were located teyond the Mississippi, they would there find a permanent home, iree from the encroachments and intrusion of the whites, and secure for the enjoyment of whatever course they might be inclined to pursue, under the protecting care of their Father, the President. It is a hamiliating confession, but we believe it to be true, that the superior intelligence and power of the white man were employed to defraud and to coerce the poor Indians into parting with the comparatively small reservations left of the great country once possessed by their forelathera, and which had been time and ngain secured to them by all the solcmnities of formal treaties. The cupidity of interested speculators, anxious to get possession of the rich, and in many instances cultivated lands of the half civilized red man, and the arrogant unfecling demands of the States within whose limits they were residing,-bent upon driving them from their possessions, be the consequences what they might, - were constantly urging the coosummation of the foregone conclusion of the general government; and the removal was at last uccomplished. The wretchedness and inisery which have resulted to the poor Indians from being thus driven frotn their long-loved hoines, and thrown upon lands of which they knew little or nothing, exposed to the depredations of tribes which lookedon them as intruders, und a lawful prey, will perhaps never be lully revealed; but enough is known to make us fear that this system, so pertinaciously pursued by our goveriment, savours as strongly of cruelty as of injustice.

By the tollowng which we extract from the "National Era" of the 15 th iustant, it appears that the same policy is still pursued, and that be-
ing far west of the Mississippi, affords no protection to the aborigince from the rapacity of his stronger pale-faced brethren. It would seem as though the general government would allow them no perinanent resting place, no country they can call their own.

We bare read with mucls interest the report of Colonel Manypenny, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It presents a view of his mission to the Indian country, west of Missouri and Iowr, (including, of conrse, Nebraska, ) and of the results of bis explorations and his councils.'

The aggregate population of the tribes with whom he beld councils, is 143,820 , and the total amount of land owned by them is estimated at $13,225,430$ acres, or 920 neres to each soul. The aggregate number of the tribes he had no opportunity of visitiug, is 11,597 -amount of land owned by them, $18,399,200$ neres, 1,585 acres to each soul."
"Many were willing to sell a portion of their lands, but wished to reserve for their owa use the tracts lying on the borders of the States. To this course they were advised by both the traders and missionaries.'
"The Coromissioner thinks this a most mischievous policy: All the great routes to the Pacific run throngh these tracts, so that the Indians and emigrants are mutually tiable to annoyance and injury. To the majority of the Indians, too, the proximity of the States is pregnant with evil, as they are constantly exposed to the corrupting influences of reckless white mea. He is in favour of assigning to them new homes on lands remote from the white settlements, and from the great thoroughfares."

The Commissioner came to the conclusion that, by postponing for a little while negotiations for the extinguishment of the Indian title, and leaving the tribes to deliberate on the subject, under the frieadly counsels he bad givea them; much more favourable treaties both for them and for the United States, could be formed; and this was his reason for not proceeding at once with the negotiations."

The Commissioaer closes his report as follows
"It is to be hoped that most of the tribes will be willing by next spring to abandon the iden of reserving portions of thelr preseat tracts adjoining the States. This appeared to be a cherished iden with the Indians, and they were, in my opinion, encouraged in it by some of the missionaries and traders. In my judgment, every good iafluence within reach of these people ought to be brought to bear, to induce thera to change their miads, and to consent to sell all their lands, and obtain a new and more desirable home. Individual Indians there are, no doubt, who, if they desired reservations of the respective tracts on which they live, are sufficiently advanced in civilization to take their part with the white man, and to whom such reservations might be granted. But beyond this, it is very desirable for the interest of both the red and white man, that no reservations be made; but that the different tribes be removed from the borders of the States, and located in some less exposed place.
'These border tribes have lost much of the strength and self-sustainiag power of the truly wild Indians. They feel their weakness, desire the protection of Gorernmeot, and ara eoatent if they can be lodulged in idleness, and to some exteat gratified in their passions and appetites.
"They might, in my judgment, with safety be located on sranll tracts of Iand contiguous to each other, where the missionary operations among them conld be conducted more efficiently and with less means; where the Government agents could hava daily supervision over them, and where that portion of each tribe who have made some adrances, and who desire to enjoy the blessings of civilization, could have the aid and enconragement of each other's society and each other's experieace ; and where, in fine, all good influences could be concentrated to counteract those of an opposite character, whicb now and nlurays will beset the paths of these anfortunate people.'

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By steamship Asia, we have Liverpool dates to the 3rd instant.
ENGLAND.-A heary decline is the grain market. Cotton uachanged. Much suffering amoag nnemployed operatives. Money market stringent.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. - Winter has had a peaceable effect on the coatending armies in Europe. In Asia military operations still contioue, and the Turks are as yet successful.

MONTEVIDEO.-Aa entire clange has taken plac in the Goveroment, unattended with bloodshed.
MEXICO.- Santa Anna is makiog aa attempt to har himself proclaimed Empcror. Fourteen cities, and fou of the departments, have agreed to make him "Suprem Dictator" for life.
UNITED STATES.-The printing ordered by las. Congress, cost $\$ 317,551$. A bill has been introdace into the Senate for the payment of the French Spolia tion claims.

Siace the 1st of the Ninth month, eleven hundre thousand barrels of flour, four millioas seven haadre and fifty thonsand bushels of wheat, and six hundre and fifty thousand bushels of corn, have beea exporte from the United States to Europe.

Pennsylvania.-Philadelphia. Councils are adrertis ing for sites for four market-honses, preparatory to re moving the preseat ones from Market street. Death last week, 176 .
Pittsburg, it is calculated, makes use of more tha twenty-two millions of bushels of bitumioous coal $i$ her dwellings and manufactories, and experts mor than fourteea millions to other places. An isventid has been introduced in that city, by which the smok of the bituminons coal is itself consumed,

Amount of anthracite coal sent to market this yeal is four million five hundred and eighty-one thousan tons. An increase over last year of about fifty thoe sand tons.

New York.-A heary fall of snow at Buffalo. Seve ral vessels have arrived at New York, loaded with gaa no, said to have been obtained from islands in th Caribbean Sea.
Louisiana.-New Orleans. Denths by cholera las week, 111. A heavy storm has been raging througl Louisiana and Mississippi, doing much damage.

Alabama.-A bill proriding for the general educatio of the children in the State, has been reported in th Legislature.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from M. A. Baldwin, Pa., \$2, vol. 26; fror John Embree, Pa., $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from Israel Hall, Ind. S3, vol. 27 ; from A. Garretson, agent, O., for S. ( Michener, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from Phebe Vickers, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 from Stephen Hobson, ngent, O., for Evan Smith, $\$ 5$, No. 7, vol. 28, for Joel Gilbert, \$2, vol. 27 ; from Thos Kite, $\mathrm{O} ., \$ 2$, vol. 26 ; from E. Bundy, agent, O., for $\mathbb{B}$ Doudna, \$2, vol. 27, for Eph. Williams, \$4, vols. 2 and 27.

Married, on Fourth-day, the 23d of Eleventh moath 1853, at Downingtowa meeting, Pa., Johs Cope, of Ea Bradford, to Caroline, daughter of Jonathan C. an Mary Ann Baldwin.

Died, at her residence, in Norton, Bristol count Lass., on the 28 th of Tenth month, 2853 , Racher Lil cos, widow of the late Lather Liacon, in the 82nd yee of her age ; an esteemed and worthy member of Swan sey Monthly Meeting of Friends,
cometh in in its eeason," so this dear Friend of cor has been gathered, "in a full age," into the heavenl garner, having bad a clear sight and sense granted he that all was well with her.
on the 17 th inst., in the 60th year of her sg Margaret Saeppard, a valuable member and overse of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Pbiladelphia the Northera District. Being possessed of a stron mind and clear judgment, and having is early life sul mitted her neek to the yoke of Christ, and abode and t, she became thereby peculiarly fitted for service in church. Her indisposition was of several months' con tinuance ; and although the enemy was permitted at tim to assault her, she was enabled by keeping close to th Captain of her salvation, to resist all his fiery darts, an to endure great suffering of body with much patien and resignation to the Divine will. On different oce ions she expressed her belief, that through the mer of God in Christ Jesus, her sins had been blotted on and that a maosion was prepared for her, sayiag on t morning of her decease, "All is peace." Having foug the good fight, and kept the faith, we reverently belie she has joined the innumerable company who, havi come out of great tribulation, nad washed their rob in the blood of the Lamb, are now hefore the throne God, aud serve him day aad night in his temple.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON.
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fonrth above Chesnut street

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price two dollare per annum, payabte in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON,
at no. 50 noath fovatil street, up stalas, PHILADELPHIA.
stage to any part of Pennsjlvania, for three months, id in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in nce, six and a-half cents.

## For "The Friend"

## IITO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page 114.)

The arrangement of the flowers on the stem es. Flower buds are produced either at the emity of the main stalk, as in the little gentila; or they are produced at the points where leaves join the stems, as in the periwinkle and let pimpernel. In the former ease, a single er terminates the floral axis, and any other ers which may be afterwards developed are ays further from the centre. In the latter 2 , the axis goes on lengthening and producing ers as it grows; these flowers arising from es called floral. These floral leaves are etimes very small and coloured, as in the hyth. Occasionally, in place of flower-buds, ss bearing hairs are produced. In this ease seen that the production of hairs indicates a eneration of parts, or an abortive state of

The flowering of plants takes place at differperiods of the year, and thus a calendar of the ons may be constructed. By observing the et time when plants in the same garden flower ifferent years, an indication will be given of nature of the season. The mezereon and $v$-drow, hepatica and winter aconite, put forth r flowers in February in this country, the rose and erocus in March, the cowslip and odil in April, the great mass of plants in May June, many in July, and August, and Sepber, the meadow-saffron and strawberry-tree Detober and November, and the Christmas in December. Besides annual periods, some ers exhibit diurnal periods of expansion and ing. On this principle Linnæus constructed it he called a floral clock, in which each hour marked by the opening of some flower."
The elosing of flowers also follows a periodilaw. Most flowers close during darkness. ne close even in daylight. Thus the salsafy ts up its heads of flowers about midday, and chiceory about four in the afternoon. Many ers are affected by the nature of the day as ards moisture, dryness, cloudiness, or clearIn cloudy and rainy weather, the flowers he scarlet pimpernel, ealled poor-man's wea--glass, remain closed. So also do the heads owers of the daisy, dandelion, and other comte plants. By this means the essential organs he flower are protected from injury. The etion of the flowers of some plants seems to nfluenced by the sun's rays; and the name sole, or sun-flower, was given from an im-
pression that the heads of flowers inelined towards to them, now eover spots where formerly culture the part of the heavens where the sun was shin- extended. Thus the predietion of Hosea is fuling. This does not, however, appear to be the filled, 'The thorn and the thistle shall come up ease with the sun-flower as grown in this country. on their altars.' The injury which thistles, and
"The diurnal periods in flowering are alluded
to by the poet in the following lines:-
In every eopse and sheltered dell,
Unveiled to the observant eye,
Are faithful monitors who tell
How pass the hours and seasons by.
The green-robed children of the spring Will mark the periods as they pass,
Mingle with leares Time's feathered wing, And bind with flowers his silent glass.

See Hieracium's various tribes Of plumy fruit and radiant flowers
The course of time their blooms describe, And wake and sleep appointed hours.

Broad o'er its imbricated cup
The Goatsbeard spreads its purple rays,
But shuts its cautious florets up,
Retiring from the noontide blaze.
On upland shores the shepherds mark The hour when, as the dial true, Cichorium to the towering lark Lifts her soft eyes, serenely blue.

Thus, in each flower aud simple bell Tbat in our path betrodden lie, Are sweet remembrancers, who tell How fast the winged moments fly!'
"The Calyx. This is the outer covering or envelope of the flower. It is usually of a greenish hue like leaves. Sometimes, however, it is variously coloured, as in the fuchsia and Indian eress. It consists of a certain number of parts called sepals, which are either distinct from each other, as in the common buttereup and wallflower, or are united together more or less completely, as in the harebell, gentianella, and dead-nettle. The calyx in the case of the gooseberry, currant, pear, apple, pomegranate, and many other plants, forms a covering of the fruit, and remains attached to it when ripe. In some plants the calyx is inconspicuous, and is reduced to a mere rim or slight projection, as in bemlock and in certain Rhododendrons. In the ease of such plants as the thistle, dandelion, artichoke, and others which belong to the large division called Composites, which have numerous small flowers on a com mon head, the calyx is united to the fruit, and appears at the upper part of it in the form of hairs or pappus. This is a degeneration of the ealyx, which is made subservient to the seattering of the seed, and in the case of thistles is the means of diffusing extensively these noxious weeds.
"The order of Composites, to which the thistle belongs, is the largest and most generally diffused of all known tribes of plants. There are now as many species belonging to the order, as there were known plants in the whole world in the time of Linnæus, and almost all have the hairy calyx. Thistles themselves are generally distributed. Many species have been noticed by travellers in Syria and Palestine. Hasselquist, during a short visit to Judea, observed from eight to ten different species on the road from Jerusalem to Rama, and one on Mount Tabor. Thistles, and plants allied
plants like them, cause to fields is very great, owing to the mode in which the fruit is scattered by the winds, and this altered hairy calyx is the means employed for doing so. May we not see in this the curse of thistles?-(Gen, iii. 18.) The ealyx is not developed as in other plants, but is abortive, blighted as it were and changed into hairs, which, as already shown, indicate degene. ration. Thus thistles add to the sweat and toil of man in the cullivation of the soil. It was the soil which was cursed by God (Gen. iii. 17), and to it we must trace the state of the vegetation. What it is in the soil which gives rise to all the degeneration in vegetable productions, and the arrestment in developmeut, we know not. To keep up its fertility, man requires to labour constantly. The whole system of agriculture shows that materials require to be supplied, and that no soil will continue to produce good erops fit for food without the addition of manure. It may be that the sourees whence fertility arises, whence the ammonia and other substances essential for plant growth are derived, may have been so closed up and so changed as to be no longer available for the purposes of man. Even in the very deteriorations and degenerations of creation we see beauty; what then must it have been when God pronounced it good? In the present earth, there are abundant indications of the curse; but we are enabled to look forward to its removal, when there shall be a new earth as well as a new heaven, wherein dwelleth righteousness (Isa. Ixv. 17, |xvi. 22 ; Rev. xxi. 1), when all will be complete and perfect, when the earth shall yield her inerease, and God, even our own God, shall give us his blessing.-(Ps. Ixvii, 6.) Believers shall then be as trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord that He may be glorified.-(Isa. lxi. 3.)
"The Corolla. This is, generally speaking, the showy part of the plant in which the gay colours of the flowers reside. It is sometimes wanting, as in netles, willows, and catkin-bearing trees. When present, it eonsists of a number of leaves called petals, which are either distinet from each other, as in the butter-cup, wallflower, cinquefoil, and rose, or united together in various ways, as in the gentian, foxglove, frogs-mouth, and dead-nettle. The petals are composed of a congeries of minute cells, each containing colouring matter and delicate spirals interspersed, all being eovered by a thin epidermal coat, or skin. The coloured cells are distinet from one another, and thus a dark colour may be at one part and a light colour at another. How exquisitely are the colours of flowers diversified, and with what a masterly skill are their varied hues arranged! Whether blended or separated, as Thoraton remarks, they are evidently under the control of a taste which never falls short of the perfection of elegance. The Creator has added to them the charms of an endless novelty, to please the eye and contribute to the enjoyment of man. When with microscopic eye we examine the flower of the lily of the field, and observe the
benutiful structure in which the colours nre de ordinary custom prevails among the Vizres, a nodiately obvious. As they thus can absorb bi veloped, and
sice how nature paints ber colours,
how truly mny we exclnim, 'Solomon in all his glory was not arrnyed like one of these. - (Matt. vi. ©9; Luke xii. 27). The tints of his kituly robes might have been as bright nad varied ; but where were the eefls and the delicate tissucs of the flower?
"The colours of flowers are arranged in two marked series, the yellow nod the blue. A plant belonging to the yellow sories may exhibit all the tints of white, yellow, and red, but it does not appenr to have the puwer of becoming blue. So inso with a plant of the blue series. It too may exhibit varying lints of white and roll and blue, but generally refuses to become yellow. The Imlip, the datilia, and the ruse, belong to the yellow scries ; and white, by euttivation, they exhibit innumerable changes, yet they have not been made blue. The eommon harebell belongs to the blue series, and is not seen to assume the yellow. such appears to be the general law, although there are no doubt some apparent execp. tions, especially in cases (such as the pansy) where blue and yellow necur in the petals of the same flower. But it still remilins to be proved that a petal truly yellow can te changed by the art of the gardener into blue.
"The fragrance and odours of flowers reside generally in the petals. These are owing to volatile matters which are not easily detected, the subtile particles of which are dilfused through the nir in a way which cludes the researches of man. Some colours are nssociated frequeutly with cer tain kinds of oduurs. Thus dark brown flowers, such as those of stapelias, have usually very fetid and disagreeable odours. Hence they are called carrion flowers, and are noted for attracting flies, which probably serve an important purpose, as will be afterwards shown, in the production of the seed. Sunshine has in general a marked eflect in developing the odours of flowers. Hence in those climates where the sun displays all its brightness, the air is perfumed with fragrant odours. In many cases, ahernate showers and sunshine bring out particular odours; and in some instances the perfumes are intermittent, and are only given out during the night. The plants called tristes or saul by Linnæus, including the night-smelling stock and pelargonium, are of this nature, and so are several species of night-flowering cerus.
"The Stamens. These form the third series of parts in the flower. Like the other parts of the flower, they are considered as a modification of leaves. In double llowers, they are converted into petals. They consist usually of two parts, a stalk or filament supporting two small cellular bags at the top of it , which are culled the anther lobes. The anther contains a powder, often of a yellow colour, calted polten, which is essential to the production of perlect seed in flowering plants. Al a certain period of growth, this powder is discharged from the anther, which opens by means of slits, or of hinges, as in the barberry and laurel, or holes, as in the heath, rhododendron, and potato, to allow its escape. The anther has two coverings, the inner of which often contains elas. tic spirals, which seem to assist in the opening of the lobes. The polten, or the dust of flowers, when examined by the microscope, presents multiplied forms. It must be applied to the pistil or central part of the flower, in order that the seed may be perfected.
(Ta be continneil.)
Woman's Rights in the East-A most cxtra-
powerlul tribe, occupying an extensive distriet in little moisture, they are capable of standing th Cabut, umong the mountains between Persia and frost of the severest climate without injury. A India. It is in fact, a female prerogative that has experiment in a erushing machine, by the super no parallel among iny other people upon the intendent of the Capitol at Washington, showe earth, and that reverses what we are in the habit the strength of the bricks to be sixteen thousaa of looking upon as If e naturat order of things- six huadred pounds to the square inch. At il the wonen choose their husbunds, and not the same time it was found that, by the absorption, husbands their wives. It a woman be pleased one of the bricks and the atmospheric evaporatio with a man she sends the drummer of a camp to together, during fourteen hours, there was cor pin a handkerehief to his cap, with a pin with which she used to fasten her hair. The drummer watches his opportunity, and does this in public, naming the woman, and the man is obliged to marry ber if he can pay her price to her father.

## From Tho annual of Scientific Discovery.

## NEW BRICK MICIIXE.

This machine, the inventinn of Messrs. Mower and Woodworth, of Boston, operates as follows: The clay used, enters the machine dry, and by means of a combination of rollers and sieves is reduced to a uniform degree of fineness. The pulverized clay then passes into the press of the machine, where there are moulds for six bricks, into which it falls, and immediately reccives two severe blows from above stacceeded by powerful pressure from below. These blows and prossure give it the slape and character of bricks directly. The clay, in the slape of bricks, is now delivered from the machine upon a little frame so rapidly, that it requires the constant labour of two men to put the bricks into wheelbarrows. They are thus forthwith convered directly to the kiln, without the necessity of any intermediate process whatever. The moulds being exactly shaped, and made of metal, and the clay being, by immense lorce brought to bear upon it, perlectly fitted to the moulds, these unburnt brieks have a marble-like smoothuess of surface, and an exquisite accuracy of shape, altoyether surpassing those made in the ordnary way. The number of bricks which this invention is capable of making in a given time can casily be estimated. At each revolution of the machine, six new bricks are delivered; and the number of revolutions is seven or eight in a minule. The number made in an hour thus certainly exceeds twenty-tive hundred. When it is recollected that this number can be continued day after day, without regard to the accidental changes of weather, the great capacities of the machine for accomplishing a large amount of work in a short time, are apparent. It should be observed, that although it is no part of the plan that the clay used in the machine should be at all wet, yet the pulverization of the lumps of the material in the first part of the process brings out a slight degree of moisture, so that the powder which is subjected to pressuro is slightly damp; and this doubtless adds somewhat to the tenacity and firmness of the bricks. This dampness, however, does not exceed that which is usual in bricks when they are considered dry enough to be placed in the kilns. The hammer or ram which descends upon the clay in the moulds weighs about four thousand pounds. The mechanical force whieh is brought to bear upon each brick is estimated at one hundred pounds. The whole weight of the machine, including the palverizer and screens, exceeds twenty tons. 'The cost is $\$ 3,200$.

The bricks, when burnt, are found to have shrunk less than those made in the ordinary way, probably on account of their greater density; and, for the same reason, they retain their smoothness of surface and accuracy of form. On breakness of surface and accuracy of horm. On break-
sumed less than half a gill out of a gallon c
The actual use of the bricks, so far as we has heard, justifies all the expectations which wou' be formed from a knowledge of the process, their manufacture, and shows that they are in a respect inferior to those made in tho ordinat way. Indeed, they are unquestionably bette We are told that they have been used in buil ings with entire satisfaction, and that some them exposed during the last winter, in sidewall in Boston, remain as perfect as when they wet laid. The best quality of bricks ean be made $t$ these machines at a less expense than the coart common bricks made by the ordinary processe
The present invention is so different, both principlc and operation, from all former machine and is so perfect in theory, simple in constructio and successful in its results, that we can hardl doubt that its use will eventuanly entirely supe sede that of all other processes.
We derive the foregoing facts from the Boste To-day."-Elitor.

From the New York Tribune
Wool and Woollen Mannfartures.

## (Concluded from page 115.)

The cloth is next subjected to the scourin process. It is placed in a wooden trough, soo and water are let in, and wooden mallets are en ployed to beat it until clean. It is then rinsed clean water, and if not dyed in the wool, is the dyed.
Fulling or felting is the next important proces It is in this operation that that peculiar body ar consistency is produced, for which the West England cloth is esteemed. In this process th necessity for well assorted wool becomes peec liarly apparent. Unless the wool possesses nat rally a felting quality, no beating will ever cau: it to become so united as to form one solid bod Microscopic discoveries have been made within il last few years, which have led to a revelation much of the mystery of felting. Examined throus a powerful microscope, the short fibre exhibits it appearance of a continuous vegetable growt from which there are sprouting, and all lendir in one direction from the root to the other extr mities, numerous leaves like calicues or cup each terminating in a short point. It is easy perceive how easily one of these fibres will mo in the direction from root to point, while its traction must be difficult, bcing obstructed by 1 tendency of the little branches. In a fibre of $m$ rino wool, the number of these serrations or pr jections amounted to 2,400 in the space of ol inch. In a fibre of Saxon wonl of acknowledge superior felting quality, there were 2,720 serr tions. South Downs' wool, being inferior to the two for felting power, only contained 2,080 se rations in one inch of fibre, while Leicester wo contained no more than 1,860 in one inch, ar Leicester wool is known to be but little adapt for felting purposes. In order that these peculi fibres may be compelled to embrace each othe so as to become consolidated into one mass, t| cloth is suljected to the following operation:
ge mass of cloth is folded into many piles and
fulling.mill, where it is subjected to $t$ into the fulling-mill, where it is subjected to action of two heavy wooden mallets or stocks. e superfine cloth lias four fullings of three urs each, with a thick solution of Castile soap, read between each layer of cloth each time. ring these violent concussions, the fibres are ven into the closest possible contact with each er, and those little serrations become inextribly united, and each thread both of warp and ft , is so compacted with those that are contigu$s$ to it, that the whole seems formed into one ostance, not liable, like other woven goods, to ravel when cut with the scissors. In this prois, cloth is thickened considerably, but dimin. ed in length and breadth. It feels like chais leather.
Teazling, or raising, is the next process. Tea$s$ are the seed pods of the dipsacus fallonum ving small hooked points on the surfaces. Variattempis have been made to subsitute metallic nts for these vegetable brushes; but nothing yet been found to answer the purpose so well the natural teazle. Efforts have been made monopolize the growth of teazles in the West England, their value for this particular operaa being well known. They will grow, how. r, on any soil, but are best suited to a loam er grass. Every piece of cloth wears up from 00 to 2,000 teazles. The reason why they swer better than steel wire is, what at first ht would appear to be their greatest disadvane, their weakness. When the steel wire hook stitute for the teazle catches on the cloth, it rs it and perhaps makes a hole in the piece, ile, when the teazle catches the cloth, it gives $y$ and saves the piece. The teazles are fixed nd a cylinder so as to form even cords or shes, and these revolve against the surface of cloth which is stretched against the teazle inder by means of rollers, round which it is

There is a small cylinder of similar istruction so adjusted against the surface of large cylinder as to clean the wool from the zles. 'This machine is called the gig-mill. The shearing is performed by a revolving cyler on which are placed knives of a worm-like I sloping form so as to come in contact with other ves fixed in such a position as to resemble the ion of shears. The cloth passes lightly through 3 machine, after which it is put upon rollers I subjected to the action of steam, which inases its firmness, and imparts a brilliant lustre the surface. It is again teazled and sheared, ich process is repeated several times until its face is worked down to a close, thick and ort nap. It is then subjected to the process of aming and brushing at the same time. It is n stretched upon tenter hooks and racks in the en air, brushed, and allowed to dry. It is afward subjected to hydraulic pressure. The ess plates being heated by steam, the whole ce of cloth, which is placed between glazed assboards, is made thoroughly hot while subject he pressure. It is then packed for market. Attempts have long been made to make felting ersede spinning and weaving. It has succeedin reference to the manulacture ol hats, in
ich rabbit's down is also a material of large isumption. It has also succeeded with regard beavers and other heavy goods; but its appliion to superfine cloth remains, at present, an ect of interesting experiment; the success of ich is doubtiul. The gratest objection to the cimens we have seen, is the want of that elasity which is so important an element in all this used for close-fitting garments. But there 3 many purposes to which fine felt may be ap-
plied, such as shawls, cloaks, loose overcoats, and all garments on which there is no particular strecth. The greatest perfection yet altained in the felting art, is due to the excrtions of the Union Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Conn. The process of manufacturing felts adopted by this Company, is different to that of any other manufacturers we have heard of. A number of the fine webs of wool from the carding engine are drawn over a smooth metallic bed, covering a surface proportionate to the width of the piece. The first layer is succeeded by a cross layer of a similar character; this is succeeded by another lengthwise, and then another across, repeating the operation till the requisite thickness is attained. As many as thirty layers are sometimes employed in the manufacture of one thickness of felt. 'These layers are next subject to the action of a large metallic beater, weighing two tons. This beating is continued until the wool is all consolidated into one compact mass or felt. In some of the goods the wool is dyed first, and the webs being alternately dark and light, stripes and plaids are formed, each bar of colour being about an inch and a quarter wide. The beavers and petershams manufactured by this Company exceed anything of the kind we have scen, either at the Exhibition or elsewhere. They are heavy, strong, and very solid. . . . The spinning doubtless increases the elasticity of wool, and we are not yet convinced that this contracting power can be sccured where spinning and weaving are dispensed with. We tested the strength of the thinnest felt, and found that a needle pierced close to the edge did not break out. . . . A felted lamb's wool for linings to gloves is admirably adapted to prevent frost from causing numbness in the fingers.

The best Wool Beavers in the Exhibition are undoubtedly those known as Carr's Patent Beavers, exhibited by F. Derby \& Co. They are manufactured at Tiverton near Bath, England, and are placed in the English department. They possess the quality of resisting water without being impervious to the exhalations of the body. Their water-proof quality is shown by a piece of the cloth being placed in a glass case with several quarts of water suspended in it, in which are floating mock gold fish. The exhibition of these Beavers, ornamented as they are at the ends with gold and tinsel letters, form the most attractive leature of the English Woollen department. 'There is good reason for making these articles showy and attractive, because they well repay a carclul inspection; and although the first appearance raises expectation, the succeeding scrutiny tends to increase our admiration rather than to produce disappointment. 'These goods are of the very highest character; their finish is quite consistent with their quality and design: they combine all the requisite qualifications of good overcoating, and may be regarded as perfect of their kind.

We would draw the attention of the American manufacturers to these excellent cloths, as presenting a branch of the business which is worthy of their increased exertions. Thero is a large demand in this country for winter cloths, and these English goods are commanding a very large share of the trade. There is no reason why America should not equal the Old Country in this particular. We have wool as good, and looms as strong, and men as willing and intelligent, and they do not present any of those nice difficulties of finish which appertain to the superfine cloths -difficultics which experience and a long course of steady perseverance can alone overcome. That these or similar goods can be produced in this country, we have ample proof; there is in the American department an exhibition of Beavers
manufactured at the Bay State Mills, which come as near as possible to the English beavers, containing all the points necessary in good beaver cloih, not excepting, we believe, the water-proof quality. If the B.,y State Mills Co. will supply the trade with the same quality of goods as they exhibit, they will be sure to take the leat in this important branch of the woollen trade in this country. We do not think that they have arrived at the perfection of Carr's patent beavers it every particular, but they produce what convinces us that they are well qualified to take the position we have assigned them, if they will continue their attention to this class of goods, in which they have shown themselves eminently successful.

There are also some good specimens of Petcrsham lelt exhibited by F . Skinner \& Co., of this city, from the manufactory of Bissell \& Co. 'The piece of drab felt is unexceptionable, and the coloured felt beavers are very creditable productions. There is also a picce of thick gray cloth which is a perfect production of its kind. It is remarkably well sheared, and so strong that onc coat made of it would certainly last a long lifetime, if it did not become an hereditary possession for successive generations. We are sorry we cannot record the name of the manulacturer, the piece being placed, when we examined it, without a ticket to denote its origin. We should not be afraid to trust ourselves to its protection through the longest shower that ever cooled an American atmosphere.
A. T. Stewart \& Co., exhibit in the English department an assortment of excellent overcoating in patent beavers and reversible cloth, one side being mohair and the other cloth-finish. There is also a specimen of coating resembling a Whitney blanket on one side, and on the other fine cloth. This is the best display of reversibles. They are goods which are becoming popular in England for palctots.

In the Belgian Department there is a piece of beaver manulactured by Juan Simonis, which comprises all the characteristics ol good cloth. It is marked 20,317 , and is well worth the careful attention of the trade.

On the stall in the German Department, which has been hospitably aflorded to Russia, M. A. G. Thilo, of Riga, has placed some pilot ctoths and beavers such as equal all we have seen of this description, with regard to the quality of the wool and the excellence of spinning and weaving. The Mohair coatings are peculiarly Russian, and are more like furs than cloths. Some appear to be at least hall an inch in thickness. The dye has all the appearance of permanence, and for extra thick overcoats nothing exceeds these Rus. sian productions.

At this scason of the year the heary class of goods which we have been examining are in great demand at the wholesale houses, where the country merchants are busily selecting their winter stock. We trust that their attention will be directed to a careful examination of American productions. Let not the established ideas on this subjeet prevent them from appreciating cloths of good quality which are made at home. We know there is always a greater value sct upon far off objects, as if the notion that
"Distance lends enchantment to the ricw,"
applied to articles of commeree as well as to the objects of a landscape; but it is time that a dis. criminating discernment and sound judgment should take the place of a prejudice which originated at a time when the American manufacture was in its infancy, and when a large class of our citizens had all the feelings of national pride per-
taining to old countries to contend with; but now time of his death. In preparing the following to persuade her husband to pity his children, ant that America has added to her natural resources account, access has been had to another memorial as an africultural country, nearly all the appli- concerning Robert and Jane Owen, which was ances of a great manufacturing community : now that with a few trifling exceptons ooly, her praclieal arts have reached the beight of European civilization, and in some instances gone far beyond; it surely is but reasonable to expect that her owo merchants and citizens should be willing to encourace, in the most substantial manner, every industrial achievement of their own country, placing in the haods of our own manufacturers the just reward of their industry and enterprise, and coabling them to pursue with increased facilities and renewed vigour, that course of steady, intellectual perseverance, which, more than all political agitation, promotes greatucss, wealth and prosperity.
For "The Fricud."

## biographical shetcues

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Phitadelphia.

## rRaNcIS Wirtewell.

Of the place in England from which this Friend came, I find no trace. Ile was one of the first settlers under William Penn, and was much esteemed amengst the members of his own Society, ond by the neighbours generally. IIe was also an acceptable ininister of the gospel of Christ. When William Penn towards the close of 1682 , directed the inhabitants of the six counties to elect members of Council and inembers of Assembly, for the better management of the affairs of the Province, Francis Whitewell was elected to the Council as one of the representatives of the county of Kent. The Assembly on the 20th of the following First month, requested Willian Penn to make some change in their charter, and on his expressed willingness, committecs were appointed by them, and also by the council, to draw up a charter with the desired amendments included. Of this committee Francis was one.

The testimony of the early historians of Pennsylvania, confirm the judgment which such appointments would lead us to make, that he was much looked up to as a wise and efficient member of the community. It is stated, that besides exereising his gift in the ministry, he was in other respects a usciul member of the religious Society of Friends. He was not long spared to labour for the spiritual good of any, or for the public benefit of the community. Early in the year 1684, be was called from works to rewards.

## ROBERT AND JANE OWEN.

[Of these Friends some account has been pub. lished in the last volume of "The Friend," under the head of "Friends in Wales." There is a mistake relative to the time of their deaths in that narrative, which error was originally made in printing the old volume of Penosylvania Memorials. There were two Robert Owens concerning whom memorials were prepared by some of the early Weleh setters, and the Friends who prepared that volume in 1757, evidently supposed that they were about the same person. Finding that the time of the death in the original memorials did not agree, they attributed the difference to a mistake in the writiog, and altered one of them to conform to the one thing they deemed most likely to be true. Thus sume of the remarks introduced respecting the one Robert Owen in the account published in "The Friend," properly belonged to the other, although few errors in fact are made, except the ycar he aame to
ot at hand when the previous one was drawn up.]
Robert Owen, of Doleyserre, near Dolgelly, in
Meriuncthshire, Wales, was a man of a competont estate, of an excellent education, and was of high standing in that country during the time of Ohver Cromwell. His wite, Jane, was nearly connected with some of the greatest families in that part of Wales. This occasioned the Committec of s'afely, who bore rule afier Cromwell's death, to commission Robert as a eaptain, and as Governor of Beaumares, a seaport town of Wales. Whilst he was still governor, King Charles the Second cane into England, and he found need of great wisdem and discretion to enable him so to act that the strong party of royalists now suddcaly rising to power, might not find anything against him. In this he succeeded.

About this time one "testimony" says," the Lord was pleased to discover to him the way of Truth, in a more ample manner, and indced in a very acceptable time." Some at least of the principles of the Truth, as promulgated by the Society of Friends, were sealed in his understanding early in 1661 ; and during that year he was thrice imprisoned for his faithful support of his testimony against taking oaths. Ile had been zealously devoted to religion fron carly life, seek. ing diligently after the pearl of great price; -and now, having through the mercy of his heavenly Father, found it, lie was willing to sell all to purchase it. He had been noted all his life for doing with his might, that which his hands found to do, and in this his change in religious doctrines be was willing to perform whatever the Truth called for, and to suffer whatever his faithfulness might bring upon him.

His wife was one with him in religious faith, and through their instrumentality, great change was wrought in Merionethshire. John Humphrey testifies that they "lirst opened a door for the reformation of religion in the county where they lived." "A seal was opened,-a trumpet sound-ed,-and there was a great gathering, and calling out of the steeple-houses, and from priests and prelates, and the rudiments of flesh and blood. Indeed glorious was that day, and many there werc, who, Nchemiah-like, nor enjoyment, nor preferment, would avail, whilst they heard and beheld the ruined walls of Jerusalem Iying waste, and the house of God become the habitation of foxes and owls. Many endeavoured with all their might to repair the waste places, and desolation of generations. But they met with great opposition from some, who envied the prosperity of Sion, and were obliged, as it were, to work with one hand, and to hold the weapon with the other. Of a truth they were worthy to be aceounted among the famous reformers of those days. Their houses were open to all honest inquirers, and large incetings there were, so that their houses could not contain them, but they were sometimes obliged to meet out of doors under shady trecs."

Robert Owen was imprisoned in 1661, and was contioued a prisoner lor five years, for his testimony against oaths. Although confined in Dolgelly within a mile of his own residence, he
was not permitted to go thero during the whole period of his imprisonment. He endured this persecution patiently, and took the spoiling of his goods joyfully. John Humphrey says that his wife Jane encouraged him in his exercises. " Though she was the mother of nine sons, and
save his estate.
'She was a woman rarely enducd with man: natural gifts; to her husband in his exercise: meet help; in her deportment solid and staic not given to many words. In nll their exercis together for the Truth's sake, they did not shrin nor give way for fear or flattery. 'Their hous, and hearts were open unto all on Truth's account they [held in their dwelling] meetings for man years, until they departed the land of their nati vity. They were servicenble in their places an much beloved in their country."

After labouring faithfully in the ministry, an bearing patiently the various trials that were pel mitted to come upon thear, until persecution ha much died out in Wales, they felt in their ol nge a drawing to leave the land of their nativity and come to Pennsylvania. They lefi their ol residence in the Fifth month, 1684. The lengt of time they were on their passage we do nc know, nor where they landed, but one accour says it was " in the lower counties," now Dele

This agcd couple came to the new world but t dic. Their earthly labours were accomplished and in the Fifth month, 1685, within five days one another, they breathed their last. They pre bably died near where they landed, for Joh Humphreys says their deaths took place in th "territories of Pennsylvania," by which he with out doubt meant one of the three lower counties New Castle, Kent, or Susscx.
christopiter and frances taylor.
[Frances died in the Tenth month, $1685, \mathrm{bl}$ as her husband's death occurred in the Fin month following, we propose giving a joint bic graphy.]

Christopher Taylor was born at or near Skif ton, in Yorkshire, about, perhaps previous to, th year 1620. He received an excellent education and having good natural parts, was qualified $\mathfrak{f}$ extensive usefulness in the world. He was rel giously inclined, and having in the language Joho Whiting, been " bred a scholar and a minis cr," he became "a preacher of the better sort i those days." He was more spiritual than th neighbouring priests, -and with his brother The mas, who was also a mioister, he appeared almo: to have seen out of and beyond the forms an ceremonies which he still practised. Althoug natives of Yorkshire, yct both Christopher an Thomas had their flocks in Westmoreland, wher they resided when they were both conviaced c the Truth by the instrumentality of George Foa in the year 1652 .

Thomas Taylor first met with George Fox an was so effectually reached by his testimony, tha the very next day the Lord opened his mouth b declare the Truth to the people. Shortly afte about the Sixth month, $165 \%$, Christopher wa also convinced. George Fox says, he "had bee preacher to a people as well as his brother ; bu after they had reccived the knowledge of th Truth, they soon came into obedience thereuntc and left their preaching for hire or rewards; an having received a part of the ministry of th gospel, they preached Christ freely, being ofte sent by the Lord to declare his word in steeple houses and markets, and great sufferers the: were."
Christopher was imprisoned nt Appleby, "fo his testimony to Truth" in 1654, and was kef "under cruel sufferiogs and johumane usage about two years." His offence was speaking a priest "in the stceple-house yard." The cas of this Friend and others at that time confined a
pleby, appears to have been peculiarly hard. e goaler was a wicked, passionate man, and poor prisoners were often beaten by him. At les when their friends would come to the prison bring them water, or necessury food, he would them, throw them down, or imprison them hours. In winter the prisoners suffered much m cold ; and when in summer, faint and weak m the heat and bad smell arising from the pris beneath, they would stand by the grate to a moulhful of fresh air, he often locked the er door, so that their friends could not bring $m$ water, of which they had none within. He ald in his wild, cruel schemes to worry them, rch their pockets, break their knives, throw ir pen ink and paper away, threaten them vily with manacles and chains, burn them h a blazing candle, and take away their flint istecl from them. Christopher in an appeal he officers and magistrates of Appleby, says, $t$ the laws of England would not warrant such ge to thieves and murderers, as they had meted hem. After telling them that although these gs had been previcusly laid before them, they not repented, but had hardened their hearts, made autherity their cloak for persecuting innecent, he adds, "And say you do it in the ne of his highness the Lord-Protector of Engd. But the Lerd God of heaven and earth, o is our Proteclor and Keeper, will plead our se, and it is and will be a day of joy to us, en to you it will be a day of bitter weeping and rentation."

## petiton.

## Psalm lxxxiv.

O Lord of hosts, how lovely spread
The tents where Thou art worshipped!
My longing sonl would there be led, Would thither fly,-
I faint for Thee, my living Head, For Thee I cry.
Beneath thine altar's safe retreat
The sparrow builds her peaceful seat, The swallow stoops her young to greet, Reposing there;
And blest are they whose willing feet Thither repair.
Blest he that shall their ways pursue,
Who, the parch'd valley passing through
With prayer (that beaven returns io dew,) Makes green the sod;
They shall afresh their strength renew, And see their God.
Hear, Lord of hosts the prayer we pour ; 0 God our shield-thy light restore;
For, in thy courts, a day is more
Than years beside;
I spurn, while $I$ can keep thy door, The tents of pride!
For God with grace will shield my breast With glory, as a sua, invest:
Of every good are they possest Who upright be;
Oh Lord of hosts, the man how blest, That trusts in Thee I

XPRESBIONS OF AN AGED CHRISTIAN, JUST BEFORE IIE EXPIRED.
ard you not that strain excelling? Blessed sound! it sinks and falls-
cord of Hosts, 'tis thy still voice that to my spirit calls.
trength of Love ! oh life of death! my God ! above this hour
me. Oh Saviour, strong the waves, but stronger is
thy power "' to the wall he turned his face. "Now I go heace he said,
aradise, to meet my Lord." And sweetly thus he died.

## ON GOD.

"What tho' no object strike ppou the sight, Thy sacred presence is an inward light. What tho' no sound shall penctrate the ear, To list'niug faith the voice of truth is clear. Sincere devotion wants no outward shrine, The centre of an humble soul is thine.
There may 1 worship, and there may'st thou raise, Thy seat of glory, aud thy throne of grace; ; Yea, fix (if Christ my adrocate appear,) The strict tribunal of thy justice there. Let cach vaia thought, and each impure desire, Meet in thy wrath with a consuming fire. . Thou too canst raise (tho' punishing for sin, ) The joys of peaceful penitence within ; Thy justice and thy mercy both are sweet; Thou mak'st our suff'rings and salvation meet. Befall me then, whatever God shall please, His wounds are healing, and his grieff give case; He is the true physician of the soul, Applies the med'cine that can make it whole. I'll do, l'll suffer, whatsoe'er he wills;
I see his aim thro' all these transieut ills; 'Tis to ensure a salutary grief,
To fit the mind to absolute relief;
Till purg'd from every false and finite love, Dead to the world, alive to things above; The soul reoew'd, as in its first form'd youth; Shall worship God in spirit and in truth."

## From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil. <br> RUSSIAN INDISTRY. <br> (Concluded from page 111 .)

' In the government of Yaroslaf, the whole inhabitants of one place are potters. Upwards of two thousand inhabitants of another place are rope-makers and harness-makers. The population of the district of Uglitich, in 1835, sent three millions of yards of linen eloth to the markets of Rybeick and Moscow. The peasants on one estate are all candle-makers, on a second they are all manufacturers of felt hats, and on a third they are solely occupied in smiths' work, chiefly the making of axes. In the district of Pashecte there are about seventy tanneries, which give occupation to a large number of families; they have ne paid workmen, but perform all the operations among themselves, preparing leather to the value of about Iwenty thousand roubles a year, and which is disposed of on their account in Rybuck. In the districts where the forest trees mostly consist of lindens, tho inhabitants are principally engaged in the manufacture of matting, which, according to its greater or less degree ol fineness, is employed either for sacking or sail-cloth, or merely as packing-mats.

The linden tree grows only on moist soils, rich in black humus, or vegetable mould; but will not grow at all in sandy soils, which renders it comparatively scarce in some parts of Russia, while in others it grews abundantly. The mats are prepared from the inner bark, and as the linden is ready for stripping at oaly fifteen years of age, and indeed is best at that age; these trees form a rich source of profit for , hose who dwell in the districts where they grow.'

We have here a system of combined exertion that tends greatly to account for the rapid progress of Russia in population, wealth, and power.
The men who thus associate for local purposes acquire information, and with it the desire for more; and thus we find them passing freely, as interest may direct them, from one part of the empire to another.

*     * 'The Russian,' says our author, ' has a great disposition for wandering about beyond his native place, but not for travelling abroad. The love of home seems to be merged, to a great ex. tent, in love of country. A Russian feels himself at home everywhere within Russia; and, in a political sense, this rambling disposition of the peo-
ple, and the close intercourse between the inhabitants of the various provinces to which it leads, contributes to knit a closer bond of union betwcen the people, and to arouse and maintain a national policy, and a patrictic love of country. Although ho may quit his native place, the Russian never wholly severs the connction with it; and as we have before mentioned, being fitted by matural talent to turn his hand to any species of work, he in general never limits himself in his wanderings to any particular occupation, but tries at several; bul chooses whatever may seem to him the mest advantageous. When they pursue any definite extensive trade, such as that of a carpenter, mason, or the like, in large lowns, they associate together, and form a sort of trade's nssociation, and the cleverest assume the position of a sort of contractor for the labour required.

Thus, if a nobleman should want to build a house, or even a palace, in St. Pelersburg, he applies to such a contractor, (prodratshnik,) lays before him the elevation and plans, and makes a contract with him to do the work required for a specified sum. The contraclor then makes an agreement with his comrades respecting the assistance they are to give, and the share they are to receive of the profit ; after which be usually sets off to his native place, either alone or with some of his comrades, to obtain the requisite capital to carry on the work with. The inhabitants, who also have their share of the gains, readily make up the necessary sum, and everything is done in trust and confidence; it is, indeed, very rare to hear of frauos in these matters. The carpenters (plotniki) form a peculiar class of the workmen we have described. As most of the houses in Russia, and especially in the country parts, are built of wood, the number and impertance of the carpenters, as a class, are very great in comparison with other countries. Almost every poas. ant, whalever other trade he may follow, is something of a carpenter, and knows how to shape and put together timbers for a dwelling.

The plotniki in the villages are nevor anything more than these general carpenters, and never acquire any regular knowledge of their business. The real Russian plotniki seldom carries any other tools with him than an uxe and a chisel, and with these he wanders through all parts of the empire, seeking, and everywhere finding work.'

Maxims Respecting Christian Intercourse.It is by throwing open a dark cellar to the sweet light and air of heaven that the mouldiness and dampness disappear ; so it is by opening the heart to the influence of the love of Christ and to the reciprocities of Christian society that its gluony and morbid feelings are chased away.

A plant that grows in a cave is pale and sickly; so is the piety of a Christian who shuts him. self out from the fellowship of God's household.
It would be a poor state of civil society where every one strould attempt to live independently of his neighbours, being his own hatter, tanner, shoemaker, spinuer, weaver, chairmaker, \&c. So it is a poor state of Christian society, where each pursues his weary pilgrimage to heaven alone, neither seeking health and comfort from his brethren, nor offering them in return.

A single stick of wood makes a poor fire, especially if it be green and full of snow; but a muss of sticks can be made to burn, though they be at the boginning both green and wet. So what with inward corruption, and what with outward temptation, the Cbristian who shuts himself up fro.n communion with his brethren, finds it hard wor: to keep his bosom in a glow; but when he goes
umong them, and mingles lis feeling with theirs, then his heart becomes hot.
"Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of lis frieud." A maxim that cannot be improved in its application to Chistun intercourse. Wie leave it as it is.
Would you like to give your brother a look of unkindness, a word of unkindness, and meet him the next moment in hearen?
'Temporal atbairs are best expedited when they are made the subjects of secret prayer. Gener. nlly spenking, he who prays fervently in his closet, wall speed well in his shop, at the plough, or in whatsoever he may turn his hand unto.

For "The Friend.'

## Steadfasmess in Religioms Duties.

It must be difficult to conceive the veration and distress, which thousamds of Friends underwent between the middle and latter part of the seventeenth century, in consequence of faithfully attending their mectings for Divine worship. Many were very poor, and when deprived of their litte all, subjected to hunger, and hardship frum the want of necessary food, bedding and clothing, there can be no doubt that life was often shortened, and parents and children must have endured keen suffering, while their cruel persecutors were seeking their destruction.

In the year 1676, the wife of Francis Larder residing at Fukenham, in Norfolk, attending the meetings of Friends, her husband, though not a inember, was fined, nad the officers look from him bedding worth 15 s . She still continued to frequent the meeting, and he was again fined; but when the officers came the sccond time to distrain, they found his wife siek in bed, and little goods in the house, which they reported to the justice, and that the woman was likely to die. But the justice whom oo circumstance could move to compassion, ordered them to go and take the bed from under ber; which command was prevented from being put in exccution by the poor woman's death that night. At her desire, she was with her husband's consent, interred in Friends' burying-ground. But the parish pricst and the clerk losing their fees, which gave offence, the corpse was taken up, in doing which they broke the collin, and then tied it logether, and carried it to the market-place, to the astonishment of the people, who were grieved to see such an inhuman act. What a low state of religion, or even civilization, must have prevailed in some places in England at that day! The lodians in North America would hardly have been guilty of such an unfeeling action. Can we marvel at the thundering testimonies of many preachers of the gospel, against the mercenary, and depraved priesthood of that time?

Thomas Watson, a very poor man, who by hard labour supported his wife and small children, was fined for being at a meeting. The officers, pitying his circumstances, reported to the justice that the man had little in the house, except a bed on which he and his camily laid. The bardhearted magistrate ordered them to take his bed, which they did, and lalt him and his family to lodge on siraw. Ilis industrious wife, endeavouring to assist in maintaining their children, by baking a little bread nod selling it in the market, the unprincipled officers made a sezzure even on that pittance, at one time to the value of nineteen pence, at another fourteen pence. Thesc instances show that nothing is more destructive of humanity than a furious bigoted zeal. This was further exemplified in the case of Peter Wyune, a man who was so poor, that the goods they took
from him, only worth eight shillings, were the ing each other's faith and constancy in their sor chief part of the furniture of his house. William aflictions. Were we subjected to the same pre Barber, of Geffing, was continued in prison for vocations, and loss of liberty, goods, and healtt tithes, where he had lain seven years at the suit it might be referred to by the unfaithful, na som of the parish priest, a persecutor so implacable, sort of excuse for not attending our religiou as to suy, that he had taken care, in case of his meetings; yet if such obstructions were placed i oen decth, that W. Barber should not be releasel. the way, we believe there are thousands at thi Thomas Mathewman, of East Durhnm, was imprisoned for tithes in Norwich Casile, where he died; nat his wife who nffectionately nttended him in this coll, unhealthy prison, contraeted disense of which she also died in the following month. The expressions of the priest denote deep-rooted malice against those poor inoffensive Christians, as contrary to true charity as darkness is to light. If they were not convinced of the errors of their ceremonious worship, nnd the antichristian system of the foreed maintenance of those preachers, their persecuting spirit, even unto death, would deter discerning people from frequenting their meeting-houses. What kind of religion could they expect to find there inculcated or practised, either by the priest or his hearers ? Such were the sufferings of Friends in Norwich, for attending or holding their meetings for worship, that George Whitehead and Gilbert Laity, presented their cases at the council where the judges appeared; but they refused to hear it, under pretence that it was not drawn in the usual form. Some time after they went to mect the king, nt his coming out of the park, and when he appeared, G. Whitehead stepped up to him, no difficulty being made by his attendants, and addressed him thus: "May it please the king to grant us the favour of a few words. It is in behalf of many of the king's peaceable subjects, who are prisoncrs at Norwich, and there likely to be buried alive in holes and dungeons."

Fing.-" Can't they swear themselves out of prison ?"
G. W.-" Under favour, suct are not in society with us. We entreat the king to commiserate the distressed case of the prisoners in Norwich, for they are burying them alive in dungeons under ground."

King.-"Have you a paper? If you have a paper of their case, I'll take it.'
$G . W$.-"Yes, here is a paper;" which he delivered into the king's hand. "They are a poor harmless pcople; poor wool-combers, weavers, and tradesmen, like to be destroyed in prison under ground. We entreat the king not to suffer these his peaceable subjects to be buried alive." Gilbert Laity then stepped to the king, and said, "We are the king's subjects, that never did anything against him, having been peaceable, and we can truly say, have served him, and we never were ngainst him; yet our Priends are great sufferers, and they lie in a dungeon twenty. seven steps deep in the ground at Norwich. Wherefore we have most earnestly sought relief of the king."
Those F riends not receiving the assurance of the king's interlerence for the sufferers which they desired, obtained another interview, at which the king promised them that lie would take notice of their case, and that it should be called up in the council. The issue was that at the summer assize in the year 1683, the prisoners in the Norwich dungeon, were liberated by the judge, pursuant, as was believed, to the instructions given him by the king. Much tender sympathy Ior one another was lelt and manifested among Friends, by their eflorts to procure a release from the rigorous persecutions they were subjected to. They showed their love to God in faithtully keeping up their meetings for worship; and when imprisoned, their love to one another in strengthen-
day, who would feel the same obligntion to mee together in the name of Christ, and to confes lim in the discharge of this solemn duty, let th consequence be what it might. Is not our re sponsibility increased with the facilities we pos
sess for discharging this duty, and for a failur in which, will not our condemnation be the great er? Llow easy do many appear to feel in absent ing themselves from our religious assemblies, a though it was a matter of entire indifference whe ther they went or not. Such sustain a great loss in depriving themselves of the spiritual aid ant consolation, often received in the harmonious tra vail of spirit, and the united prayers and praise which humble devoted souls partake of in ou solemn mectings. Not only do they lose th benefit of the silent, or vocal labours of the faith ful ones, but they are not in the way of receiving gifis and qualification to edify the church them selves, and to promote the cause of the Redcemer Comparatively, what a small portion of their time do even the most diligent exclusively devote $u$ the cause of religion! And when we conside that it is of the highest importance to be made $t$ soldier in the Lamb's army, to fight the goor fight of faith under his banner and direction, anc to be divinely anointed for bringing others t" Christ, that they also may work out their salvation, and join in the advancement of his kingdom how ought we to lay aside every hindering thing and come "to the belp of the Lord against the mighty."
Many of the Friends who attended Portshu meeting in Somersetshire, were fined, and goods distrained of them amounting to £166. A noto rious informer in these cases was so hardened as to make sport of his wicked employment When he had taken all the cattle one farmer had and a neighbour had lent him two cows to mill for his children, this wicked man told one of his accomplices, that "there was two more cows sent him from heaven ;" and no doubt would have scized them, had he not been prevented by thei being speedily returned to the owner. For thest harpies took all they could find, and when the sulferers had renewed their slock, they repeatec their plunder. The following letter writen "t this intormer, by his mother, shows the abhor rence in which they were held, and the grie which this abandoned son gave his deeply afflictee parent. She says:
"Son Edward,-My love is to you remem bered; but at this time with much grief of hear 1 write unto you; for 1 understand you have been an instrument of giving much trouble to hones people, which grieves me more than 1 can ex press. And now I earnestly require you to heed what I say, if you have any love to God, or love to your own soul, or love to me, that so soon as you have received these lines, you resolve for the time to come, never to do anything more agains honest people, not so much as to speak agaias them one word tending to their hurt. If you are in an office, you may keep forth of the way, as honest, sober men do elsewhere. And 1 do un derstand, that none doth meddle in these employ. ments, but those that have not the fear of Goc before their eyes, and such as do not stand upor. their own reputation in this life, nor their happi ness in the life to come. An informer is account
counted rogucs do scorn to be informers, this shell; and if the fish fails in his endeavours by a gently, as, if too much force is used, the web is
ing accounted a degree worse than they. I sudden attack to shake the snail out, he will attempt sh you were but sensible of my great grief and to suck it from its retreat, as is the case with the uble about this business, and not me only, but ur brothers and sisters also. I entreat you to rite to me with what specd you can, to give me tisfaction; for I much long till I hear from you, d am in continual trouble till I hear you are of other spirit. As you tender my comfo
ace, mind what I say, and shall remain,

Your loving mether,
M. P."

From the Leisure Hour.
mestic Life of the Water Suail and the Slickleback.
We have been favoured, by Mr. Warington, of oothecaries' Hall, with a copy of an interestiog instructive paper, which was intended to have en read by him at the last meeting of the British ssociation in Belfast, but which has since been monunicated by him to the "Annals and Magnse of Natural History," for October, 1852. dependently of the pleasing interest of the faets mmunicated in the paper, we commend it to the tice of our readers, as pointing out a simple and nocent source of enjoyment to be derived from e observation of the habits of animal life.
My object in bringing the accompanying obsertions before the public is to endeavour to direct, ore in detai! than 1 have hitherto been able to , the attention of naturalists, and those who take delight and pleasure in the study of God's wonrtiul and glorieus works, to a very simple means easily investigating the habits and economy of those numerous classes of animal and vegetable e that are capable of being brought within the nited precincts of the small water-cnses I have sewhere described. And when I state that these servations have been made by one most ignont on the subject of natural history, and a perct tyro in this field of research, as the details of is communication will fully demonstrate; when mention also that they have been made at leisure tervals of very short duration, snatched as an ausement and as opportunities occurred from e weightier matters of professional business; I pe that it may encourage others to follow in e same most interesting course of investigation, hen, aided by a little perseverance, they may sure for themselves an abundant reward.
The Water Suail. This important element, in I the cases where the removal of the decaying yetable matter or the growth of Confervæ is cessary, to enable the gencrality of fish to live althily, offers to our consideration some very teresting phenomena. In commencing my exriments in the early part of 1849,1 had emoyed the Limnea stagnalis for this purpose, it was soon obliged to substitute some less voraous inhabitant for my small domain, for I found at as it grew in size its appetite increased to an ormous extent, and the plants were punished ost severely, the leaves of the Vallisneria spilis being bitten quite through; and if the snaals ere in too large a number, the whole of the getation was rapidly removed; other varieties the Limnea were consequently introduced at early period, nam:ly L. auriculariu and $L$. utinosa, as also Plyysa fontinalis, Bithinia ztaculuta, Planorbis corneus, and P. carinata. jese last two varietics have been found highly rviceable, as from the cornuated formation of eir shell and small mouth, the fisl cannot so adily get them out to feed upon. With the $L$. ricularia and L. glutinosa this is easily effect, in consequence ot the large aperture of their
gold-fish; with the minnow (Leuciscus I'hoxinus), however, it is different, as the smallness of its size renders this mancuure impossible, unless the snail be very minute ; it has recourse the refore to another and quite as efficient a means of obtaining its object, and I have seen these beattiful little fellows seize on their prey and shake it, as a terrier dog would a rat, between a piece of the rockwork and the glass, until they have broken its thin and delicate shell to pieces, and, having effeeted this to their satisfaction, quietly consume their vietim.
It will be seen from these facts, that the suails will require to be renewed at intervals, particularly as I have previously shown that the increase of the snail by its eggs, which are deposited in very large quantities, is entirely prevented by the fish consuming them the instant they exhibit siges of locomotion.

These water-snails have the extraordinary power of moving along the surface of the water with great rapidity with their shells downward, the foot being attached as it were to the atmospheric air. The Planorbis also can fix itsclf, without any apparent means of attachment, by its side to the flat surlace of the glass, and will remain thus for several days.

In watching the movements of the Limnere, 1 was for some time under the impression that they had a power of swimming or sustaining themselves in the water, as they would rise from the botton of the pend, a portion of the rock-work, or a leaf of the plants, and float for a considerable period, nearly out of their shells, without any apparent attachment, and, by the contortions and gy rations of their body and shell, move some little distance, in a horizontal direction, from the point which they had lelt. On more carefully watehing this phenomenon, however, 1 found they were attached by a thread or web, which was so transparent as to be altogether invisible, and which they could elongate in a similar way to the spider; they also possessed the power of returning upon this ibread by gathering it up as it were, and thus drawing themselves back to the point which they had quitted. These facts were clearly proved in the following manner. A Limnea stagnulis had glided its way along a young and short leat of the Val. lisneria which terminated below the surface of the wate, and having reached the extremity launched itself off from it; after moving about with a sort of swimming or rolling motion in a horizoutal direction for some time it lowered itself gradually, and in effecting this the long flexible leaf of the Vallisneria was bent with an undulating motion, corresponding exactly with every movement of the suail, clearly showing that it had a firm attachment to the extremity of the leaf. On another occasion a $L$. glutinosa gradually rose from the surface of a piece of submersed rock, and when at the distance of about 3 or 4 inches from it stayed its progress, floating about in a circumscribed horizontal direction for some time; at last it arose suddenly and rapidly to the surface, evidently from the rupture of its thread of attachment. The most convincing proof, however, of this fact that I can perhaps adduce, and one that 1 have often repeated with all the before-mentioned Limnere, is that when the snail has been some inches distant from the supposed point of attachment, a rod or stick has been carefully introdnced, and slowly drawn on one side between them in a horizontal direction, and by this means the snail can be made to undulate to and fro, obeying exactly the inovement of the rod: this requires to be done very
broken, and the snail rises rapidly to the surface.
The next subject of interest which I wish to call attention to is-

The Stiekleback, Gasterosteus leiurus. This most beautiful little creature has afforded a subject for much interesting observation for some lime past, and I fear that what I have to offer will prove very much a repetition of what has already been published on the subject. As, however, the proccedings and observations of those who dare not rank themselves in the class of naturalists, sometimes from their want of knowledge, cause circumstances to arise whieh would net otherwise occur, so in the present case my failures through my own ignorance may develope some new points in the economy of these small fry. Mr. Edwards of Shorediteh, whose London garden pond has afforded much interesting matter to many microscopists, informs me, in a note dated August 27, 1852 , that it is about fourteen years since be first noticed the fact of the stickleback building a nest, guarding the spawn, and defending the young ones; no publication, however, of these obscrvations seems to have taken place. Since that period, the facts have been published by M. Coste in France in 1847, and quite lately by Mr. Kinahan, in a paper laid before the Dublin Natural History Society.

My observations in the miniature ponds commenced in May, 1851, when, having received from a friend at Miteham several of these litule fish, male and female, the latter being full of spawn, they were in'roduced to their new abode. A curious scene followed: the male fish immediately took up certain positions, the strongest apparently having the first choice, which they maintained against all intruders, and a speeies of border warfare was continually maintained across the preseribed boundaries of each, and although at times driven out by a fierce attack from a stronger fish, yet, immediately the battle had ceased, ihey returned to their previous position, which they defended most vigorously. These battles were at times most desperate, for these puny combatants would fisten tight on each other for several seconds, tumbling over and over, until their strength appeared completely exhausted. If there were more fish present than there were positions for, they fared most grievously, being driven altogether into one corner of the pond, from which they ventured forth only to be driven back again on all sides, where they were continually exposed to the attacks of their companions.
(Conclusion next weel.)

IIimility.-"Pride consists in thiaking of ourselves more highly than we ought to think. Its opposite humility does not imply a lack of selfrespect, but this feeling is not inordinate; so that one places a just estimate upon one's self. Wo said lumility implies no lack of self-respect. Some mistake on this point. With them meekness is a species of meanness, denoting a cringing, slavish spirit. In their view, to be humble, one must think of himself less highly than he ought to think. This is an abuse. There aro many reasons why we should have a proper regard to ourselves, and our rights and interests. Without it we cannot well discharge the duties devolving on us in our various responsible trusts. Moses was the meekest of men: he exhibited this trait in every part of his eventlul life, but he never yielded to servile fear. He met the responsibilities of life, it is true, with diffidence, yet with manly fortitude and boldness. Our Saviour was a pattern of humility, but he had no attribute of meanness or servility. While He was far re-
moved from pride and ostentation, he was equally firr from declining the tnsks of duty, however they might bring him into conflict with the wicked."

## Coloured Orphan Asylum.

The Managers of the Coloured Orphan Asylum feel compelled to call the ntention of their friends and the pultic to the immediate wants of their ln stitution; while at the same time they gratefully acknowledge the continued favours which have been awarded them since the commencement of their enterprise in 1836. These have ennbled them to provide nppropriate nccommodations for 221 children, fifty of whom are strietly hospital patients, and are ienderly nursed and cared for in n separate building. Still the demands upon the Managers are urgent from the homeless orphan nud the child of the widowed parent. These plead in the eloquent langunge of want and destitution for protection. To meet the urgeney of their claims, as the lustitution is becoming crowded, the Manngers have determined to provide accommodations for sume fifty mure children, by making dormitories in the garret over the main building, and enlarging the dning-room by inclosing the piazza, provided the sum of \$1000 slaill be raised for this especial object.
The gradual but slow progress which has hitherto marked their proceedings, and their experienec of every year have allorded increased evidence that toil, and skill, nud patient perseverance, with the Divine blessing, are requisile to give success and permanence to every benevolent cuterprise. This, they feel nssured, rests on the immutable basis of Christianity, and is upheld by every consideration of public salety and justice. When they remember their own obligations to the common Creator and Redeemer, and their relations to these children as fellow-subjects of the same Universal Governor and fellow-heirs of the same immortality; they are assured, that the dignity and importance of the enterprise is not lessened, because its subjects are those, whose carthly inheritance has been scorn, sorrow, and neglect; but that it is one of the manifestations of Cliristian love, which, in so many channels, has adorned nod blessed our age and country.
Contributions for this ulijeet will be most gratefully received, and may be sent to R. I. Murray, No. 96 E. Fourteenth street; Murray \& Davis, No. 65 Broad strect; or to any of the Managers.

$$
\text { New York, Twelfilh mo., } 1853 .
$$

A Dog's Taste for Railuay Travelling.-We have received from a correspondent who has recently visited Ireland, a somenhat curious instance of the case of a dog, which is in the habit of travelling by railway, for which he appears to have a free pass. The writer states that having a particulnr iriend engayed on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, he travelled a good deal on it during his stay in Dublin. One traveller, a dog, of the Scutch terrier bred, which answered to the name of "Jack," formerly belonging to one of the porters, particularly attracted his attention. On inquiry, the engine driver stated that the dog gets upon the engine at pleasure, and leaves it the same. Sometimes he will go on at Dublin and go to Droghedn ; get off there, wait for another train, nod then proceed to Beltiast, where he will rake up his quarters fur the night. At other times he will travel to all the intermediate stations. Should he happen to miss one train, he strolls about the stntion like any other passenger, until the next comes up, and then starts agaiu. He is well known by the officials at all the stations, who
seem amused with his modo of living, and nllow no one to molest him. Ocrasionally he will ex. hibit a little special nttachment by travelling all day with one engine driver.-Manchester (Eng.) Giuardiun.

A stated meeting of "The Association of Friends $f$ the Free Instruction of Adult Coloared Persons, will held on Fifth-day, First month 5th, 1854, at 72 o'cloe s. M., in the third-story room of Friends' bookstore, N

Niagara Falls and Mamufactures.-It appears that the water power of Niagara Falls is about to be devoted to manufacturing purposes. At the Jnst session of the Legislature of New Yurk, a charter was obtnined for the "Niagnara Fulls Ilydraulic Company," which has since been organized, with a capital of $\$ 500,000$ all paid in, wilh a right of increasing it to $\$ 5,000,000$.
appears from the statement of the company, lhat they have obtained possession of lands so situated as to give them an alinost unlimited use of the water, for creating a manufacturing power. They have aequired eighty acres of land situated below the Falls, in the village of Niagara Falls, between Ontario street und the river, with a front of 1100 feet on the water, above the Falls, nad a perpetual right to a section of land for a thydraulic canal, 100 feet in width, extending from the entrance above the Falls, a distance of 3500 feet, to the manufacturing site below. These lands and water privileges have been purchased for the sum of $\$ 550,000$.

Singulur. - We have frequently heard of incidents strikingly illustrative of the instivet of animals. The following occurrence, which recently took place in Christiana Hundred, is a case in point. Juhn Pyle had two horses engoged in threshing; at noon they were let loose in the barnyard, when one of them in rulling, turned over with his back in a gutter, where he remained with his feet in the air. The other horse, which was rather noted for dullness, seeing the unpleasant situation of his companion, trotted round to the barn door, neighed several times, and then muved rapidly back to the yard. J. P. paid no attention to the matter, thinking that the other horse had run out of sight, and this one was merely in pursuit. The horse, however, soon returned, and by his ncighing, apparent earuestness, and unusual conduct, J. P. was induced to step to the fromt of the barn, when he pereeived the horse laying on his back, and the other standing and looking on with apparent earnestuess. He descended and assisted the animal to rise, when the old horse assumed his former gravity and became as pas. sive as ever.-Wilmington (Del.) Republican. $\boldsymbol{T} \boldsymbol{F} \boldsymbol{E} \boldsymbol{F} \boldsymbol{R} \mathbb{E} \mathbb{N} \mathbf{D}$.

## tWELFTH MONTH 31, 1853.

We have not yet received the printed minutes of North Carolina Yearly Meeting, nor any satislactory account of its proceedings at its last annual meeting. We should be glad if some one of our Friends there, would furnish us with a copy, or some information respecting the transactions.

The lines occasioned by reading Matt. chap. viii. verses $24,25,26$, sent us by "a Friend," have already been published in our journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the communication received from New York, respecting the Coloured Orphan Asylum.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from H. Robinson, agent, N. Y., for S. F. Mott, 84, vols. 25 and 26 , for D. Sands, $\$ 4$, vols. 25 and 26 , for Kobert J. Murray, $\$ 2$, vol. 26 ; from M-, $\$ 20$, to 52 , vol. 26 .

84 Arch atrcet.

## Cnamlee J. Allen, Secretary.

## The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instrueti.

 of Poor Children.A mecting of "The Philadelphis Association Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children," will I hetd ou Secoud-day evening, First mouth 2nd, 1854, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, at the committec-room, Mulberry stre meeting-housc.

Eddward Richie, Cletk.
Dien, in Newport, R. I., on the 22 d of Eleventh me 1853, Abigatl Gocld, wife of lleary Gould, in the 78 t year of her age. She was an excmplary and nsefi member and for several years an overseer of Rhode I: land Stonthly Meeting. Stie had been carefully edi cated by her parents in the principles of our religion Society, in the truth of whdch, as she advanced in year she became firmly established. She was of a retiriv and diffident disposition, but ber heart and her hon: were always open to receive and cntertain such as at considered faithful in the service of her Lord and $\mathrm{Si}_{5}$ viour, many of whom in different and remote plaee will doubtless remember her.-Haring long been dil gently concerned to walk in the fear and counsel of he Lord and Master, when laid upon a bed of languishin although her bodily sufferings were of long continuane. she seensed to have little to do, or to say with regard t herself, except to express the earnest desire that sh might be enabled to endure with patience the allotte portion of suffering, aud to wait alt the days of the af pointed time until ber change come.-Not many day before her death, after altuding to her unusual snffel ings, and the insufficiency of medical aid, she saic "that when ber beavenly Father was pleased to say, "] is enough,' they would be relieved-but not before;that she was fulty confirmed, there was no more rest o ease for ber in this world, and that she should rejoic at the prospect of a speedy release, although the tim bad been hitherto hidden from her view ; but she thongt she could not last much longer ; "' adding, after a paus "I am fully sensible, that even for every idle word the men sball speak, they will have to give an account $i$ the day of judgment. But all fear of death and judg ment has been mercifulty taken away from me. Still have nothing to boast of, or to glory in. I feel unwol thy of the least of His mercies, but am willing to lear all things in the hands of my Maker-the Holy One Israel." As she drew near to the close, her hodily sa: ferings increased, and for several days were uncommon y severe. During this period she frequently expresse great concern lest her patience should fail.-For sew ral hours previous to her release, she continued to suff extremely, and, as bad frequently been the case befon appeared to be engaged in ferrent, mental supplication Being perfectly sensibte, and perceiving the effect of $h$ sufferings upon those around her, after a time, she gai 'I believe 1 shall be enabled to steer through; and desire that all may be still-that not one word may spoken." After which, her difficulty of breathing app rently ceased, and she laid very still and quiet for sevi ral hours, retaining the power of speech and of visic nearly to the last. She breathed less and less perce tibly, and passed away so quietly, that the moment her departure could not be precisely determined. B there was a precious and consoling evidence afforde hat through the mercy of God in Cbrist Jesus o olessed and holy Redeemer, her purified spirit had bet gathered, as a shock of corn cometh in in its seaso into the heavenly garner of everlasting rest.
, at the residence of her father, in Westmorelan N. Y., on the 17th instant, in the 32nd year of her ag Puebe, daughter of William Hakes, a member of Ne Hartford Monthly Meeting. In the relations of life at was found the judicious counsellor, the tender and syr pathizing fricod. During an illness of five ycars' con tinuance, she was favoured with much Christian $p$ tience and resignation, which were often observed those that visited her.-Being attacked with hemorrha of the lungs, which was very alarming to ber, she w engaged to seek more carnestly the things that belong to her everlasting peace, often comparing berself to prodigal son. She passed through bard conflicts befo she was euabled to say truly, the " Lord is a great God "My Redeemer may 1 truly trust in Him."

PRLNTED BY KITE \& WALTON.

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISUED WEEKLY.

Price two doltars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
at no. 50 north fourth street, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
?ostage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, aid in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any $t$ of the United States, for three months, if paid in rance, six and a-half cents.

## PHYTO-TLEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELLGION.

## (Continued from page 122.)

" Mnny beautiful arrangements are made for suring the proper application of the pollen to e upper part of the pistil. The agency of winds. elastieity, of irritability, and of inseets, is call. into operation in different cases. In the comon netule, and in the pellitory of the wall, the mens have elastie filaments, which are at first nt down, so as to be obscured by the calyx; t when the pollen is ripe, the filaments jerk out, d thus scatter the powder on the pistils, which cupy separate flowers. In the common barrry, the lower part of the filament is very irrible; and whenever it is touched, the stamen oves forward to the pistil. In the stylewort tylidium), the stamens and pistil are united in common column which projeets from the flow; this column is very irritable at the angle here it leaves the flower, nod when touched, it sses with a sudden jerk from one side to the her, and thus scatters the pollen. In the hazel, here the pollen is in one set of flowers and the stil in another, the leaves might interfere with e application of the pollen, and therefore they e not produced until it has been scattered. In e case of firs, which have their flowers arranged in the hazel, stamens at one place aod fruitaring cones at another, the evergreen leaves e very narrow, and the quantity of pollen proaced is very great, so as to eosure its reaching e young cones. In Ameriea, the pollen fiom ne forests is sometimes carried to a great disnce by winds, and falls in showers like sulphur. the month of May, in this country, a visit to a rest of firs will show the large quantity of yelw powder which falls from the trees when shan. In the ease of cucumbers in a glass frame, here the wind cannot reach the flowers, the garener takes the pollen from the one kiad of flower dd applies to the other, in order that he may get uit. In willows, the stamen-bearing and pistilaring flowers are on separate trees. The two nds of trees grow near each other, and the wind afts the powder from the one to the other. In allisneria spiralis, an aquatic plant, whieh nows in the mud of ditches in the south of Eupe, the stamen-bearing plant at a certain period detached from the mud and rises to the surface the water, where it floats and ripens its pollen. son after this, the pistil-bearing plant, which ill remains growing in the mud, sends up a long irnl stalk, which bears the flower to the surface, here it expands. The pollen is then wafted on
it by the wind, and the seed is perfected, and finally deposited in the mud.

Insects are often, in the arrangements of Providence, made the means of securing the produe. tion of seed. How often do we see the bees collecting the yellow powder of plants, and, while providing for the food of their young, aiding in dispersing the pollen. The honey-like matter secreted by flowers renders them attractive to insects. It is produced by an alleration in the stareh, which occupies cells at the battom of the flowers. In the common crown imperial of the gardens, there is a distinct depression at the base of each petal, in which the boney or nectar is secreted. In common buttercups, a small scale at the bottom of ench of the yellow petals points out the seat of the sugar-like matter. The peculiar insect-like form of the flowers of orchids, such as the bee orehis, the fly orchis, the spider orehis, the butterfly oncidium, seem to be connected with the altraction of insects to the flowers, in order to apply the pollen, which in these plants is singular, both as regards its situation and aature. In the birthwort (Aristolochia), the flower consists of a long tube in a chamber, at the bottom of which the stamens and pistil are placed, completely shut out from the agency of winds. This plant is frequented, in its native country, by an iusect which enters the tube easily and gets into the little ehamber. On attemptiog to get out, it is prevented by a series of hairs in the tube which all point downwards. It therefore moves about in the litle cavity, and thus distributes the pollen on the pistil, soon after which the flower withers and the insect escapes. Sueh are a few of the provisions made by the Crator to secure the production of seed in the various tribes of plants with which the earth is clothed, and thus the 'herb-bearing seed' is found in all quarters of the globe.
"The Pistil. This is the central part of the flower, and is composed of one or more folded leaves or carpels. It may consist of a single earpel, as in the pea, or of several, either distinct from each other, as in the pæony, or combined, as in the tulip. In the double-flowering cherry, in which the stamens are changed into petals, the pistil appenrs in the form of a flat leaf. 'The plant does not produce fruit on account of the change which has taken place in the stamens and pistil."
' The term fruit, in botanical language, is applied to the mature and perfeet pistil, whether dry or succulent. When we examine fruits, however, we shall find that they are formed in various ways. Some, as the pen, bean, and vetch, con. sist solely of the pistil, very slightly altered; others, as the grape, peach, and plam, consist of the pistil, changed so as to assume a succulent character, either catirely, as in the grape, or partially, as in stone fruit; others, as the gooseberry, currant, apple, pomegranate, are formed not only by the pistil, but also by the calyx, a portion of which is seen at the top of these fruits in the form of browaish scales. The hazel-fruit consists of the pistil transformed into the nut, with a covering of leaves, called the husk, outside; so also the fruit of the oak, or the acorn, which has a cuplake covering. In the strawberry, the succulent part,
which is eaten, consists of the enlarged growing point, bearing on its surface numerous small carpels or fruits, which are often called seeds. The mutberry, as well is the pine-apple, the breadfruit, cones, and the fig, are made up of a congeries of pistils, formed by separate flowers, and all combined into one mass. In the first, the flowers are on the outside of a common receptacle or axis; while in the fig, the succulent receptacle is curved upwards and inwards, so as to be hollow, and thus bears the flowers inside. In the fig, what are ealled seeds are in reality fruits, like those on the top of the strawberry, but produced by numerous fluwers in place of one.
"I a common language, we apply the name fruit chiefly to that whieh is succulent and eatable. Various means are adopted by gardeners to render edible fruits more fit for the desert. All the varieties of apple, for instance, are produced from the wild erab by the art of horticulture. The mode in which these have been produced is by the process of grafting, or by taking a slip from the sour crab and making it adhere to the stem of another tree growing in the soil. By high eultivation and constant grafting, man has been enabled to produce fruit fittel to gratify his palate. The better the stock or stem on which the graft is placed, and the more nourishing its sap, the more likely is the fruit of the grafted plant to be good. What is called ennobling (ruit-trees, is grafting on excel!ent and well-tried stocks. The same process is adopted in regard to other fruits, as, for instance, pears, grapes, peaches, and plums. By the process of graftiog, there is for t time an arrestment in the growth of the slip; and it is not until it is fully united to the stock, and derives its nourishment from it, that it grows and produces fruit. If we sow the seed of an apple, however fine, in ordinary soil, and allow it to grow wild, it will revert to the original species, and will produce unpalatable crab-apples. Such is also the case with slips put into the soil. It is only by careful cultivation and grafting, that the good varieties are kept up.
"The flavour of our table-fruits depends on the presence of eertain chemical ingredients. If these are not developed, then the fruit wants some of its characteristics. Even after trees have been gralted, they are apt to run to leaves in place of flowering and fruiting. In such cases pruning must be adopted, in order to prevent them from becoming rampant. By inflicting an injury on the tree-as by cutting a ring out of the bark, or by stopping its roots-gardeners often make barren fruit-trees become productive. The fruit when ripe is usually detached from the tree; but sometimes the fruit of one year remaios until that of another is produced. Thus, in the orangetree, we meet with ripe fruit, green fruit, and flowers at the same time. At times the fruit ap. pears to be complete, and yet it contains no seeds. Thus secdless grapes and secdless oranges are oflen met with. In such cases, ulthough the fruit has a fair appearance, it cannot be said to be perfeet, for it has not fulfilled the object of its produc. tion, namely, the propagation of the plant. High cultivation may have a teadency to induce this state, and it may perhaps depend occasionally on
the age of the trees. Bullar states that the thin- der feclings; feelings rise into tempers; tempers of an ashy green, and the whole fish appears as ness of the rind of the St. Mhelhel orange, and its find expression in words; words lead to actions; thongh it were somewhant translucent and glowed freedom from pips, is owing to the lather causc- and actuons to war and striic. "Rehold, how with an internal incandescence: his ferocily dur-
the trees, when young, producing fruit with thick rinds and plemty of serin.
-From all that has leen snid relative to fruit, many important lessons may be drawn. Thus, man in his natural state brings no fruit to perfece. tion (Luke vill. 11); it is, like the crab-apple, untit for the Master's use. Hosea, in talkine of Isract's antempts to ashbit fruit, says, '1srath i an emply vine; he bringeth forth fruil unto him-self'-(x. 1.) It is only when gratied by the arent Ilusbandman into the true Vime (Johins. 1), and into the oilbearing Olive (Rom, ai, 叉1), that man can bring forth good fruit, even unto lite eternal.-(Julni iv. 3ui.) Our blessed Lord says to his disciples, ' Is the branch cannot bear fruit of nself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye except ye abide in me. I am the vine, ye are the branches: he that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringel'h forth mueh fruit; for without me ye can do nothing.'-(John xv. 4, 5.) As the gralt is kept in union with the stock by means of the elay which has been applied by the gardener, so is the believer united to Christ by laith, wheh is the gilt of God. The clay-cement kecps the parts logether, but has no virtue in itself: so faith is the means of uaion to Christ-it shows that the Husbandman has been there. The believer has no merit in this ; failh cannot save him (James ii. 14), or make him bring forth fruit. It is the union with the Stock which does this. Thus it is that his faith is not dead, being alone (Jumes ii. 17); there is a real, vital engrafting, and faith is secn by the works whieh are the fruits of it. By the process of spiritual grafting he is, as it were, ehecked in his own growth, in his self-love, his self-righteousness, and all his sap comes from Christ. In Him are all his wellsprings, and from Him alone he dcrives all the nourishment and support he needs. Thus it is that he flourishes and bungs forth the fruit of the Spirit, contaning ifs nine ingredients, 'love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, Icmperance' (Gal. v. 22,23 ), every one of which is neeessary lor the perfect iruit. Some of these ingredients may abound more than others, thus, as it were, imparting a pecultar flavour; but all must be there in greater or less quantity. Love may be looked upon as resembling the substance coming from the stock whieh unites the graft to it. This love flows Irom Christ to the gralted believer. 'As the Fablier hath loved me, so have 1 loved you; cominue ye in my love.'(John xv. 9.) Thus the union is formed, and he becomes identified with the Stock. This love will last through eternity. When the clay is removed in the case of an ordinary tree, the gralt is found united to the stock; so when faith is swallowed up in sight, then the perfect union of Christ and his people are seen. Heaven has not to begin, but only to perlect the living intercourse of believers with Christ and with eaeh other. While on earth they were all gralied into one Stock. They were all one in Clirist, who has said, 'Neither pray I for these alone, but for thein also which shall believe on me through their word that they all may be one; as thou, Futher, art in me, and 1 in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may belicve that thou hast sent me.'-(John xvil: 20, ?2 1 .)
(To be conthucd)
Hints to Mothers.-" Be not easily provoled." "Ii a fire find no vent, it will cease to burn." The tongue is a fire. Ktep, then, the door of your lipa. Do but consider, how soon thoughts engen-
grent n matter a little fire kindleth!" All this ing this period is extraordinary. How so small might be avoided by an earnest breathing of spirit a creature can bear up so long under such a state unto Him who waiteth to be gracious, and who of apparent excitement appears marvellous. Later ean lyy instant assistance control the hidden in the year the colours slightly change, the back springs of fecting, or divert your thoughts into a becomes more of a green tint, the throat and higher and holier channel ; you will find that this belly of a paler red, and ail the glowing appenr, heavenly state of mind, will give weight to all ance subsides. The lemale fish is of a brown your instroctions, and efficacy to all your endea- colour on the back, the eye also brown and the vours; and soon will you possess the happy eon. belly white.

I now pass on th the present year, when I had the plensure of seeing the nest built from the very commencement and through all its stages. The place selected for the nest was the bare flat top ol a piece of oolite, where it formed a right angle by resting ayainst the g'ass partition which separated two of these ponds, in one of which were kept four minnows and two small eels, and in the second the stieklebacks which form the subject ol this observation. In this the male fish commenced gradually to deposit and accumulate his materials. I will endeavour to give in detail the exact description of his proccedings while I had the opportunity of watching him, avoiding ns much as prssible the repetition of his operations; for na each loose fibre or small piece of material was bromght singly to the chasen spot, the same routine would be gone through over and over again. Now he arrives with a large fibre in his mouth, deposits it, re-arranges the whole of the materials, already accumulated, with his mouth, removing one fibre to this place and another to that, aad departs on his search for more. Now he returns earrying a small piece of gravel, which is carefully placed on part of the fibres as it were tc keep them down; he the draws himsell slowly over the whole and is off again. Now he bring: another fibre, which he dips in with his snout sif as to make it interlace with the others; then hu atempts to interlace in the same way the fibrous rootlet of a Lemna which is growing above his head, but which, the instant he thinks he has fastened and loosens his hold of, rises ngain by its expanded lobe to the surface; this fibre appears to be well fitted for his purpose, for he repeats his attempts to fix it among his gleanings over ant over again. Now he is busy making a circula hole in the middle of the accumulated materials with his snout; a picee of the fibre is next taker out from the mass, projected from his mouth watched as it falls very slowly through the wa ter; then, as it proves too light for his purpose, i is again seized, carried to some distance, and projeeted away, and he is oll to re-arrange the remainder, carefully tucking in the ends with hit snout ; he then draws himself slowly across the whole and is off again. Now he catches a sigh of the female fish, pursues her with great rapidity seizes her by the tait and by the lateral spine, bu she escapes his grasp and conceals hersell behin the rock-work. Again he conveys more materia to the nest, and the next journey is again ladet with another small piece of gravel; the whole is then slightly shaken, then compressed, and he is off again ; thus he conveys without cessation de eayed rootlets, gravel, sand, and whatever mate rial he can fund that will answer his purpose. Bu I must observe that their specific gravity is con tinually tested: thus, having found what appear. a suitable fibre, it is carried a little way, the projected to a short distance from his mouth, aat watched as it falls; if it falls rapidly, it is again seized and carried direct to the nest; if mort slowly, it is tried again in the same maneer; aar if it then proves too light, it is abandoned alto gether and another selected. If a piece is fount
ter fitted for his structure than what he has ready obtained, it is rapidly conveyed to the
rot; much alteration in the arrangement of the aterials takes place, so as apparently to dispose the new prize to the best advantage, and it is aly after continued and indefatigable perseverace that he succeeds in re-arranging them to his ishes. If there should be any strong fibre hich he has a difficulty in causing to remain in e position he requires, a small quantity of sand brought in his mouth and adroitly placed on e top of it to keep it down; if this does not fect the purpose desired so as to please him, the fractory piece is taken out and rejected altother. At times he hangs or hovers close over e surface of the nest, and throws his whole dy into a curious and rapid vibratory mution, which he causes a rapid current of water to projected on the materials, as though it were prove their stability ; and when this operation performed, the lighter particles and light mud e as it were fanned or winnowed out by the nerated current, and may be seen floating vay: this operation will also explain the reason $r$ testing the gravity of the materials before they e used. Another very curious operation is the tion of drawing his hody slowly over the surce of the materials which form the nest. I beeve that at this time he excretes a glutinous atter, which acts as a species of cement and ods to keep the materials together, at the same me that the pressure of his body may render em more compact.
If during this time any other male fish makes $s$ appearance, he is chased with the utmost fccity, and driven to conceal himself in any anny which he can find; should, however, anher fish be also building, desperate battles ene whenever they approach each other's posion, or chance to mect while collecting their aterials.
The whole time occupied in accumulating these aterials for the nest was about four hours, dur$g$ which interval a goodly quantity had been ptained; and a small opeuing appeared to be refully constructed near each end of the mass, e use of which will be now explained. All aving been apparently arranged for the female sh to spawn, and the operations of fanning out le light particles, the improving their order, the bbing in the ends, the loading them with addional sand, and the consolidation of them as deribed fully effected, and the whole reviewed arefully for several days in succession, as it were waiting the coming of the female, on her apearance, the following curious scene ensued. The male fish came out of her hiding-place, her ttention being fixed apparently on the nest, hen immediately the male became as it were rad with delight; he darted round her in every irection, then to his accumulated materials, lightly adjusted thern, fanned them, and then ack again in an instant; this was repeated seveal times; as she did not advance to the nest, he ndeavoured to push her in that direction with is snout; this not succeeding, he took her by re tail and by the sidc spine and tried to pull er to the spot, then back to the nest, and having xamined the two small openings alluded to, he arust his nose in at the lower and gradually drew imself under the whole of the materials, making is exit at the opposite one, as though to prove to er that everything was prepared for her spawn.

These manœuvres, however, failed in their urpose; she examined the nest several times; ut the appearance of the minnows, dic., moving bout on the other side of the glass partition bout on the other side of the glass partition
igainst which the nest had been formed, I believe
deterred ler from depositing her eggs there, and she afterwards spawned elsewhere. The nest which had cost so much trouble was ultimately abandoned, and was gradually dispersed by the snails.
There are several other interesting particulars regarding the habits of the several fish, \&c., which 1 have had the opportunity of experimenting with, and which may form the subject ol some future memoranda. I would merely remark in conclusion, that I have, after many difficulties and failures, succeeded in keepiog seawater perfectly clear for upwards of six months, and that I have for the last five weeks had several sea anemones living in it which at present appear extremely healthy, and the water has not been disturbed for the last fourteen days. My great difficulty in the midst of London has been to obtain materials to work with.

## selected for "The Friend."

## LADY RICIEL RESSEL.

Rachel Russel, daughter of the Earl of Southampton, was born about the year 1636. She appears to have possessed a truly noble mind, a solid understanding, an amiable and benevolent temper. Her pious resignation, and religious deportment, under the pressure of very deep distress, afford a highly instructive example, and is an eminent instance of the power of religion to sustain the mind, in the greatest storms and dangers, when the waves of affliction threaten to overwhelm it. Her husband, William, Lord Russel, was beheaded in the reign of Charles the Second; he was a man of great merit; and he sustained the execution of his severe sentence, with Christian and invincible fortitude. During the period of her illustrious husband's troubles, she conducted herself with a mixture of the most tender affection, and the most surprising magnanimity. She appeared in court at his trial; and when the Attorney-General told him, "he might employ the hand of one of his servants in waiting, to take notes of the evidence for his use," Lord Russel answered, that "he asked none, but that of the lady who sat by him." The spectators at these words, turned their eyes, and beheld the daughter of the virtuous Southampton rising up to assist her lord in this his utmost distress; a thrill of anguish ran through the assembly. After his condemuation, she threw herself at the king's leet; and pleaded, but alas! in vain, the merits and loyalty of her father, in order to satve her husband. When the time of separation came, her conduct appears to be worthy of the highest admiration; for without a sigh or tear, she took her last farewell of her husband, though it might have been expected, as they were so happy in cach other, and no wife could possibly surpass her in affection, that the torrent of her distress would have overilowed its banks, and been tou mighty for restrant. Lord Russel parted from his lady with a composed silence: and observing how greatly she was supported, said, atter she was gone, "The bitterness of death is now patss. ed:" tor he loved and esteemed her beyond ex. pression. He declared, that she had been a great blessing to him; and observed, that he should have been miserable, if she had not possessed so great magnanimity of spirit, joined to her tenderness, as never to have desired him to do a base thing to save his life." He sadd, "There was a signal providence of God, in giving him such a wite, in whom were united noble birth and fortune, great understanding, great religion, and great kindness to himsell; but that her behaviour

Alfer the death of her husband upon the sealfold, this excellent woman, encompassed with the darkest cluods of affietion, seemed to be absorbed in a religious concern, to behave properly under the aflicting hand of God; and to fulfil the duties now devolved upon herself alone, in the care, education, disposal, and happiness of her chil. dren; those living remains of her lord, which had been so dear to him, and which were, for his sake, as well as their own, so dear to herself.

The following short extracts from n few of her letters, evince the humble and pious frame of her mind, the great benefit she derived from her afflictions, and the comfortable hope she entertained of her future rest and telicity.
"You, my friend, who knew us both, and how we lived, must allow I have just causo to bewail my loss. I know it is common with others to lose a Iriend; but few can glory in the happiness of having lived with such a one; and lew, conscquently, can lament the like loss. Who but must shrink at such a blow, till, by the mighty aid of the Holy Spirit, they let the gift of God, which he has put into their hear's, interpose? O, if I did steadiastly believe, I could not be dejected; for I will not injure myself to say, I offer my mind any inferior consolation to supply this loss. No; I most willingly forsake this world, this vexatious, troublesome world; in which I have no other business, than to rid my soul from sin, and secure my etcrnal interest ; to bear, with patience and courage, my eminent misfortunes, and ever hereafier to be above the smiles and frowns of it; and having finished the remnant of the work appointed mc on earth, joyfully to wait for the heavenly perfection in God's good time, when, by his infinite mercy, 1 may be counted worthy to enter into the same place of rest and repose, where he is gone for whom I grieve."
"The future part of my life will not, I expect, pass as perhaps I would choose. Sense bas long enough been satisfied ; indeed, so long, 1 know not how to live by faith, yet the pleasant stream that led it near fourteen years logether, being gone, I have no sort of refreshment; but when I can repair to that living Fountain whence all flows; while I look not at the things which are seen, expecting that day which will settle and compose all my tumultuous thoughts, in perpetual peace and quiet."
"The consideration of the other world is not only a very great, but, in tny small judrment, the only support under the greatest affliction that can befull us bere. 'ihe enlivening heat of those glories, is sufficient to animate and refresh us, in our dark passage through this world; and notwrhstanding I am below the meanest of God's servants, and have not, in the least degree, lived answerably to those opportunities I have had; yet my Medator is my judge, and he will not despise weak beginnings, though there may be more smoke thin thane. He will help us in believing; and, though he suller us to be cast down, will not cast us oft, if we commit our cause to him. I strive to reflect how large my portion of good hings has been: and though they are passed away, no more to return, yet I have a pleasant work to do, to dress up my soul, for my desired ehange, and fit it for the converse of nngels, and the spurts of just men made periect, among whom, my lope is, my loved lord is one; and my olten repeated prayer to God is, that if I have a reasonable ground for that hope, it may give refreshment to my poor soul."
"From the enticing delights of the world, I can, after this event, be better weaned. I was too rich in possessions, while I possessed him. All relish now is gone. I bless God for it; and
pray that I mny more nad more turn the strean him, and put down in his nccount, "Item, £10, what may be savoury ond good matter, that may of my affections upvards, nod set my beart upon for making a man,' which the earl, inquirng the ever-sntisfying perfections of tiod; not start- about, for the oddness of the expression, not only ing nt his dnrkest provilences, but remembering allowed, but was plensed with it. continually, that either his glory, justice or power, is advancel by every one of them, and that merey is over all his works; as we shall one day with ravishung delight, behold. In the menntume, 1 endeavour to suppress all wild ininginations, which a melancholy mind is apt to let in; and to say, with the man in the gospel, "I believe; help thou mine unbelicf."
"It is the grace of God which disposes me to ask for, and thirst ofter, such comforts ns the world cannot give. What comlorts it can give, Inm most sure I have felt and experienced to be uncertain and perishing. Such 1 will never more, the grace of Cod nssisting, leok afier; nud yet I expeet a joyful day nfter some mournful unes; nnd though I walk sndly through the valley of death, I will fear no evil, liumbling myself un. der the mighty hand of God, who will save in the day of trouble. Ile knows my sorrows, and the weakness of my person. 1 commit myself and mine to him. 'The snddest state to a good soul, will one day end in rest. This is my best com. fort, and a greater we cannot have; yet the degree is raised, when we consider that we shall not only rest, but live, in regions of unspeakable bliss. This should lead us sweetly through the dark passnge of the world: nnd suffer us to start at nothing we either meet with, or our fears suggest may happen to us."

To Lady Essex she wrote as follows -
"I beseech God one day to speak peace to our nmicted minds, and not to suffer us to be disappointed of our great hope. But we must wait for our day of consolntion, till this world passes away; an unkind and trustless world this has been to us. Why it has been such, God knows best. All his dispensations serve the end of his providences; nad they are ever beautiful, and must be good, and good to every one of us; and cven these dismal ones are so to us, if we can bear evidence to our own souls, that we are better for our nfllictions; which is often the case with those who suffer wrongfully. We may reasonably believe our friends have found that rest, we yet but hope for: and what better comfort can you or 1 desire, in this valley of the shadow of death we are walking through? The rougher our path is, the more delightful and ravishing will be the great change."

She survived her husband above forty ycars, and continued his widow to the end of her life. She died in the yenr 1723, in the 87 th year of her age. Hler continucd hope and trust in Him, who had been the staff of her life, and her support in allliction, is evidenced by the following declaration, made not long before the end of her days. "God has not denied me the support of his Holy Spirit, in this my long day of calamity; but enabled me, in some measure, to rejoice in him as my portion forever. He has provided a remedy for nll our griefs, by his sure promiscs of another life; where there is no death, nor any pain nor trouble, but fulness of joy, in the prescuce of thm who made us, and who will love us forever."

The following anecdote is relnted of Nicholas Hill, a man of great learning, and in the high confidence, of the remarkable and munificent Earl of Oxford, with whom be was travelling in 1689. A poor man asked N. II., steward of the Earl of Oxford, to give him sixpence, or a shilling. What dost say, if I give thice ten pounds? 'Ten pounds ! "that would make a man of me!" Hill gave

For "The Friend."

## BIOGRJPIIICAL SGLTCILES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the V'early Mectiag of Philadelphia.

## CHMSTOPMER ANO FRANCEG TAYLOR.

## (C'ontunued from page 120

At what period this worthy man was married, we have no aecount, but judging from the information we have of his children, it is probnble that it occurred prior to the year 1670 . His wife was a valuable woman, favoured with a lively gift in the ministry, and with a clear discriminatthy judgment. George Fox having in 1667, recommended the establishment of a Boarding. school for boys, nad one for girls, they were soon after opened,-that for girls at Shacklewell, and that for boys, at Waltham Albbey, in Essex. Christopher Taylor and bis wife presided over the establishment, and he appears to have been the principal teacher.

Christopher had been a prisoner at Aylesbury, in 1661, lor refusing to give security for his good behaviour. No charge had been made against him, but lor being at a meeting in a private house, and he knew that what they meant by "good bchaviour," was to attend no more meetings of the religious Society be belonged to. At that time he probably became acquainted with Isaac Penington, whose younger children were placed in his boarding school, after Thomas Elwood, who had been their private tutor, married in 1669.
In 1670, the authorities determined to break up this Quaker seminary, and Christopher Taylor and Richard Richardson were arrested on the charge of "teaching school without license;" and were bound over to appear before the Quarter sussions at Chelmsford. On the 1st of the Fifth month in that year, they appeared accordingly before the justices, who Besse says, " not finding sufficient cause to proceed against them in the matter they were charged with, tendered Richard Richardson the oath of allegiance, and committed him to prison for refusing to take it. At the next assizes be had sentence of premunire passed upon him, and was continued in prison about two years and a quarter, where be suffered much through extremity of cold and cruel usage, being often shut up among the felons." Besse, after saying that Richard was released with many others in 1672 , by virtue of a general amnesty granted by king Charles the Second, adds, "The gaoler's wite who had been instrumental in many injuries, aflironts, and abuses to Richard Richardson, and others of this people in prison at Chelmsford, in her last sickness was under much remorse of conscience, when she reflected on her cruelty towards them, often crying out, O you men! O you men! and under much trouble on their account, she died. So remarkable was the patience and meekness with which those sufferers for the cause of religion, undured the abuses, revilings, and contradiction of sinners, that it sensibly alfected the consciences of their opposers, by the convincing evidence it carried with it of their innocence and egrity.
About the year 1770, "a meeting of divers good Friends took place concerning children's education, and teaching the languages; and what then was fully agrecd on and writ down, was in substance, that they had agreed to lay aside the heathenish books, and the old corrupt grammars taken out
what may be savoury ond good matter, that may
not corrupt children's minds." Three of the " good Friends" we know were George Fox, Ellis llooks, and Cluristopher Taylor, and probably Isaac Penington and Thomas Ellwood were among them. To Christopher Taylor was com. mitted, it would seem, the preparing suitable books for the school, carrying out the instructions given. He took six years to finish the first book, which was published in 1676, yet he had doubtless used it in manuseript previously. In the prefuce it is said, "We deny nothing for children's lenrning that mny be honest and useful for then to know, whether relating to Divine principles, or that may be outwardly serviceable for them to learn in regnrd to the outward creation."

Christopher suffered but little after coming to Essex, from persecuters; he was indicted at the sessions in 1674, for absence from the public worship, but whether he was fined or not we can. not learn. In that year he received into his school as a tencher, John Matern, a German who had been convinced of the principles of the Society of Friends in his native country. His father, who had been a priest, and his family being convinced also, they went to England, where Friends had made arrangements to receive them. John Matern, in 1680 , says, "We left all for the love of 'Truth; and in all our journey the Lord was with us, aod brought us safe and well, with joy and gladness of our souls, to his beloved people here in England, where I now have been these six years employ. ed, according to the Lord's good will and providence, amongst tender children, to instruct them in languages, and other necessary sciences appertaining to this outward life."

Having this efficient assistant in the school, Christopher perhaps foun 3 himself more at liber. ty to travel abroad in the exercise of his gift. It is stated in a note nppended to his memorial in the old volume of Pennsylvania Memorials, that be found tome to pay a religious visit to New England about the year 1675 . There appears to be no relerence to this visit anywhere else to be found, and it must have been brief, as he was in England in 1676 . He travelled some in Eng. land, and was in Bristol about 1678.

Frances his wife appears to have remained very much at the school. Her exercises in the prospect of engaging in the school, nud also after it was opened that they might do their religious duty by the scholars, were very great. She says, "the very first step into it was with fear and trembling; but though I was very tender, the Lord bath called me to a blessed work, and hath blessedly assisted us by his mighty power and outstretched arm to this very day. Oh, the days of sighing and mourning that I have gone through, amongst disorderly servants and children, that sometimes I did not well know how it was with me, whether I went backward or forward in my condition. Oh, the travail that was in my way to Zion; that indeed, I was almost ready to de. spair; but it did please the Lord sometimes to arise in his mighty power, to s'rengthen and encourage, and uphold me in his blessed work; and when his glorious light shone around me, I girt up the loins of my mind, and was encouraged to walked in his way, and then I thought I should run swiftly. When exercise came again, and when the fogs and mists did arise, and the sun was darkened again, that I could not see which way to go, then did I cry unto the Lord, that he would be pleased to keep me in the measure of his blessed Truth; for I said in my heart, that it should be my resolution that I would never turn back again to folly.
"Thus, I passed on through much difficulty,
he Lord did mightily uphold me, but someI knew it not; and, indeed, when I have Id others eating of the dainties of God's e, I have been ready to murmur, and say, $O$ , why do 1 fare so hardly? my meat being herbs of unsavoury taste."
re Christian care, the good example, and oly prayers of faith, on behalf of the children e school, appear to have produced, through Lord's merciful blessing, great fruit of ine. A very remarkable visitation of Divine was vouchsafed to those at the school in ourth month, 1679. It commenced at an ng meeting in the school, when teachers and ars were alike metted into tenderness and ition before the Lord. This tenderness of continued to prevail amongst the inmates of dwelling during all that year, and the heart rances was made to rejoiee at the change ght by the Lord's power. She says, "What ave been travailing and labouring for a mongst hildren, of that we have seen a blessed increase; I can truly say, it is God's heavenly interest. ed be his name evermore. For he hath his work pleasurable, easy and delightful , for his arm is about us day and night, and an is arisen upon us; and our days are very to us; and we can look back upon our exes and dark places, where we have stuck, sehold them with delight; for the Lord hath and is abundantly kind unto us." "Oh, shall we render unto thee, oh Lord! for art worthy of all honour and praise; and all that we have and are, we give the glory thee forever and forevermore."
account of this remarkable revival has alappeared in "The Friend," and therefore tay be excused from narrating it. During ear 1679, or early in 1630, the school was ved to Edmonton, in Middlesex. At this place, on the 1 st day of the, Seventh month, , John Matern, Christopher's pious, learned, aborious usher, died after an illness of only days. Many testimonies were borne to his 1 ,-one by Christopher, one by Alexander son, who appears also to have been an usher acher in the sehool, and several by the schoChistopher says, "I dearly loved him, beof his simplieity and lowliness of mind, his ulness and diligence in his place, and beeause eavenly care was entirely to do good. When nember his dear simplicity, how like an inIt child he was in his place, my soul breaks n me, and I am melted even into great tensss and love unto him more than can be ut-
He was a very wise and learned man as tward learning ; but how he denied himself; how humbly he behaved, and how free he from priding himself because of his great and natural endowments as a man, I can according to my judgment, he went before
[To be continued.
The school of Christ and his teachings are n, as saith the apostle, ' That which may be n of God, is manifest in man:' there it is, ne teaches his people himself. The more we inward to this school, the more we learn of it; and the less we keep inward, even when lawful things, the less we learn of Christ. read, you that ean read in the mystery of there is no safety, no preservation, no grown the Truth, but in true humility, keeping rd to the gift of the Holy Spirit of Christ, nually watching, in the light, against the tations of the enemy. Therefore the earnest hing of my soul to the Lord is, that he may aciously pleased to preserve me in watchful-
ness to the last moment of my life, for I well know I caunot preserve mysulf, nor think a good thought, nor do the least good thing, as our bless. ed Lord said, 'Without me ye can do aothing.' But the Holy One of Israel gives strenglh to the poor and needy in spirit, by whom alone they stand, and not of themselves: all might, majesty, power, and duminion, be aseribed unto Him, who lives forever and ever!"-Joseph Pike.

## THE FLOWERS.

Selected.
When God to man a being gave, Twas with a garden fair,
His first drawn breath was from a wave Of odour-wafted air.
As visions, at his spirits birth The teuder eyelids burst,
He saw from out his kindred earth The flowers had risen first ;
'Mid clustering vines and trees that wooed His new-created sigbt,
Were fruits for rich salubrious food, The flowers for bis delight.
And these were fed from living springs Baptized with holy dew,
And softly fanned by angels wings In beauty while they grew.
They shone a glorious volume spread For bis all peaceful bours ;
The first sweet book man ever read, Was of the leaves of flowers.
Pure thonglsts of his Almighty Friend, With radinnce from above,
Were on its countless pages penned; Its Author's name was Love.
When Adam was condemned to leave His blissful native bowers,
To soothe him and the sorrowing Eve, God spared them still the flowers.

For quickly as an angel speeds, Before them there bad flown
Myriads of Eden's swift-wing'd seeds, All earth with flowers was strewu;
Their smiles along the exile's way And spicy breath they gave;
When cold in death and dust he lay, They gathered o'er bis grave.
When Christ to earth in meekness came With sonl-redeeming power,
He chose a home which bore a name Which signifies a flower.
The lily bells that beauteous hung Where passed His infant days,
Had each a pure and truthful tongue To give their Maker's praise;
And earthward as they lowly bend Like vials o'er the sod,
They poured sweet odours as a cloud That mounting rose to God,
The while on countless airy stems As censers, many a cup
Like gold, and pearl and bright-hued gems, Fresh incense offered up.
When luy His lips the precept taught, His Father's will revealed,
He chose to image forth His thought, "The lities of the field."
And 'tis Ilis Church that like the "Rose Of Sharon" sweet and fair,
Or lily of the valley, grows Alone beneath His care.
If thus our Saviour loved the flowers, And thence pare symbols drew,
Must not a love tike IIis be ours, While we to Him are true?
If they delighted man before His eye had dropped a tear,
Shall we not worship God the more While they surround us here?

Made perfect by Almighty skill
As they in Eiten bluomed,
They brighten all our paths, and still Our vital air perfume.
That book of thousand beauteous hues Presents llis love and power,
Whose hand sustains earth, sea aud skies,
Recorded in the flower. Recorded in the flower.

For "The Friend."

## RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS,

It is an important duty which parents and those having the care of children, owe to them, to endeavour to bring them up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" and it is to be feared that too many amongst us are not sufficiently concerned in this respect, but are ready to connive at the departures which their precious offspring, or those committed to their care, are making from the primitive simplicity which the Truth ever leads its humble and consistent followers into; instead of seeking unto the Lord for ability to restrain them, by that heavenly authority and power, which He will give to them to rule over them, if rightly sought unto; and I believe if Friends were more generally careful to endeavour to discharge their duty faithfully towards their children or those catrusted to them, their labours would many times be signally attended with a blessing; and if any of the dear youth after having been thus tenderly eared fur, and laboured with by those entrusted with their charge, should turn their backs upon the blessed Truth, and trample under their feet their counsel and precepts, they at least will be clear of their blood.

The following epistle of that ancient and faithful servant of Jesus Christ, William Dewsbury, is deeply fraught with pertinent counsel and advice to Friends generally, and especially to parents and young people, which I have been induced to forward for the benefit of the readers of "The Friend," should the editor think proper to give it a place in its columns.
D. H.

Twelfth month, 1853.
"My dear Friends and brethren, who are call. ed out of the world, and plueked as brands out of the fire, by the heavenly power of God, who hath convinced you of his everlasting Truth, in the light of Jesus Christ; as you have received the Truth in some measure, watch and pray, and believe in the name of Christ; that you may feel his power in the heavenly inspiration of his blessed Spirit, to lay judgment to the line and righteous. oess to the plummet, that all that is not obedient to the light of Christ, may be kept down, and buried in the heaveuly baptism under the sentence of death; and as it was and is with all the children of God, who have received the sentence of death in ourselves, that we may have no confidence in ourselves, but trust alone in the living God. This will keep you all in the swcet, seasoned, savoury spirit of life, in all your words, tradings and dicalinys among the children of men. Then will you, who retain the savour ot the hea. venty life in the blessed Truhh, be manilest and known to all people as the salt of the earth; so that every one according to your measure may be felt, upon all oceasions, continually flowing for.h, in the savoury spirit of life, to the comfort of you: owa families, and the city of GoJ, who over a is blessed furever!
" And, my dear Friends, I desire all to b watchlul, that not any come short of what is re quired of them both rulers of families and parents of children. While you have a duy to be wita them, call your families together to wait upon th. Lord, in the fear of his name. Certainly, the Lord will answer the end of your endcavours, by
causing the savoury life to flow through you, to Let our heath and our strength, our days and season your servants and children; that the chureh our nights, our bits and our drops, and our mennof God mny be in every particular family and hnbitation of his people.
" (ireat is the concern upon my spirit for the children of all who proless the blessed 'Truth ol God, that all parents may stand in their places, and bring up their children in the fear of the Lord. Aod that whle in their minority and tender years, and under their tuition, they may not be too indulgent to them, or sutler the spirit of the world to rule in them, or let them have their own wills, and do those things wheh are not according to the truth of God; and comive at, instead of reproving their chaldren, and crossing the spirit of the world in them, and causing them to be content with such things as are according to the truth of God. For want of this carefuluess in parents, the spirit of this world is strenghtened in children, when it should be kept down, by the beavenly authority and power that the Lord gives to parents, to rule over them. And all walk in the wisdom of God, with moderation in all things, clorhed in modest apparel, and laying by all superfluity, so that your good examples may reach the witness of God in your children. But for this care in some parents, and being too indulgent ond fill of lenity to their children, they grow rude, stubborn, self-willed, and disobedent to parents, to the wounding of their hearts who have thus neglected their duty.
"Therefore I desire and beseech you, that you slight not the opportunity God gives you in this weighty concern, to be in all things good examples to all who live wih you, both children and servants, that by your godly conversation and heavenly exhorintions, you may raise up the watness for God in them ; exercising the power God hath given you, to keep down the evil nature, while they live with you.
"When yuur children grow up, take them to meeting; and keep your eges over them, that they tehave themselves soberly, according to your exhortations. Encourage them in well-doing; so will the Lord bless your sweet and heavenly behaviour in your lamilies; and servants will bless God that ever it was their lot to come into your families, in that their spirits were sweetly sensoned in the Truth, by your heavenly eare over them. Your children also will magnily the name of the Lord for your blessed care, heavenly instructions, and godly codeavours every way, for their good in thas world, and their eternal happiness in the world to come. This will crown the hoary heads of parents with joy, to see therr endeavours sanctified to their chaldren, and their otfspring made the offspring and the children of God, blessed be his mame lorever, who heareth the prayers of his people, who are exercised daily in the heavenly inspiration of his Holy Spirit, to call upon his holy name, not only for enemies, but for a blessing upon their famblies, and for all that love the 'Truth of our God. 'These are the families that are a sweet savour unto the Lord, whom he guards with the angel of his presence, nad will make them manilest and known to all people, that they are his chosen jewels whom he will preserve in the day when he will pour lorlh his vengeance upon the heathen that know him not, and upon the lumilies that call not upon his name.

## (Concluston next woek.)

"How frequently do we feel more gratitude to our fellow worms, ior a passing act of kindness, than to the Lord of life and glory, for his permanent ond unmerited mercies! * * Let us look more on our common mercies as the gifis of God.
est comtorts, be regarded as being bestowed by a henvenly Benefactor; and let us bear in mind our own unworthiness, that we may be more reasonadle in our desires, and more grateful when they are attained."-Ole Humphrey.

Truth.-"Truth is strong next to the Almigh. ty. She needs uo policies, no stratagems, no licensings to make her victorious; those are the shifts and the delences that error uses against her power. Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Trath be in the field, we do injuriously to misdoubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a full and open encounter? There may be much expression of desire for light and elear knowledge to be sent down among us; yet when that new life which we beg lor shines in upon us, there be those who envy and oppose, if it come not first in at their easements."

Review of the Vealher for Twelfth Monlh, l:53.
In the early and middle part of the Twelfith month, there was a good deal of fine open weather, and winter has come upon us so gradually, that we have only within the last few days been made sensible of the presence of the "Ruler of the inverted year." This has doubtless been a great favour to the many poor who are everywhere scattered throughout our land, and to whom the winter season is always a time of greater trial. The present winter, unless it should prove milder than usual, will be likely to be more than commonly pinching to this class, on account of the higher prices of almost all the necessaries of life; unless indeed, the more favoured portion of the community are led to consider and relieve their wants. Those who have plenty, and know not what it is to have a want unsupplied, and who would not knowingly allow a fellow creature to suffer for any of the necessaries of life, while it is io their power to afford relief, are frequently remiss in lending their aid, because they do not take the trouble to know or think, that whilst they are sitting at the blazing fireside, or the well-filled board, others, only across the street, or over the roadside, may be actually suffering for want of these very things. Let none of us, therefore, through inattention, be lound withholding that relief which may be so necessary to the poor, and which we can bestow with such trifling cost to oursclves.
To about the 20 th of the month, the tempera. ture of the mornngs was generally from 25 to $322^{\circ}$, and heavy white frosts covered the ground. From the 6th to 16 th, the weather was delight. fully fine, and resembled Indian summer, exeept that it was too cool:-one morning, the 9 th, was quite cold, and ice nearly two inches thick was lormed. This fine weather terminated on the 16 th with a dense and cold fog, lron which some sleet formed. 17h.-Very fogery with rain in the evening here, and about eight inches of snow in the vicinity of the lakes, at Bulfalu. 19th.-A little snow here in the afternoon, and considerable at New York. 23 d .-Foggy with cold rain; in the alternoon it cleared off, and the wind blew violently in the evening. 24 th, $25 t h$, 26 th. -Quite cold days; ice from 4 to 6 inches thick-larmers and others filling their ice-houses. asth.-Commenced snowing in the evening, and continued through the night; about 3 inches fell, and was much drifted by the wind. 30th.-A
little fine snow fulling nenrly all the day-in a nhout 2 inches here-rather more at Philade phin, nond less west of us. This with that whic had fallen before, made pretty good sleighing 31st.-Commenced snowing at 9 r . s., and snow ed pretty fust during the night;-thus the of year made its exit, and the new year was ushere in in the midst of n snow storm; nand now as w write, everything is clothed in a beautiful mant of the purest white; the ground is covered wit 6 or 8 inches of snow.

The nverage temperature of the month wa $32 \frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$-about $7^{\circ}$ colder than the preceding 'Twelf month, which was remarkably mild. The mea average of the Twelfth month in this latitude, about $31 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The amount of rain and melte snow was 1.17 inches-of snow 5 inches.
The medium temperature for the year 1853, wo $51 \frac{1}{2}$, and the amount of rain 48.25 inches. Th medium temperature for 18.52 , was $491^{\circ}$, and th nmount of rain 50,22 inches. The mean ave age temperature of this latitude is about 52 The 27th of First month was the coldest day 1853 , and the 22 d of Sixth month was the warm est day; the mean temperature of those days re spectively, was $14 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $82^{\circ}$, and the lowest an highest, $6^{\circ}$ and $91^{\circ}$, making a range of $85^{\circ}$ fo the year.

The following interesting items are taken fror the Appendix to Pierce's Statistics of the Wea ther:-In the winter of 301 , the Black Sea wa frozen entirely over. In the winter of 762 , th Dardanelles and Black Sea were frozen over, an snow drifted to the astonishing depth of 50 feet Ia 923 , the river Thames was Irozen for 9 week and in 987 , for 120 days. In 1214, the Thame was so low between the tower and bridges, the persons waded over it, the water being only fou inches deep; and ayain in 1803 and 1836, th water all ran out! In 1235, the water roses high in the Thames, ns to extend up round Wes minster Hall, to such a depth, that the judge and lawyers were taken from the Hall in boat In 1133, the cold was so intense in ltalv, that th Po was frozen from Cremona to the Sea. Th wine froze and burst the casks, and the trees spl: with a great noise. The winters of 1216 an 1234, were very similar to the last mentioned In 128:2, the houses in Austria were completel. buried in snow, and many persons perished wit hunger and cold. In the Tenth month, 174! there was a most awlul and destructive storm $i$
India; it was computed that three hundred thou sand persons perished on land and water. 0 the 13 th of Seventh month, 1783, at St. Ger main, in France, bail fell as large as pint-bottles and did immense damage; all the trees from Val lance to Liste were destroyed. On the 10th c First month, 1812, the fog was so dense in Lon don, that every house was lighted with candle or lamps; and it was so dark in the streets midday, that a person could scarcely be discera ed at a distance of eight or ten feet. In Twellily month, 1813 , a similar fog occurred, in Euglanc which continued four days.

In 1780 , the Delaware river was closed nearl! fifteen weeks; the ice was from two to three lee thack; the mercury was several times from 10 $15^{\circ}$ below zero. Long Island Sound and Chesa peake Bay were so completely ice-bound as to b passable with horses and sleighs. The previon winter trees were in blossom in the Sceond month In the winters of 1704, '27, '28, '41, '72,' 83 , an' ' 88 , the Delaware continued closed about thre! months; and several other times it has froze over in one night opposite Philadelphia. Oa th 19th of Fourth month, 1741, snow fell to th depth of three feet; and in 1742, a gentlema
ve himself with a horse and sleigh through Ig Island Sound (on the ice) to Cape Cod! winter of 1756 was very mild; the first snow $m$ was in the middle of Third month. In 7, in the Carolinas, snow fell to the depth of feet. In New England it fell to a much ater depth. In 1697, the Delaware was closed a ice for more than three months, so that ghs passed from Trenton to Philadelphia, and in Philadelphia to Chester, on the ice.
ors.- With the present number I conclude my riews of the Weather."
A.
est-town B. S., First mo. 1st, 1854.

|  |  |  | Direction aod force of the wind. | Circamstances of the weather for Twelfth month, 1653. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{\text { 亗 }}{\stackrel{y}{2}}$ |  |  |  |
| 43 | 33 | 2953 | N. | Coudy. |
| 44 | 36 | 2954 | E. | Do. spits of snow. |
| 4) | 35 | 29.58 | N. W. | Do. and damp. |
| 37 | 31 | 29.77 | N. W. | Clear and frusty. |
| 42 | $32!$ | 29.80 | S. E. to W, 2 | Sp ts of snow-clear. |
| 56 | 41 | 29.6: | S.E.to N.W. 2 | Foggy-clear-cloudy. |
| 45 | $36 \frac{1}{4}$ | 29.71 | N. W. 2 | Mostly clear. |
| 35 | 281 | 29.77 | N. W. | Do. |
| 40 | 27 | 99.62 | N. N. C. ${ }^{2}$ | 1o. overcast. |
| 51 | $40 \frac{1}{4}$ | 29.60 |  | Clear and tine. |
| 54 | 44 | 2950 | N. N. W. ${ }^{2}$ | Do. |
| 52 | 42 | 29.60 | N.W.toS.E. 2 | Do, |
| 47 | 3- | 29.68 | N. N.W. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1ho. |
| 44 | 35 | 29.68 | S. E. | Do. |
| 45 | 34 | 29.62 | N.N.W. ${ }^{1}$ | Drs. |
| 37 | 32 | 29.50 | N.W.tos.W. 1 | Very foggy-nearly clear. |
| 44 | 351 | 29.95 | S. E. | Do. sotue raili. |
| $4: 3$ | $34 \frac{1}{4}$ | 29.15 | N.W. IV 5 | Geartally clear. |
| 37 | 30 | 29.40 | E. to S. W. 2 | Some chuds-spits of snow. |
| 30 | 23. | 29.76 | N. W. ${ }^{2}$ | Clear and cold. |
| 28 | $21 \frac{1}{4}$ | 29.24 | N.W.toS.W. 2 | Do. some clonds. |
| 4.3 | . 21 | 99.66 | W. to S. ${ }_{\text {S }}$ | Clear and pleasant. |
| 49 | 30 | 29.18 | S.E. to N.W. 4 | Rain-very wiudy. |
| 27 | 2.21 | 99.47 | N W. 3 | Clear and cold. |
| 34 | 27 | 29.50 | N. W. | Do. |
| 42 | 33! | 29.40 | N. W. | Do. snow squall. |
| 38 | $32 \frac{1}{1}$ | 29.37 | N W. 3 | Di). some clouds. |
| 39 | $31 \frac{1}{2}$ | 29.18 | S. E to N. E. 1 | Cloudy - snow 9 p. M. |
| 33 | 23 | 23.13 | N. W. | Snow-clear and blustry. |
| 32 | 20 | 23.22 | E.E. 1 | Suownig most all day. |
| 37 | 30 | 29.31 | N.W. to S. E. | Cloudy-show $9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. |

## The Mountains in the Moon.

is an ascertained fact that there are three ses of lunar mountains. The first consist of ated, separatc, distinct mountains of a very ous character. 'The distinguishing characstic of these mountains is, they start up from ain quite suddenly. On the carth it is well wn that mountains generally go in ranges of aps; but we find these isolated lunar mouns standing up entirely apart, never having 3 connected with any range. The one named is 9000 feet high. This mountain bas the a of an immense sugar-loaf; and if our readcan imagine a fairly proportioned sugar-loaf, 0 fect in height, and themselves situated above $o$ as to be able to look down upon its apex, will bave an approximate iden of the appearof Pico. There are many other mountains similar description scattered over the moon's ace: and these mountains not only stand it from each other, but, what is still more rekable, the plains on which they stand are but atly disturbed. How singular, then, the influthat shot the mountain up 9000 feet, and yet cely disturbed the plain in the immediate hbourhood. The second class of lunar eleons consists of mountain ranges. Now this e principal feature of the mountains on earth. 3 phenomenon is also found in the moon, but $e$ it is the exception; only two principal ges are found, and these appear to have been inally one range. One is called the Appen. It is so well seen, that, just as the line of $t$ is passing through the moon, you will think generally speaking, a crack in its surface; telescope of ordinary power will at once
manifest it to be a range of mountains. The us from the obscrvance and faithful support of our lunar Appenines may be compared with the lotti- various Christian tcstimonics, and the Clerks are est range of meuntains upon earth. It is 18,000 directed to prepare and produce to the next sitfeet ligh, and there is another range still higher, ting, a minute whieh sloall bring to the view of rising 25,000 feet above its base. In this feature, those of our dear Friends, who are not with us on then, the moon corresponds with the earth, but this interestiag occasion, the exercise and labour with this difference-what is the rule on earth is the exception in the moon.-Literary Journal.
"True religion will show its influence in every part of our conduct ; it is like the sap of a liviner tree, which penctrates to the most distant boughs."
"A man of true piety, that bas no designs to carry on, like one of an established fortune, alwatys makes the least noise. One never pulls out his money, the other never talks of religion but when there is occasion for it."

## THETRIEND.

## FIRST MONTH 7, 1854.

## NORTH CAROLINA YEARLY MEETING.

Since our last number we have received a printed copy of the minutes of North Carolina Yearly Meeting, from which we gather the fol. lowing.

The Yearly Meeting was held at New Garden, Guilford county, N. C., by adjournments from the 7th of the Eleventh month, to the 11 th of the same, inclusive, 18.53.

The Representatives were all present, except two, for whose absence satisfactory reasons were rendered.

Several Friends were present from other Yearly Meetiogs, with minutes or certificates.

The General Epistle from London Yearly Meeting, also one from the same meeting addressed to North Carolina, and one from the Yearly Meetings on this continent, were received and read. "These valuable ducuments, containing many weighty and important truths, have been a source of comfort and encouragement to us; and as our distant Friends have teen brought to our remembrance, we have been enabled teelingly to own that ' one is our Master, even Christ ; and all we are brethren." "

A committec was appointed to prepare essays of Epistles to the Yeariy Meetings of Friends, and produce them to a future sitting.

A committee was appointed to settle with the different Treasurers accountable to the meetingto propose what sum will be necessary to augment the stock, and to apportion the same amongst the Quarterly Meetings; also to propose names for 'Treasurers for the ensuing year, and report to a future sitting.

The several Quarterly Meetings having forwarded the answers to the Queries, the Clerks were directed to prepare a summary of them, and produce it to the meeting to-morrow.

The Representatives being requested to propose to the meeting the names of suitable Friends to serve the meeting as Clerks, then adjourned to neet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Eleventh month 8 (h-Third-day of the week, the meeting met near the time adjourned to.

The Representatives proposing Aaron Stalker for Clerk, and Allen U. 'Tomlinson for Assistnnt Clerk, the meeting approved, and appointed them accordingly.

The Clerks produced a summary of the $\Lambda n$. swers to the Queries, its directed yesterday.
" During the reading of the summary, the meeting was introduced into much exercise and con-
into which this meeting has been led during the consideration of the state of our spiritual liealth."

The Quarterly Meetings forwarded reports in regard to the use of spirituous liquors, from which the clerks were requested to preparc a summary, and produce it to the next sitting of the mecting.

The neeting adjourned to meet again on Fifil. day morning, at eleven o'clock.

Eleventh month 10 th.-The meeting convened near the time adjourned to.

The meeting recesved and read the epistle from Friends in Dublin. The valuable counsel contained in it was satisfactory,-particularly that portion of it, advising an increased attention to the reading of the memoirs and writings of Friends, in preference to the light and trivial matter of the day.
"This meeting received the Seventcenth Anoual Report of New Garden Buarding School, which was read."

## Extracts from Report.

"The Trustees in submitting this report, feel gratified that we are able to show a better state of the school than for some years past.
"The whole number of Students that bave been in the school the past year is 128 , the average number is $61 ; 5 \frac{1}{2}$ were day scholars, 79 were members of our Society, 11 were the children of members, and admitted under the same rule; making 90 who were admitted under the original rule; while 38 were under the new rule.
"The general health of the school has been good through the year, and the order of the school as in a good degree been observed."
The statement of the financial condition of the Institution, shows a gain in the year, of $\$ 50195$.
"We feel concerned to address in this report the members of the Ycarly Meeting, in regard in the preparation of their children before sent to this school. We are often pained on seeing the chitdreu of Friends, sent here with cluthing of a fashion and character that we consider entirely unsuitable to be worn in a Friends' school. And on inquiry we find that they are furnished with such clothing as their parents allow at home, and that they use such language, however inconsistent, as has been permitted by their parents in the family circle.
"We feel that great responsibility rests upon us in conducting this school according to the original design, and we consider it impossible for us to carry out the concern of the Yearly Meeting and the founders of the Institution, while such a state of things exists among us.
"We would now earnestly query with Friends, whether they can reasonably cxpcet the 'Trustees to carry out and fulfil the duties imposed upon them, without the co-operation of Friends in this important matter-of training their children at home according to Friends' principles."
"After the reading of the report, there was a general expression of sentiment approving the same, and especially that portion of it addressed to the members of the Ietrly Meeting, in regard to the proper instruction and training of their ehildren, and endeavouring, convincingly to impress upon their understandings, that these things were among the distinguishing testimonies of the Sucicty of Friends. from the b-ginaing, and that they have bcen found by the faithful to be as a hedge of preservation from many of the corrupting influences of the world. Parents therefore,
before sending their children to, and children before entering the school, should fiel religiously bound, not only in dress and address, but in nill their conduct and conversation, to carry out the object contemplated in the establishment of this Institution.
The committee continued at last Yearly Meeting to solicit subscriptions to establish a permanent fund, report that they have obtained $\$ 3230$. "Considerable interest was manilested on behalt of the cause, and it was agreed to re-commit the report to the same committee, with an addition, to obtain further subscription during this evening and to-morrow morning, and report to the meeting to-morrow."
"This meeting received the ieport from the associnted committees of New York, Baltimore, North Carolina and Indiana Yearly Meetings, which was read and npproved by the meeting, and this Yearly Meeting's committee released."
The Standing Committee on Education made a Report, viz:
"It appears from the Reports of the Monthly Meetings,* as far as received, that the
No. of Children bet'o the ages of 5 and 18 years, is 823
Schools tanght by male members of Society, 20
by those not members, to
which Friends' children have gone, uader the care of Quarterity Meetings, Moattly,
Children that have gone to the Boardingscboot the past year,
over 5 years of age that are not receiving edacation,
The Clerk produced a Summary Report on the use of Spirituous Liquors among the Atembers of the learly Meeting, which is as follows:

"After the reading of which, the meeting was introduced into excreise for the preservation of our members from the hurtful and demoralizing influence of this article. Quarterly and Monthly Meetings are requested to extend their labours towards those among us, who are thus doing violence to our well known testimonies, and report to next Xicarly Meeting the number of those over 1- years of age-both male and female-distitiguishing between those who use spirituous liquors, only when administered as a medicine, and those who use them otherwise.
"The meeting adjourned to meet again tomorrow morting, at II o'elock.
"Eleventh month 11th.-The meeting assem. bed near the time adjourned to."

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings were read in the meeting, and by it approved.

The committe apponated to examine and settle the accounts of the Treasurers of this meeting, made a report, which was approved, the Treasurers apfointed us therein proposed, and the sum of $\$ 300$ directed to be raised as apportioned amongst the Quarters, and paid to the several Treasurers of this meeting.
"The committee appointed on the subject of a permanent lund, for the use of the Boarding. school, report that they have succeeded in obtait. ing the sum of 86052 , wheh, added to the

* From two Monthly Meetings no Reports were received.

832:3.30, reported yesterdny, makes $\$ 9275.30$. This sum, added to the $\$ 1774.76$ permanent fund already invested, makes the permanent fund of this meeting $\$ 11050.06$. The permanent Charity Fund of this mecting is $\$ 1018$, and we are informed that about $8>000$ are invested in Philn. delphia tor the same purpose. These sums make the permanent fund for the benefit of our Board-ing-sehool, $820,095.06$." The mecting appointed Trustces, " whose duty it shall be to collect the sums reported by the Committee on Subseriptions, hold the same in trust as a perpetual fund, and endeavour to keep it as secure as possible, collect the interest annually, and pay it over to the Treasurer of said fund; whose duty it shall be to pay over said interest to the Trustees of the Boardingschool, to be applied by them for its benefit, according to the original intention in the creation of this lund."
"The committee appointed to essay Epistles of Correspondence to the different Yearly Meetings, produced them. They were read, approved, and the Clerk directed to sign and forward them on behall of this meeting."

The Clerks produced a minute expressive of the excreise and concern into which the meeting was introduced when upon the consideration of the state of Society, which was directed to the notice of subordinate meetings.

This minute will be inseried next week.
"The meeting having finished its business in harmony and brotherly love, we feel that we can 2 do no less than acknowledge, that notwithstanding our many short comings, we have been favoured from season to season, in our several sittings, with the overshadowing of the wing of heavenly Goodness; under a good degree of which, this meeting concludes to meet at the usual time and place next year, if the Lord permit.

## Aaron Stalker, <br> Clerk to the Meeting."

## SOLTHERN SOUP SOCIETY.

This Institution is now open for the delivery of soup and bread to the poor, and the funds being very low, donations are respectfally solicited from our fellow citizens. Few charities are so unexceptionable in their character, or yield more seasonable and suitable relief to the necessitous at so small a cost, as Soup societies. Money may be sent to the Treasurer, Jeremiah Hacker, No. 144 South Fourth street; or to Thomas Evans, No. 180 Arch street; and donations of meat, flour, vegetables, bread, \&c., will be gratefully received at the llouse, No. 28 Green's Courl, between Spruce and Pine and Fourth and Fifth streets.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

Information siace our last from Liverpool, to the 17th altino.
ENGLAND - Breadstuffs dull but higher. Cotton firm at old prices. Lord Patacrstoa resigned his place in the ministry. Consols down.

RUSELA AND TURKEY.-The Russians have destroyed part of the Turkish fleet, and have been vietorious on land. Persia has declared war against Turkey.

ACSTRALIA. - In Vietoria gold district the daily yietd is estimated nt lifty thousand pronds sterling. More than five mittion pounds in gold-dust has been shipped from that provisce this year (1853).
SANDWICH ISLANDS.-The small pox has been very fatal. Up to Eleventh moath 5th, 2295 had died with it.
CNited states.-Peunsylvania. Deaths in Philadetphia for the week ending 24 th alt., 161 -week ending 31st uft., 187. Depth of rain that felt ta Philadelphia last year, 40.6 inches. Less than the average. Profits on Centrat Railroad for 1833, $\$ 1,146,110.16$. Exports from Philadelphia, 1853, $\$ 6,171,581$-iacrease over $1852, \$ 1,237,806$.
Neto York. -The "Northern Light" briags nearly a
million and a-half of gold from California. Great in New York city on the 27 th alt., destroying $m$ property on shore, and some fine ships. Deatis week, 482.

Mussachusetts.-A heavy storm has been raging, many vessels wrecked and lives lost.
Grorgia.-A haw is before the Legislature of Geor to prevent the yoang chlldren of slaves from beiag separate from their mothers.
Louisiana.-The cholera is fast dlsappearing fit New Orleans. Five denths during the last week.
Culifurnia.-Rains have set in, and miners unabl work for the present.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from G. Michener, 冫agent, O., for Philip Lake, §2, vol. 26, for Jos. Talbott, \$2, to 27, vol. from John Brantingham, $\$ 3$, to 52 , vol. 27 ; from Garretson, agent, U., for W. Snode, $\$ 2$, to 16, vol. from Asa Raley, $\$ 3$, to 27 , vol. 27, and for David Raley, $\$ 2$, to 17 , vol. 28 ; from Caleb Bracken, agent. for Jacob IIolloway, \$4, vols. 26 and 27, for F. Da Abm. Packer, S. Chandler, $\$ 2$ each, vol. 27 ; from. T. Frame, Iowa., 84, vols. 26 and 27, for John Thon $\$ 2$, vol. 27 , for S . Todd, $\$ 2$, to 17, vol. 28, for Nat Satterthwaite, $\$ 2$, to 13, vol. 28 ; from E. Stubbs, ag 0 ., 38 ceats, and for Rd. Talbert, $\$ 2.62$, to 17 , vol.

## FRIENDS' ASYLCM.

Committee on Admissions.-Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. North Tenth street; Charles Ellis, No. 95 Sonth Eig street, nnd No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, 14 South Third street ; John C. Allen, No. 179 So Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street ; Horatit Wood, No. 210 Race street, nad No. 37 Chestnut stro William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No South Wharves; Townsend Sbarpless, No. 187 A street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. W tall, No. 161 Fitbert street, and No. 138 Race street. Tisiting Managers for the Month.-William Hil Frankford. James Thorp, Frankford. William Thou No. 242 N . Fifth street.
Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua H. Worthidgton.
Mutron.-Eliznbeth B. Hopkins.
Marbied, at Friends' meeting-house, North Sixth Philadelphia, on Third-day, the 3ru inst., Jacob Le Cbew, and Ansa, daughter of the late Ebeaezer Lev all of this eity.

Dieo, on the 19 th of Eleventh month last, at his r deace, Nether Provideace, Delaware county, Pa., Ile Snarpless, an esteemed member and overscer of Che Moatbly Meeting, aged 63 years and 8 days.
on the 13th of Twelfth moath, 1853, in the : vear of his age, C. Backex. Neges, an esteemed mea of Short Creek Monthly Meeting, Obio. His los decply felt by his family and friends, but they sor aot as those without hope. Though taken in the vig of tife, surrounded by a teader and dependent family bore his protracted illness with marked patience equanimity. He observed to a friend who visited near his elose, " 1 am comfortable every way; 1 little pain of body, aad what is better than all, I happy in my mind. I could only bave desired to b lived for the sake of my family, but 1 must loose hand from this world. I have had a long sickaess, many sore conflicts, but am now resigned and peacef Ile spoke sweetty of the tove of God in Christ Jesus, ing, "I thiak I can say, through the mercy and mi of a crucified and risea Saviour, I have a well-groun bope of eternal salvation." Afterwards, while 1 quietly and perfectly conseions, be exelaimed," sweet is Jesus, how sweet, bow sweet 1" and soon a passed quickly and quietly away, and we trust is tred in the arms of everlasting Love.
at her residence in Ceeit county, Maryland the 16 th of Twelfth month, 1853, Reaecca, wido Tbomas Waring, an elder and member of Notting and Little Britain Monthly Meeting, in the 91st yea her age.
at his residence, in Pennsbury, Chester con Pa., on First-day evening, the 20th of Eleventh mo Stepaen Webe, an esteemed member and elde Keanett Monthly Meetiag, in the 77th year of his ;

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut strel

# THE 

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL. 

## PUBLIStIED WEEKLY.

Price two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RTCHARDSON,
at no. 50 north fourtil street, dp stairs,

## PHILADELPHIA.

?ostage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, paid in advance, threc and a quarter cents; to any t of the United States, for three months, if paid in rance, sis and a-half cents.

## PIIYTO-TUEOLOGF, OR BOTAYY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page $\mathbf{1 2 0 . )}$

"We have seen, in the case of fruit-trecs, that uning is often neeessary in order to make them ar fruit well; so it is in spiritual fruit-bearing. oo often the believer becomes, as it were, ramnt , is elated by worldly fame and reputation, or the praise of men, and, like the ordinary vine, oduces abundance of leaves, but an fruit. He en requires to be pruned, to be put into the furce of aflliction, to have those worldly things or ose spiritual acquirements on which he rested ped off; and thus purged (John xv. 2), he ings forth fruit to the glory of God. The reoval of comforts, the humbling of pride and If-complacency, all tead to make the fruit more ecious. They constitute the spiritual pruning, e chastening which, 'yieldeth the peaceable dits of righteousness' (Heb. xii. 11). When the uning-knife of aflliction has cut off the luxuriat branches of pride and vain glory, then is the ristian led in deep humility to see that there is trusting in self. Christ then says to him, 'rom Me is thy fruit found' (Hos. xiv. 8), even at Cruit which shall remain.-(John xv. 16.) s the fruit may have a great show, but contain seed with the embryo spark of life, and thus il in fulfilling the object for which it was lorm; so there may be an appearance of spiritual uit without the vitality of religion. Such fruit, ough fair externally, is in reality dead, and fails the hour of trial. Like seedless fruits, this iritual state may be produced by human cultition, by an artificial nourishment, by a costerg of self-righteousness. There has been no true afting, no implanting of the heavenly life in the ul. While, however, scedless fruits are said to sometimes naturally produced by old trees, is is not the case with the true Christian; for continues to bear true fruit even in old age, ing full of sap (Ps. xcii. 14), derived from the e true source ol all fruitfulness, in whom it has eased the Father that all fulnoss should dwell. (Col. i. 19.)
"The Seed. This is contained in the seedessel, or, in other words, in the fruit. In order at it may be complete, it must contain the rudient of the young plant, or what is called the nbryo. On removing the skin of the sced, it is metimes found that this embryo occupies the hole of the interior. 'This is the case in the san, pea, and lupin, the fleshy cotyledons of hich form the great bulk of the seed; so also in e common stock, and other plants of the cruci-

Cerous order, such as wallfower and candytuft. same phenomena in flowerless plants. In them At other times the embryo forms only a part of there are no distinct floral organs such as the the seed, as in palms, lychnis, wheat, barley und ealyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil. Certain celoats. In these instances, there is a separate store lular bodies, however, are found in them, by the of nourishing matter, which, after the seed has union of which it would appear that reproluetive been sown, is gradually dissolved, so as to be germs, equivalent to seeds or to embryo plants, taken up by the plant in the early stages of are formed. In ferns there are little clusters of growih.
"The mode in which seeds are scattered is deserving of notice. In some cases the fruit falls without opening, and gradually deeays, lorming a sort of manure with the soil in which the plant sprouts. In other cases the seed-vessels open, and seatter the seeds. In the common broom, the pod, when ripe, opens with considerable force; so also the fruit of the sandbox-tree, and the balsam, which is called Touch-me-not, on account of its seed-vessel bursting when touched. The squirting cucumber, when handled in its ripe state, gives way at the point whero the fruit joins the stalk, and the seeds are sent out with amazing force. The common gerabium soed-vessels curl up when ripe, and scatter the seeds. In the case of firs, bignonias, and some other plants, the seeds are furnished with winged appendages; while in the cotton-plant and aselepias, they have hairs attached to them, by means of which they are wafted to a distance. 'The action of moisture in opening seed-vessels has been alluded to in the case of a succulent species of fig-marygold from the Cape of Good Hope, and of the rose of Jericho.
"In the case of composite piants, such as the dandelion, thistle, and artichoke, what is commonly called the seed is in reality the fruit with the calyx attached in the form of hairs. Each fruit contains a single seed, and it is interesting to-know the process by which this single-seeded fruit is deposited in the soil. In these plants there are numerous flowers on a common receptacle, which is at first succulent and nutritive. In the young state this receptacle contains much starch, which is gradually ehanged into sugar, so as to be easily taken up in solution by the flower. In the artichoke, it is then lit to be used for food. As the flower grows and the fruit is periected, the receptacle loses its sugary matter and becomes dry. In this state it is useful for food. Mearwhile the hairy calyx attached to the fruit increases so as to be ready to waft it to a dis. tance. In the dandelion, the leaves which surround the clusters or heads of flowers are turned downwards, the receptacle becomes convex and dry, the hairs spread out so as to form a parachutelike appendage to each fruit, and collectively to present the appearance of a ball, and in this way the fruit is prepared for being dispersed by the winds. Transported by the agency of man and animals, and carricd by means of winds and streams, seeds are deposited in situations fitted for their growth, and under the influonce of heat,
moisture, and air, the young plant passes through all the stages of growth already described.
"Such is a basty glance at the various changes which take place in flowering plants, from the first sprouting of the embryo until the perfect sced is formed and scattered. The sketch would are separated from the plant; their vibration ceas. not be complete without a short notice of the ing whenever the spore becomes fixed and begins
to sprout. In some brittle algæ having flinty coverings, the cells divide so ns to furm new individuals.
"In nll the strustures to which we have referred, and in the varied changes which the plant undergoes, how beautiful are the aduptations! Everything is guided by uncring wisdom, and contributes to form one harmonious system, it which there is no flaw and no deticiency. All is superintended by an Omniscient Jelsovith, whose enre extends to the minntest atom. It is an erro. neous view to think of God as governing the grand phenomena of nature, and leaving those which are minute to the operation of a set of laws which He does not uphold at every moment in all the fulness of their application. 'We cannot,' says Chalmers, ' disjoin God irom one particle of the universe, without desolating the universe of God.' We maty despise what is small as beneath the notice of our pride, but nothing is too microscopic for Him who, while 'lle measures the waters in the hollow of His hand, and metes out heaven with the span, and comprehends the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighs the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance' (Isa. $\mathbf{x} \mid .12$ ), yet numbers the very hairs of our head, and knows of every sparrow that fatls to the ground.-(Matt. x. 29, 30.) The minuteness with which God provides for all wants is well breught out in the 65 th Psalm, where David speaks of Him as attending to the very settling of the furrows of the field and the waterint of the ridges. - Thou makest the ourgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice. Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it: Thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water: Thou pre. parest them corn, when $T / 2 o u$ hast so provided for it. Thou waterest the ridges thereol abundanily : Thou setlest the furrows thercof: Thou makest it solt with showers: Thou blessest the springing thereof. Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness; and 'Thy paths drop latness.' In the minutest events comected with the growth and development of plants, we may apply what David said of the structure of the human frame, - For Thou hast possessed my reins: Thou hast covered me in my mother's womb. I will praise Thee; for I am fearlully and wonderlully made : marvellous are 'Thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well. My substance was not bid from Thee, when I was made in secret, and curiously wrought in the lowest paris of the earth. Thine eyes did see my substance, yet being unperlect; and in Thy book all my members were written, which in continance were fashioned when as yet there was none of them.'-(Ps. exxxix. 13-16.)
(To be conurued.)
"I am the Way."-_"For all distractions in sacred duties, the remedy lies in the Holy Spirit himself. We can shut to the door; but He can shut the heart, and lock out the world and all its phantoms; we can open the Bible and look at the promises ; but He alone who is the key of David, can open heaven, and show each promise in its glorious fulfilment. We can hitt our eyes towards the hills; but He alone can show us 'Him who is invisible,' and can rnable our souls to rest on Him with the sweetest security, for the fulfilment of all that He has spoken. We can task ourselves to stated thmes of derotion, and resolve that we shall spend a given space in prayer; but He can so enlarge the heart-He can make the spirit so strong in the Lord and in the power of His might-He can fill the mand with such longings after purity, such delight in heavenly things, and such holy aspirations alter God-He can so breathe
within us those yearnings and groonings which We trust, however, that the deficiency will be cannot be uttered, so that hours nand minutes, and fully made up by the liberality of Fricnds; and it times shall not be counted, nnd the untiring soul continues instant in prayer."

For "The Friemil."
The Philalelphia Association of Friends for the Instruction of l'oor C'hildren.
At a meecting of the Association, held First
month 2nd, 1854, the futlowing F'riends were ap. puinted officers for the ensuing year, viz.:

## C/erk.-Edward Richic.

Tieusurer.-Richard Richardson.
Managers.-John M. Whitall, Joel Cadbury, Israt II. Juhnson, Thomas Lippincott, Mark Balderston, James Kite, Charles J. Alten, Samucl Walton, Benjanin 11, Pitfield, Joseph S. Elkinton, Edward Sharpless.

## Annual Report.

To The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children,

## The Managers report:

That the Schools have been continued under the care of the same teachers as last year, except that a new Principal has been appoimed in the Infant Department; the former Principal having resigned, alier having faithlully served the Association for nearly sixteen years. The Schools have been visited by committees of the Board twice a month; and from their reports it appears, that in general good order has been maimtained, and that the scholars are advancing as fast as can be expected from their circumstances in life, and the irregularity of therr attendance. During the last few months, more attention has been given to the writing of the children in the Infant department, and their improvement in this branch has been quite remarkable. The difficulty of satisfactorily conducting this School, both ns regards the behavieur of the children, and their ad. vancement in their studies, has from time to time claimed the attention of the Board; and we have latterly been endeavouring to render this department more cfficient. In this effort we have, we believe, the cordial co-operation of the teachers.
'The system of tenching Geography in concert has been lately introduced in both rooms, we hope to advantage. In the Girts' School increased attention has been given to Mental Arithmetic, and one day in the wcek continues to be devoled to sewing. These two branches we consider especially important to children of the class that come under our care. A few of the more ad. vanced girls being desirous to learn English Grammar, they have lately commenced the study uf it.

The average attendance during the year has been 42 in the Girls' School, and 61 in the $\ln$ lant department. The number now on the list, is 68 in the former, and 86 in the latter School. A small sum has been expended for dry-goods to be made up into clothing by the scholars. 'This clothing and several pairs of' shoes have been distributed among the most destitute of the children. The cost of the shoes was $\$ 14.91$.

We have received $\$ 40$ from the estate of $\mathbf{A b m}$. Keyser, of Germantown, being part of a sum lelt to his executor, in trust, to be distributed umong such benevolemt institutions in this city as be might think proper.

Uur income has for scveral years been inadequate for the support of the Schools; and during the last two years it has been materially reduced, owing to the store No. 12 North Front street having been for a considerable time without a tenant.
would be encournging to the Managers to receive from those who may feel disposed to aid their efforts io this way, such donations ns would render our regular income sufficient for maintaining the Schools to the full extent of their usefultress. Signed by direction and un behalf of the Board of Managers,

Cuanles J. Allen, Cletk.
Philada., Twelfh mo. 29th, 1853.

## tile tiriffless farmer.

The thriftess farmer proviles no shelter for his cattle during the inclemency of the winter, but permits them to stand shivering by the fence, or to lie in the snow, as best suits them.

He throws their fodder on the ground or in the mud, and not unfrequently in the highways, by which a large portion of it, nud all the inanure, in wasted.

He grazes his meadows in the fall and spring, by which they are gradually exhausted, and fiually ruined.
$H$ is fences are old and poor-just such as to et his neighbour's cattle break into his fields, and teach his own to be unruly.

He jneglects to keep the manure from around the sills of his barn-if he has one-by which they are prematurely rotted and destroyed.

He tills, or skims over the surface of the land, until it is eahausted; but never thinks it worth while to manure or clover it. For the first he has no time; for the last " he is not able."
He lias more stock than he has means to keep well.
He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. He consequently wants a hoe or a rake, hammer or an auger, but knows not where to find it. He and his whole household are in search of it, and much time is lost.

He loiters away stormy days and evenings, when he should be repairing utensils, or improving his mind.
He plants a few fruit trees, and his cattle forth. with destroy them. He has " no luck in raising fruit."
One-half of the little he raises is destroyed by his own or his neighbour's cattle.

He bas no shed tor his fire-wood-consequent-
ly his wife is out of humour and his menls out of season.

His plough, drag, and other implements, he leaves all winter where last used, and just ns he is getting in a hurry the next season, his plough breaks, because it was not properly housed and cared for.
Sumebody's pigs break in and destroy his gar. den, because he had not stopped a little bole in the fence that he had intended to stop for a week.
He is often in a great hurry, but will stop and talk as long as he can find any one to talk with.
He has, of course, little money, and when ho must raise some to pay his taxes, \&c., he raises it at a great sacrifice, in some way or other, either paying a great shave, or by selling his scanty crops when prices are low.

He is a year behind, instend of being a year ahead of his business, and always will be.

The smoke begins to come out of his chimney late of a winter's morning, while his poor cattle are suffering for their morning's food.
Manure lies in heaps in his stable; his horses are rough and uncurried, and their harness troul under their feet.

His bars and gates are broken, his buildings
ainted, and the boards and shingles falling off e has no time to replace them; the glass is of the windows, and the holes stopped with 3 and old hats.
le is a great borrower of his thrifty neighr's implements, but never returns the borrowirticles; and when they are sent for, they canbe found.
lis children are late at school-thnt is, if they o school; their faces unwashed; their clothes ged; their hair uncombed; and their books torn dirty.-Selected.

For "The Friend."
RESPONSIBILITY OF PAREXTS,
(Concluded from page 134.)
And if any of these children of heavenly. ded parents, when removed from under their on, for want of watchfulness, grow careless, turn their backs on the blessed truth of God, trample all the care and good counsel of their ants under their feet, to satisfy their own wills e pride and vanity of this evil world, to the anding of the hearts of their careful and loving [nts, they will be clear of their blood; while [such children] shall reap the fruits of their gs except they repent.
And all you, young and tender people, with rs that come anoong Friends, through the cation of your careful parents, masters, or resses, I have a concern upon my spirit to e to you, that you do not rest in an outward ession of the Truth, received by education, watch unto the heart-searching light of Christ ou, which will let you sce that you must be nerated and born again, and so be made real faithful Friends, by the heavenly inspiration re powerful Spirit of God in you. And if you arefully upon your watch, you will see judg. $t$ upon all in you that is not obedient to the of Christ, in whose light you will see more , even your great necessity for the enjoyment e life that is hid with Christ in God. This cause you to pray without ceasing, that the 1 would enable you to loathe and abhor the e, pomp, and pleasure of this evil world, and you an assurance of God's love to your souls. until you enjoy it, in all places of your reaent, you will pour forth your supplications tears to the Lord, as the blessed and heavenavellers and companions did, and do, who I not find the kingdom of God in outward obations, though none were more careful in rving what is made known to them to be the of God. But the kingdom of God consists n outward observations, and therefore, in the press forward, according to your spiritual ger and thirst, in true poverty of spirit, weepand seeking the Lord your God, asking your to Zion, with your faces thitherward, that may enjoy sulvation for walls and bulwarks. Oh, you blessed children of the Lord! lift up heads, and stay your minds upon the Lord, ng patiently for him. He will lurn your ows into everlasting rejoicing, and seal you ith his Holy $S_{p i r i t ~ o f ~ p r o m i s e ~ i n ~ t h e ~ m a r r i a g e ~}^{\text {p }}$ a with himself; and will give you an assurof your eternal salvation. Then will you inly know the kingdom of God to be within and the anointing to teach you, which will le you to delight in taking up the cross daily ue obedience to the light of Christ, all the you have a being anong the children of Then will you, in the name of the Lord ple upon all the pride, pomp, pleasures, and y of this evil world; to the great comlort of dear and careful parents, masters and mis.
tresses, whose tuition you were under in your tender years, and of all that walk in the precious truth of our God, who is over all, blessed forever. Amen.
' And all dear Friends and brethren seeing the Lord who turneth the liearts of men, as the rivers of water, and in his loving-kinduess so ordereth those in authority, that the prison doors are opened once more in our day, anil we enjoy peace and quietness according to his blessed will; praises to his holy name forever. I have a concern upon my spirit, that all Friends and brethren have their hearts affected as mine is, to live in a sense of the mercies of the Lord. And for the time to come, every one endeavour to prevent the enemy making disunion among Friends and brethren, as of late years he hath been doing, by public opposiion in some, and others, not patiently keeping in their places, have also separated. The difference being so public, hath caused many a sorrowful heart, and given eause to the enemies of God to rejoice. This has been a greater exercise and trouble to me, than all the sharp persecutions and imprisonments $I$ have endured for the word of God and testimony of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Therefore in the love of God I beseech and entreat you all, who have been or are concerned in what is before written, to let the love of God so abound, that in it all labour for peace and unity in Christ the Prince of Peace, who in love laid down his life for us, when we were enemies; and in our age he hath called many of his children to give up their lives, in the heat of the day, weeks, months, and years, to gather enemies to the knowledge of God and union with him. 'Therefore wait for the heavenly wisdom, to bear one with another; and if any, who are conscientious to God, and blaneless in their conversation, having a concern upon their spirits to edify the people, do declare the Truth in public assemblies, I beseech you in the love of God, that not any through disaffection show at least any public opposition. But rather if there be occasion for the party to be spoken to, speak to him in private. So will the enemy be prevented from casting stumblingblocks in the way of tender-spirited people, who come in love to be comforted in the meeting. And in so doing it will cause love and unity to abound among Friends, and in the love of God, all will be restored and brought into unity again who have been scattered; and to meet all together in the everlasting Truth, to feel the Healer of breaches, who is the restorer of the desolate, ex. alted to reign in his kingdom in all your hearts; and to offer up a peace-offering, in passing by all offences, that have caused disunion: and to bind you all up in the unity of the Spirit and bond of everlasting peace. And meet all together, you who profess Gud's blessed Truth, to praise his holy name all as one and one as all, while we are in these mortal bodies, and forever when time here shall be no more; even so be it with you all, saith my soul, in th: name of the Lord, to whom are my prityers, that all may be accomplished as above written. And, until it be so whit you, 1 shall remain your exercised brother in tribulation and in the kingdom and patience of our Lord Jesus Christ."

An Important Personuge.-A Paris letter to the New York Daily 'Tumes, contains the follow-ing:-Next to the berth of British Ambassador at Paris, I suppose that the post of correspondent to the London Times is most to be desired. Let me rehearse a few of the immunities and privileges of that individual. His salary is $\$ .5000$ a year. He has a handsome suite of rooms furnished and paid for by the paper. He has two
clerks constantly in his employ, who read the French journals, Iranslate, collate, eut out items from Galignini, and add their eyes, invontion, experience and observation to his. These gentlemen are paid by the 'Times of coursc. 'The correspondent buys and charges to the paper any books of which he may stand in need-aud the library is a very choice and complete collection of standard authors, cyclopædias, dictionaries, and other books of relerence. He is empowered to pay for any important intelligence just what it may cost. Whan the Post Office closes carly, to the infuite annoyance of all us correspondents of low degree, he writes on merrily till sunset, and then hires a man to jump into the 7 o'clock train and take his letter to London! The Times pays the bill. Besides all this, his position is such that a great many things come to him, witho it his giving himself the trouble to go to then. 'Thus, a proclamation of Henry V. desires to see the light. M. Berryer sends it to the correspondent of the London Times, who gives it to one of his clerks to translate. All the other correspondents when they see it in print, throw up their hands, and wonder how the man knew there was such a proclamation in existence, and where he went to get it. In short, it is a great thing to represent the London Tinus in Paris. Tu be able to say you are the Russian Ambassador, is one thing, to be forced to conless you are envoy from Vene. zuela, is another. Tu stand up and say you are the correspondent of the Times, is to locate yourself b tween the two, and rather nearer the top than the foot of the column.
For "The Friend."

Out of the dust were our bodies created, and all nourishment requisite to their sustenance is de. rived either directly or indirectly from the earth. But the soul-the immortal part-is of spiritual origin, and must therefore be fed with spiritual lood. It would be as incapable of existing without this food, as the body would be without its natural nutriment.

The attempt to succeed in practice without principle, is like the endeavour to preserve meat without salt.

Endeavour th jewel your diadems with meek. ness and humulity, remembering that the apostle has declared such are of great price with Him, who was himself " meek and lowly of heart."

Surely this query is calculated above all others to direct our ambition aright: "What shalt it profit in man if he gain the whole world, and lose lis oun soul?"

The wise mother, whilst she is cherishing her infant plant with the sunshine of her tove, remembers that were the sun permitted to shine uninterruptedly, it would wither and deatroy; she the re. fore neglects not to admmister the water of good counsel as it is needed. All irregular and luxurious growths she is careful to remove, and constantly to train her trust upward, still upward, that it may bear fruit ncceptable to the heavenly Gardener.

How would many of our expressions be modified did we know that they would be the last we should ever be permitted to utter! And yet time is as uncertain to us as etermity is irresistibly certain.
" In the works of man perfection is aimed at, but it can only be found in those of the Creator."

## GRIEF WAS SENT THE FOR THY GOOD.

By THOMAS HAYNES DAYLEY.
Some there are who seem exempted
From the doom incurred by all :
Are they not more sorely tempted?
Are they not the first to fall?
As a mother's firm dediat
Checks her intant's wayward mood,
Wisdom lurks in erery trial-
Grief was sent thee for thy good.
In the scenes of former plensure,
Present anguish hast thou felt? O'er thy fond heart's dearest treasure As a mourner bast thou knelt?
In the hour of deep affliction,
Let no impious thought intrudeMeckls bow with this conviction, Grief was sent thee for thy good.
"When baughty expectations prostrate lie, And grandeur croucbes like a guilty thing, Oft shall the lowly weak, 'till nature bring Mature release, in fair society
Survive, and fortune's utmost anger try ; Like the frail snow-drops that together cling, And nod their helmets, smitten by the wing of many a furious whirlblast sweeping by.

Wordsworth.
For "The Friend."

## BLOGRAPIIICAL SKETCIIES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.
CHRISTOPHER AND FRANCES TAYLOR.
(Continued from page 133.)
In the Third month, 1681, Christopher Taylor wrote "An Epistle of Caution to Friends," in which he warns them to take heed of the " treacherous spirit" which had appeared in William Ro. gers. This epistle is a defence of the good order and discipline established amonest Friends, by George Fox and other concerned Friends of that day, and especially of women's meetings.

He says: "Government and good order is needful to be established in every family, much more in the church of God, that every member of the true church may know its place and service in the body, [being] fitted thereto by the power of God. Then will it fall in naturally and in course, that every member will know its office, whereunto it is called, with the heavenly call of Christ Jesus. These are they that take their possessions in the life, power, and wisdom of God, and are fit to do service in the church. Of such members is, and ought to be, the composition of men's and wo. men's meetings. [Such] who reverence and fear the living God, and have a care of this service, that all who profess the Truth, and are turned to it, may be preserved in it. Such faithful members, and savoury sanetified ones, whether men or women, when they meet together in their meetings, meet with the Lord in the midst of them. $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ s pure wisdom and power [is there] to guide them in that they are called unto, as they latthfully and truly wait upon him. The work is the Lord's they are about, and those that are fathtul unto God, eye his power, and seek his glory in the course of their lives, will not fail to do the same in these mectings. Then let the wise in heart judge, whether this be not the way of Gorl. for the establishment of gospel-government in His church, that all may le kept suect and savoury in His house, to His praise forever."
"Now the true chureh of God, which is coming to appear out of her wilderness state, begins to flourish and to become as a garden watered and pruned by the pure power of God. For this end, God in our day las raised up many Wit-
are at work in Ilis garden, the heavenly plantation of his own hand, and seek his glory in all things.
"Now henvenly Wisdom sees meet to give forth agnin true gospel-order and discipline, as in the church of Christ before the apostacy entered, and makes choice of such as nre capable in this work, and spiritually-minded. When they come together, they can rejoice together in the enjoyment of God's presence with them; and the holy order of the gospel is committed to them, whether men or women. When in these meetings anything be said or done through infirmity, or want of a good understanding in some who may come to such meetings, it does not overthrow the constitution of any meeting which the power of God hath set up and is in the authority of. The endeavour is and ought to be, that there may be a growth in the Truth in all things, until the house of Giod's heavenly urisdom and power shine through all.

The foundation of gool meetings and goorl order in the ehurch of God, is truly laid amongst us by the Lord. It is he that brings these good things upon us, which we do in our men and women's meetings, in relation to good order in mar. riuge. Many other things which are done in such meetings bring honvur to God. The state of the church is inquired into, that every necessity may be answered, and if possible, every disorderly thing may be separated and done away, and the living, innocent-hearted ones may be encouraged in obelience and faithfulness, may be exhorted to obedience and instructed in things re. lating to their condition. That all loose liberty may be kept out of the church of Gorl, and youth, whether male or female, may be truly su'ject to the power of Gor, and the order of it in Hes church. That all may be kept pure and clean."

In 1682, Christopher again appeared in print against William Rogers, in a pamphlet bearing the title, "Something in answer to two malicious lihels of William Rogers." During that same year, he left his school at Edmonton, to George Keith, and with his wife and family removed to the new province of Pennsylvania, and settled in Philadelphia. The first meeting for business of Friends of Philadelpha, appears to have been held
at a house belonsing to Christopher Taylor, the 9 th day of the Eleventh mouth, 1632. There was no separate meeting for women Friends until after the Quarterly Meeting held Fourth month 5 th, 1683 , when the following minute was made. "A women's meeting was proposed, and unanimously agreed upon. Agreed that a place be appointed for women Friends to meet at, and that it be for the present at the house of Christopher Taylor,-it being his own offer." At this same meeting, Chris'opher and some other Friends were appointed to "draw up a brief, yet full nceount of the good order of Truth, as it is practised in the Men and Women's meetings of Friends in England."

Christopher was appointed one of the first council lor the province, which met First month, 1634 , and he held that office until the close of 1685 . He was also Register-Gneral of Pennsylvania, and filled some other public offices. His engagements hept him much in Philadelphia, and yet he no doubt visited mectings around as his Master led him.
In the year 1685, Frances Taylor found her health failing, nnd a prospect of leaving all mutable things opened before her. A concern on behalf of the chureh militant remained with her to the last, and not long before her death she either
dictated or penned the following hines to Friends nesses, blessed be His name forever! and they

Ild be well for the time to come we might ten by George Fox in 1671, showing the clear- is requisite for such dependent ones; and all who
eans to prevent these things, and then the they bring over with them may do them in order to a settlement. I mean those thal w , and may need advice. These things 1 xercised with, and leave them to your ian consideration.

Frances Taylor." : husband bas endorsed at the foot of this ss these words:-"Given forth some small efore she departed this life, who is eternally lie Lord Jesus Christ, blessed forever." nces Taylor died about the Ninth or Tenth
1685 . At the Monthly Meeting of Friends 1685 . At the Monthly Meeting of Friends
iladelphia, held Eleventh month 4 th, that we find the following minute:-" The testiof advice to Friends from Frances Taylor, she deceased, was read and ordered to be led. As to that part of her advice for coun; such as come over from England, at their rrival, what course to take to manage what oring, and also relating to their settiement, reeting appointed Christopher Taylor" and is Christian care over those landing in the y, was, it appears, exercised for some conble time by the Monthly Meeting; and less many persons had occasion to be thank: the kind concern for the benefit of stranwhich actuated Frances Taylor amid the of disease, and the solemn thought awaken. the near approach of death.
ristopher Taylor continued after his affectss to look after his family, and to devote If to the good of others in works of mercy, bours in the ministry. John Gough quotes a ony concerning him, not recorded in this ry, in which he is said to have been a ditiand faithful minister; in the exercise of his ertinent, clear and affecting; in prayer solreverent and weighty ; in his general deportcircumspect, meek and hamble.
(Ta be continuer.)
For "The Friend."

## Industry Promoted by Religion.

e of the objects of care in the first Christian h , was the encouragement of industry. The es knew that idleness would be the mother e, and an evidence that there was wanting eal and fervency in religion, which is insele from its life and growth in the heart. He these exhortations to the Christians, "not ul in business, fervent in spirit, serving the
" and showed them by his own example, ce meant what he said, working for his own sities and to relieve them that were with him. he was engaged in the ministry, and the of the churches rested upon him, he says; ther did we eat any man's bread for nought, rought with labour and travail night and that we might not be chargeable to any of Not because we have not power, but to ourselves an example unto you to follow us. ven when we were with you, this we comed you, that if any would not work, neither lhe eat. For we hear that there are some walk among you disorderly, working not l, but are busybodies. Now them that are we command, aod exhort by our Lord Jesus t, that with quietness they work, and eat
oun bread." Idle people who are more fond ing on others, than using their own efforts to de things honest for themselves, are very
be busybodies, meddling with the concerns rers, and carrying tales Irom house to house. o were forcibly struck with an epistle writ-
ness of his views upon the subjects of industry, cleanliness, and not allowing those who are enleebled by discase or age, to saffer from want of the necessary comforts of life.
"Dear Friends,-This is the counsel of the Lord to you all, who are brought into the eternal Truth of God, whose minds are guided out of the earth up to God, and have received their wisdom from him, which wisdom orders all the creatures, that with it you may come to know, how to order in the creation, with the wisdom by which all was made. This I charge you and warn you all in the presence of the living God, that you suffer no creature to perish, for want of the creatures, and that none be lost through slothfuluess, laziness, and filthiness; and let not these things be, which are for condemnation with the light. And Friends let there be no slothfilness among you, but all keep in diligence and liveliness; for he that is slothful is an evil example. Such must be judged with the light, that they may come to be diligent. And such as have gone up and down begging, whom you have received anongst you, with the boly light which bath convinced them, see that they be kept in diligence, and not wander, but be kept in obedience to the light, to receive their wisdom from God, how to labour in the creation. And see that they have things decent and necessary, and that their nakedness may be covered, that no reproach nor shame may come upon the Trath, from such as are without; but that with the light all such may be denied, who act contrary to it. In it, which condemns the evil world, ye may walk, and receive the light of the Son of God, which the world stumbles at, which is their condemnation, and in which the saints have unity. All being kept diligent, walking in the light, there will be no slothfulness."
Those Christian advices of the apostle Paut have been practically adhered to by Friends, from the foundation of the Society to this time, their discipline requiring the condition of the poor to be frequently investigated, and proper maintenance dispensed where they are unable to provide for themseves. It is also a doty to aid inefficient persons, in the kind of business they can manage; and cleanliness has been said to be next to godiliness, and is essential to health and vigour of body and mind. All these duties are connected with true religion, and which the principle of Truth that leads in all things into strict propriety, would bind every attentive Christian to practice. We do not sappose that we are without exceptions, throughout a people seattered over an extensive country, and where they cxist, they should be removed, that according to the apostle's advice, all may "glorify God in their bodies and in their spirits, which are his;" and where the inside is made clean, the outside will be likely to follow. The practice of begging is very opposite to our views of the condition, which a Claristian ought to occapy, and could every sect feel the necessity of extending a more close supervisory care over their members, and the great amounts of money which are wasted in all kinds of vanity and excess, were appropriated in finding useful labour for those who are incompetent to take care of themsel ves, it is probable we should have a much less number of street beggars than we bive. Al many are very limited, and soon exhausted from the dearth of business; and when food, and ctothing, and fiel are much needed to guard the bidy against suffering from cold and inclement weat ther, the hearts of those who have means to spare, should be warmed with sympathy, and en-
are comforably provided themselves, if they have comparativety but little th spare, may do something for a poor indigent brother or sister. Yct we apprehend that in very many cases, persons find the labour less onerous to beg from door to door, than to work at some honourable employment ; and very often money ensily acquired in this way, is lavishly spent in a manner prejudicial to body and soul. We have a great influx of foreigners who make it their business to beg their living, and it is becoming not merely a tax, but it is often doubtrul to thase who do not like to refuse, whether their donations do not contribute more to the serius injury of the beggar, than to his benefit.

## John Churchman's advice to a young woman on the suljeet of Marriage. (An cxtract from his letter.)

"I feel the anxious perplexed state thy mind is in, though there be no objection as to outward circumstances, and thy relations and friends are pleased with the proposal. Yet as it is a concern of the utmost importance, it may seem difficult how to determine." After some useful hin's of his own experience he thus proceeds: "Ther" are seasons when the mind fixed in deep a'tention on the sovereign good, is composed and quiet, totally uninfluenced by outward objects, when human considerations lose their energy, and we regardless of the sentiments of men, are only solicitous to gain the approbation of Ileaven, and follow wheresoever He is pleased to lead, whether to do or to suffer. In these awful moments calmly weigh it, and see how it then appears, whether it brings uneasiness or a clond, or otherwise; and I t nothing prevent thy acting accordingly. At other tines think as little about it as may be, it will but tend to puzzle and distract thy mind the more. Never let persuasion or the bias of affection induce thee to depart from the sense and judgnent that is formed here. Be sure marry none but an Israelite. There is most assuredly to be met with by the honest inquirer, that which can direct to an hair's breadth."

Commercial Statistics of Gre. it Britain-Mr. Braithwait Poole, in a recent work, gives the following interesting satistics of Great Britain. Pitt and Caming stated the yearly production of the agricultural and mechauical interests of Great Britain at an amount equal to the national debt; but nobady knew how they made it out. The sunmary of these statisties, however, prove that these great statesmen were right.

Mr. Puole shows that the Ralways of Great Britain have cost $£ 210,090,000$; the Canals, $£ 26,000,000$; and the Ducks, $£ 35,000,000$.

The Mercantile Marine consints of 35,000 ves. sels, 4,300,000 tons, with 240,000 imen; and one vessel is lost on an average whh every tide. The navy consists of 55.5 vessels, 570,000 tons, and $4 \checkmark, 000$ men. Yach's, 250 , and $: 23,000$ tons.

The ancient Britons knew only six primitive ores, from which metals were produced; whereas the present scientific generation use fility. The aggregate yield of minerals is equivalent in valuo to nbout $£ 25,000,000$ amnually.

The agricultural produce of milk, meat, eggs, butter and cheese, is $3,000,000$ tons, of the value of 毛50,000,000. The ale, wine and spirits consumed anmally exceed $3,300,035$ tons, and £54,000,000; while sugar, tea and coffee scarcety reach $4.50,0.30$ tons, and $\mathbf{e}: 7,000,000$. Th, Fisheries of 'Great Britain net $\mathbf{e}^{\prime}(0,000,000$ atma-

[^4]nnd silk altogether nmount to 420,000 tons, there can be a shooting forth, nnd expanding in the arches which support the dome, are gallerie and $£ 95,000,000$; while hardwares exhibit 360 , a more glorious and happy state, where no want 000 tons, and $\mathrm{E}: 20,000,000$; in addition to whieh is known, and where sorrow and sighing are ex1,250 tons of pins nud needles are made yearly, clanged for fulness of joy and peace.
worth ét,100,000.
Earthenware, 400,000 tons, £ $35,000,000$; glass, 58,11010 tons, $£ 1,600,000$. The Gizzetle shows n a average of four bankrupts daily through. out England and Wiales.-Annual of Scientyfic 1)iscorery.

## Wilat lack I tet:

This query of a young man who thought that he had lived a correct lite, would jerhaps be profitable to many in this day, who may in their own sight have main'nined a virtuous course, but are not prepared to leare all and follow One who requires entire dedication of heart. People my possess all the desirable things common to this state of existence, and yet be grealy deficient in faith, and when their duty is made known to them, turn away sorrowful, instead of seeking for that unfailing strength, which will assist them in the performance of it, and enable them to go fornard conquering and to conquer in the holy warfare. Perhaps there nre a great many in different places under the Christian mame, who are not only enjoying rapidly accumulating wealth, but also a reputable name amongst men, that might be startled to be apprized of the one thing neediol for them to perfurm, before they could inherit eternal life. However devotedly accordung to the law, some may acquit themselves in their own estimation, yet if they are unwilling to co-operate with the merciful instructions of redeeming love, they cannot pass from death unto life, through the interposition of Christ, who is the only Mediator Letween God and man, and who bringeth out of the letter which killeth into his marvellous lighi and truth. The performance of the Divine will must take place, although very opposite to our creaturely desires, or the vail of the temple is no rent in our own particulars, and we cannot be transformed by the renewing of our minds into a spuritual life: fleshly lusts imust be crucificd, be fore that precious state which is hid with Christ in God, can be enjoyed.

A fuluess in this world's goods may be possessed, but those who live securely in them, without winessing a redemption from these corruptble things, are excluded from the enjoyments of heaven, for thus said oor blessed Lord, " 1 t is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a neede than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." Seeing that these things are so, how solemn the answer which would arise in the mind of the enlight ned Christian, slowuld one of this cluss query, "What lack 1 yet?" thou art wanting in the main olject and end of this transitory eaistence, and thou still lackest an experimental knowledge of that redecining Power which only can translate thee from this circumscribed sphere of mincerlainty, anxiety, and pain, to one of quietude and cternal enjoy ment.

Of those who were poor in this world's goonts, but who were obedient and devoted to their Lord's requirings, and who went wiltingly on his holy embassy, it was queried, "When I semt ye without purse, and scrip and shoces, lacked ye any thing? and they said Nothing." Those who are poor nod delicient as to the possessions and wisdom of this world, standing on nothing of their own, though having all thuys yct as possecsing nothing, hath God chosen, rich in tailh, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Josus Curist. The bonds of this natural existence which Cturist. The bonds of this natural existence which
draws down to the earth, must be broken, before

## New York, First noo., 1854.

## glemings for " tile friend."

A lake on the estate of the Larl of Stair is in course of being drained by a syphon. There were about o acres of water nbove 16 feet dcep in the centre, and fully 20 acres of marsh. The water is now lowered 9 feet. It might be drawn lower still, but much difliculty has a aisen from the sludge pressing in toward the mouth of the syphon, and from the whole bottom ol the lake consisting to a great depth of an impalpable sludge, which must take some time to consolidate and become workable. The complete drainage of the lake will require another summer. The undertaking has been carried out by a plumber of Strauraer. The sypton is 880 yards long, (exacily half a mile) and 7 inches in diameter. The luglicst part is 21 leet abuve the present surface of the lake, and the longest limb of the syphon is 10 leet under the level of the water. The discharge is about 200 gallons of water per minute; but, it first, when the lake was at its original height, and the fall greater, the discharge was much more.

The inhabitants of Vienna appear to be a people much cramped in their mind, and-display that want ol energy which is shown by a boy who, owing to ill-judyed parental repression, has never had his natural powers properly developed. An imnense amount of discontent prevails, and 1 have been astonisbed with the warmth of the expressions used against the present state of things. Everything is very dear. The people are enormously taxed : a royal decree has just been issued, enacting an additional land tas of 10 per cent. and withal a paper currency, without any control to its issue, or security for its redemption. Owing to the smalliness of the amounts for which the notes are issued, and to the poverty of the government, they are made of such tlimsy material, that without considerable care, they will soon wear out in the circulation. I have preserved two in the last stage of decay, of 10 kreutzers each (eight cents), to present, on my return to England, to a triend who was an eloquent advocate of the Anti-gold League.

It is calculated that the use and manufacture of every thousand tons of white lead produce, on an average, a bundred and twenty patients and five deaths.

## Means of fastening Leather upon Metal.-The

 metal is waslied wilh a hot solution of gelatine, and the leather prevously steeped in a hot inlusion of gall-nuts pressed upon the surface and allowed to cool. It then adheres so firmly, that it camot be separated without tearing.Thie Sultan of Turhey is now building a new palace at Dolma Baktelie. The architect is an Armenian. The palace is of stone and marble: the workmanship is very common: the fromage extends along the Bosphorus from Dolma Bukteté to Beshik 'Tash, and must have a façade of upwards of 1000 feet: the situation is exquistle. The palace is more hike a town in extent it contains one large hall 125 lem in height to centre of dume; inside measure 150 leet by 130 . This is intended for receptions: it is magnificently deco- lor muscums. The principal floor comprises vas halls and apartments fitted up in a most costly manner. The baths are fitted up with Egyplian alabaster. The rool is covered with lend: all the Sultun's palaces, and only these, are covered will that metal. The palace is built on piles. The great staircuse is lighted by a large skylighto crimson coloured glass. The harem contain apartnents for 300 or 400 women. The palace approached through a costly triumplal gateway

A linen factory consisting of one large opan ment 107 feet by 64 leet, with roof of glass, and 87 looms and warpmill thercin, has been erected at Belhavel, county Leitrim, Ireland.
In the Duchy of Modena are the celebrated marble quarries of Carrara. It has been said that they were nearly exhausted. Such is how. ever far from being the case: those famous moos. tains are ns it were-like the coal fields of Greau Britain-inexhaustible. A late traveller visited Polvaccio, where Fabbricutti possesses one of the richest quarries of statuary marble. The quarriesta had succeeded on that day in detaching severn large blocks, one of which measured not less thm 800 feet cube, another 600, and one also of 400 reet cube, besides many of smaller dimensions The appearance of these blocks just quarried we most beautiful: they equalled the purest alabaster in whiteness. There were present several French dignitaries, who had come to choose a piece out of which a statue of the emperor was to be cas.

In England, burials in towns are prohibited by law. Commissioners for London have reconmended the purchase of a piece of land for a pab. lic cemetery near Ilford and Epping forest, in Essex, and their recommendation seems likely $k$ be adop'ed. The site comprises a farm of 120 acres, and the cost will be $\$ 750$ per acre for the freehold, or $\$ 12,500$ for the farm buildings, on $\$ 102,000$ for the property as it stands, besides compensation to the lessee for six years' lease. The distance is about seven miles from London, and cluse to a line of railway. They propose to plant around the margin of the tract a belt of woodland. It is computed that 100 acres would suffice for twenty years.

- Religion is a denial of self: yea of selfreli. gion too. It is a firm tie or bond upon the soul to holiness, whose end is happiness ; for by it men come to see the Lord. 'The pure in heart,' says Jesus, 'see Gud;' he that once comes to bent Christ's yoke, is not carried away by the devils allurements; he finds excelling joys in his watch fulness and obedience. If inen luved the cross of Christ, his precepts and doctrine, they wouli cross their own wills, which lead them to breab Christ's holy will, and lose their own souls in do ing the devil's. Had Adam minded that holy light in paradise, more than the serpent's bait, ont stayed lis mind upon his Creator, the rewarder o fidelity, he had seen the snare of the enemy, on resisted him. O do not delight in that which it iorbidden! look not upon it, if thou wouldst no be captivated by it. Bring not the guilt of tex sins of knowledge upon thy soui. Did Chris, submit his will to his Father's, and, for the jo! that was set before him, endure the cross, ant despise the shame of a new and untrodden way to glory? Thou also, must submit thy will " Christ's holy law and light in thy heart, and fo the reward he se s beiore thee, to wit, eteras life, endure his cross, and despise the shame c

All desire to rejoice with hinn, but few wi

Ir with him, or for him. Many are the com. Ons of his table; not many of his abstinence. loaves they follow, but the cup of his agony leave. It is too bitter: they like not to drink of. And many will magnify his nimacles, are offended at the ignominy of his cross. 0 man! as he for thy salvation, so thou for ove of him, must bumble thysell; and be cond to be of no reputation, that thou mayest $s$ him; not in a carnal, formal way, of vain s tradition and prescription, but as the Holy t by the apostle doth express it, 'In the new living way, which Jesus hath consecrated, brings all who walk in it to the cternal rest od: whereinto he himself is entered, who is ooly and only blessed Redeemer."-Penn's Zross No Ciown.

From the North American \& U.S. Gaz.

## An American Free Negro in Cuba.

e recently alluded to a claim for the protecof our flag, made at the American consulate avana, by an American negro, who said he kidnapped and taken to Cuba. The follow. re the details of his story, as given by a spondent of the New York Herald:
ew developments of crime come to us with day's experience, and a case of most extraary character, of the many that undoubtedly is now being exposed to the light, atter a talment of forty years.
few days since a negre man found his way office of the American consulate, and there ed protection as a free born citizen of the d States. His deportment and the singularity story, which surpassed the power of invenattracted the most respectlul attention, and ngue was evidently touched with the fire of , for all that heard believed. He solicited, ms that could not be resisted, that his case be investigated, and that he might be reI to the freedom for which he had been waitchains for forty years. He represents that is born in Charleston, S. C., gives the names ther, mother, one brother, and two uncles tates that they were all free, that they emi$d$ from Charleston in 1806 , or near that time, to Florida, and subsequently went to Nassau, Providence; that he was quite small, but e remembers every oceurrence with the or distinctness for having had nothing else to t upon from his youth to old age; and thet d early made up his mind to struggle for the m of which he had been deprived by robHe remembers, and thinks he was about years of age, when his mother, seeking hing for him to do, hired him to the captain mall trading sloop, as a cabin boy, by whom as carefully treated, and he thinks he, the $n$, was in no way accessory to his being pped. That in the course of his voyages ge islands, the business of "Captain Jim" iin to Havana with a small carge ol'shells and cought at Nassau. That being ashore at the e of Regia, at the head of the bay, and wait$t$ the buat for the return of the captain, or of the men, to go on board the slorp, he was nly seized by a white man, of the class of en of the harbour, and carried off with vio. That when he endeavoured to make an , he found such violent pressure that it d like death, and he was alraid to attempt e, under the impression that if he persisted e would certainly be killed, as he had heard stories of the pirates of Havana and of ruelties. That he was carried apparently back part of the town, into a house ol low
and disagreeable appearance, where he was placed in the stocks for sate keeping, in the back part of the premises.

In this position he remained some hours, when he was taken out, he thinks, near midnight following his capture, and placed upon a horse, with another man, which was put to his speed for the country; that in this way, at a slow pace when the roads were bal, and fast when good, they travelled until the dawn of day, when they reached some farm houses, where he was taken off the horse and placed in a cabin, chained; that he was put at work the following day, under the immediate eye of his master, and that when there was not an armed white force over him sufficient to keep him from getting away, he had always worn chains-and they were scarcely an incouvenience to him, so accustomed had he become to then ; that, as soon as he had acquired knowledre, he explained to his pretended master how he had been taken, that he was free, and demanded that he might go to Havana to make application for his rulease. Finding this only increased their vigilance, he made no more efforts, but determined to wait quietly until an opportunity should occur, which he believed would come sooner or later, and that he would have justice.

He says he has kept himself from losing the knowledge of the English language he had at twelve years, by constantly repeating the story of his life to hiunself, in English, enumerating every incident, and all the names of his lamily and friends. 'That his master, residing near Canasi, about eighteen or twenty miles from Havana, died in $1 \checkmark \$ 6$, and that his estate was only distributed among the heirs some few weeks since, when he was brought to Havana by parties having no knowledge of his former history, having been purchased or apporioned to them, he knows not which.

Being here, the past seems to have a roused the energy of the man, and his first business was to find out "the America," which being finally understood and explained, meant the American consulate. His remarkable case will be brought to the immediate attention of General Canedo, and under the auspices of the aeting commercial agent, will undoubtedly have a favourable issue for the poor negro. The small planter who bought "Ben," was known as Don Antonia Catejene, and the person who earried him from Regia to Canasi, was his nephew, who is now living in this vicinity and has been reeognised by "Ben," who took him to the office of the American consul, where his admissions were quite sufficient to establish the truth of "Ben's" story, withnut implicating himself in the crime of kidnapping.

Slaves in Russia.-Of the fifty-three and a half millions of people which Russia contained in 184.2 not less than forty-two millions were slaves; and of these, fifteen mullion were slaves of the Crown, or the Enmperor! The Russian slaves have no legal rights. The Russian people are not only slaves to their nobles, they are also slaves to? the soil. The land of Russia is valueless of itself; its value consists in the human property belonging to it, and from which the nobles derive their ehiet revenue. Practically, the private sert of Kussia-and there are above forty millions of such-is lile and limbs at the disposal of his own. er, as completely as slaves have ever been in any country. He can be sold or lired out as a beast of burden; the law, it is true, now wills that a certain portion of the land must be sold with ham; but land in Russia is, as we have said, of inerely nominal value. The master may remuve one or all of his slaves for lite from one estate to an-
other, though thousands of miles apart. In purchasing a slave, he has only to go through the formality of receiving from the former owner a few acres of land with him, of which he soon forgets the possession, and from which he may remove the slave, sepurating him for ever from his wile and children, and dooming him to perpetual banishment from his home. The Russian slave, nale or female, cannot marry without the permission of the owner; and there are no parposes, even the most infanous, to which the female slave is not always liable to be devoted, and frequently applied. 'The master may at any tine semd his male slave to Siberia, or for a soldier-and some he must constantly choose for this service. The owner may flog his slave to death, but the law only permits him to be fined. The law forbids any court to receive the evidence of a slave against his master. By a royal ukase issued by the monster Catharine, and since confirmed by Nicholas, it" a serf makes any complaint to his superiors against his lord, "he sliall be amenable to the punishment which the laws award"-that is, to The puuishment of death! But there is no law in Russia, except the despotic will of the head slave owner. Puschkin, the Russian writer, emphatically ebserves, "There is no law in Russia; the law is nailed to a stake, and that stake wears a crown.'

Durability of Wool.-The piles under the London Bridge have been driven five hundred years, and on examining them in 1846, they were lound to be little decayed. Old Savoy Place, in the city of London, was buiit six hundred and fifty years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech, and chestnut, were found, upon recent examination, to be perlectly sound. Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of a bridge built by the Emperor Trajan, over the Danube, afford a striking example. One of these piles was taken up and found to be jetrified to the depth of three-tourths of an inch; but the rest of the wood was not different from its former state, though it had been driven sixteen hundred years.

American Cutlery.-At a recent dinner of the cutlers of Sheffield, England, at which some of the most distinguished men of Great Britain were present, the master cutler, who is also the Lord Mayor of the eity, made the following strik. ing admission;-"The manufacturers of edgetools in America," said he, "invariably use the best steel that Sheffield produces, regardless of price, while some of the Shefield manufucturers were arriving at a greater profit by making a cheaper article from interior material. It was not in workmanslip, but in the use of the best material, that the Americans gained any superiority." Ile admitted lurther, that the defect in the English material is often supplied by an extra finish, and implies that such goods are principally made lor exportation.
"If perople took as much pains to be good, as they do to appear so, they would, through grace, bring about their purpose."

## THERREND.

## FIRST MONTH 14, 1854.

We have repeatedly taken occasion to express our views on the colonization of our coloured countrynten on the coast of Africa. When they
voluntarily leave the land of their nativity, to become citizens of a Republic in which they can enjoy perfect equality on their social as well as their civil relations, and are disposed to enter with industry and perseverance in the performance of the dutics that appertain to the new home they are about to occupy, wo think they ought to be encouraged and, it necessary, assisted in the undertating. Liberia cortainly oflers many and strong inducements to such as feel disposed to emigrate from this land of oppression, to enter upon $a$ field where their energies will not be crippled by the hostile policy of a dominant and arrogant race, nor their finer feelings constantly outraged by a prejudice, which, however irrational and unreasonable, seems unyielding, and is constantly bearing upon them, preventing them from attaining the standing in society, which their good conduct may merit. If ever this country makes separation to Africa for the wrongs she lias committed upon her children and their descendants, it appears to us, that it is most likely to be effected through the medium of those of our coloured countrymen, who shall carry to the home of their forefuthers, the correct principles, the religion, the arts and the sciences they have obtained while here, and make use of the opportunities afforded by a residence in that benighted land, to intro. duce those blessings of civilized life, among the barbarous tribes with whom they may be brought in contact.

While holding these views, we cannot admit the righ of any one, whether holding the station of a sluscholder or not, to oblige brose whon he may have under his control to expatriate themselves; or to render freedom from bondage dependent upon the poor slaves leaving the country, and pass:ug the remainder of life amid scenes and difficulties from which they would, if they dared, turn away with dread or disgust. The coloured population have as much right to remain on their uative soil as the whites, and any acts, whether of private individuals or public bodies, intended, or having the effect, to make their emigration compulsory, is a violation of justice, and an outrage on the rights of man, of which the American people profess to be so zealous.

There is certainly a liberal disposition manifested by the slaveholders mentioned in the fullowing notice recently published by the Secretary of the American Colonization Sociely, and although the poor slaves may sometinies feel that they are only allowed to make a choice tetween two evils, yet we doubt not there are thousands who would be glad to a vail themselves of the opportunity of obtaming freedom, the control of their own P - r sons and time, at the price of passing the remainder of their days under the government of Li beria.
[From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.]
"Expedition to Liberia.-The brig General Pierce, chartered for the purpose, and fitted out in Baltimore, sailed from Saranoah, Georgia, the 16 th ult., with 163 cmi grauts, of whom 85 were fiom Tennessee, 15 from Alabama, 56 from Georgia, aod 7 from South Carolina. There were 84 males and 79 temales. Uf the whole company, 107 were over ten years of age, and 56 under; 126 were sent by masters now living, 16 were liberated by will, aod 21 were born free. They were all in fiue condition, and well provided with the meaus necessary to enable them to assume a position favourable to their fature prosperity

Or these emigrants, fifty were liberated by Fichard Hoff, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, who paid $\$ 60$ each for their transportation and supporl six munths in Liberia, in addition to giving them, when they embarked, abont $\$ 2,000$. They were all entirely black, without any mixture of Adglo-Saxon blood.
' 1 l will be remembered that W . E. Kennedy, of Columbia , Tennessee, sent in the Zebra, from New Urleans, last spring, twent - -sis of his slaves. He sent another com-
pany of twenty-nine in the General Pierce, leaving only wo with him, who are unwilling to leave him while he lives. but intend to go to Liberia atter his death.

The most interesting and extraordinary part of this expedition was a family of thiry-cight, consisting of a a man aud his wife, and their cblldren and grandchildren, from near Nishville, Tennessce, liberated by Monlgomery Bell, a gentleman 85 years old, IIe gave them everything requisite as an outlit, and puid us 52,000 for their transportation and support six months in Liberia. He has a large nomber more, of whom he wants to send about eighty as soon as we can take them, and is willing to p:ay one-half the expenses of transportation and support, besides giving them a comfortable ontfit, and prying their expenses to the port of embarkation. These reople are the iron men of Tennessce. Mr. Bell has long been known as one of the largest manufacturers of iron, and his slaves have been his only workmen. They thoronghly understand the bnsiness, and have among them miners, colliers, monlders, and are fully competent to build a furnace for making iron, and carrying it on thenselves. They are men of high moral character, which wonld render them an acquisition to my county.

Thomas Scoll, the patriareh of the family, who sailed in the General Pierce, helped to raake the canoonballs which were fired from behind the cotton bales at the battle of Sew Orleans; and he is yet a man of great activity and energy of character. He and his whole family entertain the very highest respect and veneration for their late master and valued friend. His last words to me, as he stood on the deck of the vessel, were, 'Do write a most loying letter to my old master, and tell him how mach we love him, and will never stop tbanking the Lord for his goodoess to us.'

Considering all the circumstances, we have great reason to congratulate ourselves apon the success which has attended the departure of this very interesting com pany of emigrants.
W. McLain."
"Dec'r 31, 1803.

## NORTH Carolina yearly mefting.

The following is the Epistle of North Carolina Yearly Mecting, alladed to in our last number:
To the Quarterly, MTonthly, and Preparative Meetings.

## Dear Friends,-

During the reading of the summary Answers to the Queries, and the investigation of the state of Society, much exercise and concern were felt on account of the departure of many of our members from the observance and faithful support of the various Christian testimonies that we, as a religious Society, have been called upon to bear o the world from the beginning.
On this, as on former occasions, we have had to mourn over the loss that many of our members sustain, by the neglect of the attendance of our religious meetings, and Friends were very feelingly reminded, that a neglect of this most im. portant and Christian duty, is almost invariably iollowed by other departures from our well-known Christian testimonics; whilst on the other hand, if we perform this most reasonable service as those that must give an account, we shall from scason to season, know our strength to be renewed in Christ, our holy Head. Thus a proper preparation of heart will be known, and qualification experienced, for the performance of every good word and work, for "They that are planted In the house of the Lord, shall flourish in the courts of our God: they shall bring forth fruit in old age."

The subject of Love and Unity, that distinguish. ing badge of discipleship, without the preservation of which no healthy state of society can exist, was feelingly brought to the view of the meeting. Fricuds were reminded, that unless we keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, there will be but little growth in the Truth experienced amongst us; and tho meeting was pained at finding deficiencies in this respect reported from some of the Quarters. The blighting and dead-
ening influence of a want of unity upon meeting fnmilies and individuals, was very clearly pointe out, and spoken to in the authority of Truth, fi " If a man love not his brother, whom he hal seen, how shall he love God whom he hath n scen?" A deep solicitude was felt and expresse that whilst contending for th: support and mairtenance of the various testimonies of our religing Society, we might cultivate towards each othe that spirit of charity which suffereth long and . kind, and worketh no ill to its neighbour. An as we come to know, in the line of our exper, ence, the accuser of the brethren cast down, $n$ shall realize the preciousness of that unity whic was described by the Psalmist, "as the dew t Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon th mountains of Zion : for there the Lord comman ed the blessing, even life forevermore,"

Plaiuness in dress and address, and moden tion in conduct, were alluded to as distinguishio testimonies of our society. It was weightil brought to the view of the meeting, that althoug adherence to any form of dress or address, woal not make any of us experimental Christians, ye inside goodness would produce a correspondin outside plainness and moderation in all thing And a lively concern was manifested, that Frienc might be redeemed from the spirit of this worl and its changeable customs and fashions, and ! enabled to build upon that foundation which aloo standeth sure, having this seal, that "the Lor knoweth them that are his."
The meeting was, not only during the consil eration of the state of Society, but at vario times through its several sittings, introduced int deep exercise and concern, that all our member both elder and younger, might be preserved the Divine fear, waiting, as humble penitents, Wisdom's gate, with an eye single unto the Lot our righteousness, who is all things unto $h$ Church and people, and who givelh liberally ao upbraideth none.

## ITEMS OF NETS.

From Europe, information has been received to u th ultimo.
No changes of consequence since last advices. The are many rumonrs of conflicts between the conteadii armies, but do battle of mach importance.
GREAT BRITAIN - Ten million pounds sterling it rested in the conl trade; and thirty-seven millioa ton aonually sent to market, worth at the pit's mouth b million ponnds.

AUSTR1A.-The Austrian budget shows a deficit fifty million florins.
DENMARK.-A line of defence is to be throwa ronnd Copenhagen.
FRANCE-But one-balf the quantity of grain requi ed to meet the deficiency in the harsest, had been o tained. A scarcity towards the close of Second mon is appreliended.
UNITED STATES. - Pennsylvania. Governor's me sage exhibits a favourable state of finances. He pr mises to veto all "omnibns bills." Reading Railro Company's shop at Reading, destroyed by fire. Tb company have declared 4 per cent. dividend on commi stock. S 100,000 of the floating debt has been paido
Philadelphia. The City Conncits have confirbed subscription of two million dollars to the stock of 4 Erie and Sunbary Railroad Compaoy,-thus ensaris the completion of that road. The flour market fin Wheat, red, from 1.62 to 1.70 ; white, 1.82 to 1.85.
New York--Another destructive fire,- the Metropo $\tan$ Hall and a new and very expensive hotel called $t$ La Farge lloase, destroyed. A slaver captured by S. frigate Constitution, on the coast of Alrica, arrir Jast week.

California.-The "Indiana" brings $\$ 1,200,000$ in go dust,- the "Gcorge Law" $\$ 550,000$, -the "Star ia West" $\$ 1,300,000,-$ all in the week.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTUN,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

# THE a religious and Literary journal. 

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two doltare per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOIIN RICHARDSON,
at No. 50 north pourth street, UP etairs, PHILADELPHIA.
stage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, id in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in nce, six and a-half cents.

## For "The Friend,"

IYTO-TIICOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION.
(Continued from page 138.)
From what has been already stated, it may een that the science of botany, when prosed for its own sake, is well worthy of atten-

It enables us to view the vegetable creation very different light from that in which we apt to regard it. It leads us to contemplate a the commonest weed with sentiments of adation and wonder; and it forces upon our ntion the important lesson of our Lord, that God so clothe the grass of the field, which tois, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall not much more clothe us.'-(Matt, vi. 30.) We see that many spiritual things are illused in the Bible by similitudes taken from natuthings. Thus, in the thirteenth chapter of thew illustrations are taken from seed, tares, stard seed, leaven, treasure in a field, a pearl, a net. Trees, and other creatures of God's vidence speak to us of the attributes and perion of God. The invisible things of God are arly seen, being understood by the things that made, even His eternal power and Godhead Rom. i. 20). All His works praise Him, (see cxlv. and Ps. cxlviii.) ; they all speak a dist language, they all have a voice to which n ought to listen.
How interesting are the associations con ted with the practical prosecution of botany! ose who have joined in botanical excursions will reciate the feelings of delight with which the al treasures of the plain or of the mountain gathered. 'There is,' says Dr. George John1, 'a preordained and beneficial influence of ernal nature over the constitution and mind of n. He who made nature all beauty to the atures an instinctive perception of that beauty, 1 has joined with it a pleasure and enjoyment t operate through life. You have a proof of in the gaiety of the infant swayed only by ernal influences,-in the child's love of the sy and the enamelled fields,-in the girl's int by the primrose bank and rushy brook, the school-Loy's truant steps by briery brake flowery shaw, by trouting streams or nutting od,-in the trysting tree and green leaves of e's age,-in the restless activity that sends us rift in search of the picturesque,-in the 'Lona pride' of the citizen, - in the garden of re3d leisure,-in the prize flower that lends its erest to old age. We are all the better for our anical walks, when undertaken in the right
spirit; they soothe, soften, or exhilarate. The landscape around us becomes our teacher, and from its lesson there is no escape; we are wooed to peace by the impress of Nature's beauty, and the very air we breathe becomes a source of gratification and pleasure.?
' In giving an account of a botanical trip to Braemar, Clova, and other parts of the Scottish Highlands, I have elsewhere made the following remarks:-Excursions may be truly said to be the life of the botanist. They enable him to study the science practically, by the examination of plants in their living state, and in their native localities; they impress upon his mind the structural and physiological lessons he has received they exhibit to him the geographical range of species, both as regards latitude and altitude; and with the pursuit of scientific knowledge, they combine that healthful and spirit-stirring recreation which tends materially to aid mental efforts. The companionship too of those who are prosecuting with zeal and enthusiasm the same path of science, is not the least delightful feature of such excursions. The various phases of character exhibited, the pleasing incidents that diversified the walk, the jokes that passed, and ceen the very mishaps or annoyances that occurred,-all become objects of interests, and unite the members of the party by ties of no ordinary kind. And the feelings thus excited are by no means of an evanescent or fleeting nature; they last during life, and are always recalled by the sight of the specimens which were collected. These apparently insignificant remnants of vegetation recall many a tale of adventure, and are associated with the delightful recollection of many a friend. It is not indeed a matter of surprise, that those who have lived and walked for weeks together in a Highland ramble, who have met in sunshine and in tempest, who have climbed together the misty summits, and have slept in the miserable shieling -should have such scenes indelibly impressed on their memory.
"There is, moreover, something peculiarly attractive in the collecting of alpine plants. Their comparative rarity, the localities in which they grow, and frequently their beautifut hues, conspire in shedding around them a halo of interest far exceeding that connected with lowland productions. The alpine Veronica, displaying its lovely blue corolla on the verge of dissolving snows; the Forget-me-not of the mountain summit, whose tints far excel those of its namesake of the brooks; the Woodsia, with its tufted fronds adorning the clefts of the rocks; the snowy Centian, concealing its eye of blue in the ledges of the steep crags ; the alpine Astragalus, enlivening the turf with its purple clusters; the Lychnis, choosing the stony and dry knoll for the evolution of its pink petals; the alpine Sow-thistle, raising its stately stalk and azure heads in spots which try the enthusiasm of the adventurous collector; the pale-flowered Oxytropis, confining itself to a single British cliff; the Azalea, forming a carpet of the richest crimson; the Saxifrages, with their white, yellow, and pink blossoms clothing the sides of the streams; the Saussurea and Erigeron, crowning the rocks with their purple and pink capitula; the
pendent Cinquefoil, blending its yellow flowers with the white of the alpine Cerastiums and the bright blue of the stony Veronica; the stemless Silene, giving a pink and velvety covering to the decomposing granite; the yellow Hieracia, whose varied transition-forms have furnished such a fertile cause of dispute among botanists; the slender and delicate grasses, the chickweeds, the carices, and the rushes, which spring up on the moist alpine summits; the graceful ferns, the tiny mosses, with their urnlike thece, the crustaceous dry lichens, with their spore-bearing apothecia,-all these add a charm to botanical excursions, im. pressing them indelibly on the memory, and associating them with objects of the most pleasing nature.
"Botany has an important relation to Geology. It enables the geological inquirer to ascertain the nature of the plants which are found imbedded in various rocks, and furnishes him with the means of ascertaining the mode in which these rocks were formed, and the state of the globe at the epoch when they were deposited. 'Geology,' says Professor Phillips, 'would never perhaps have escaped from the domain of empiricism and conjecture, but for the innumerable testimonies of elapsed periods and perished creations which the stratified rocks of the globe present in the remains of ancient plants and animals. So many important questions concerning their nature, circumstances of existence, and mode of inhumation in the rocks, have been suggested by these interest. ing remains; and the natural sciences have received so powerful an impulse, and been directed with such great success to the solution of problems concerning the past history of the earth, that we scarcely feel disposed to dissent from the opinion, that without fossil zoology and botany, there would have been no true geology.?

In studying this department of botany, attention must be paid not merely to external forms, but also to minute structure. In many of the fossil-plants, the cells and vessels which enter into their composition may be detected by the microscope. Mr. William Nicol, of Edinburgh, was the first to make those sections of fossilwoods which have contributed so nuch to the advance of our knowledge. In many of the trees found in the sandstone near Edinburgh, as at Craigleith and Granton, distinct disc-bearing woody fibres have been seen, plainly indicating, along with other characters, that they belong to the cone-bearing tribe, and more especially that they are allied to the Australian Altingias. The presence of vessels with ladder-like bars on their walls, have led to the determination of stems of ferns. Besides the clementary tissues and the general forms of plants, it is necessary that the geologist should attend to the scars left by the removal of leaves, to the markings on the bark, and to the character of the fruit, for on all these. points the knowledge of fossil-plants depends. There mast also be combined with all this a correct idea of the nature of plants ns regards the localities and climates in which they grow. There must be the means of distinguishing between plants of salt and those of fresh water, be. tween plants of marshes and those of dry land,
between plants of estuaries and thoso of mountains, between plants of warm and those of cold climates. On such facts as these, the determinations of the geologist are founded.
" In the beginning (iod created the henvens and the earth' (Gen. i. 1); but when the beginning was, we know not. No information is given in the Bible as to the state of the globe before the ushering in of its present condution, when 'it was without form, and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep.' It only tells us of God's work during six days, and his rest on the seventh. Thero are, however, distinct indications in the crust of the earth that it has undergone various changes during the time that it was being prepared by the Almighty for the habitation of man. Not the least important data on which these conclusions are based, are the presence of fossil-plants of various kinds, and in diffierent rocks.
"The regetntion which covered the earth has been altered in its character at different geological epochs. Alt the plants which have been discovered in a fossil state may be reterred more or less evidently to the great divisions of the vegetable kingdom of the present day-the dicotyledons, monocotyledons, and acotylodons. The farther we go back in geological epochs, the more do the species of plants differ from those of the present epoch. In the most ancient times, it appears that the prevailing vegctation was that of plants allied to terns; next comes a period when plants resembling the cone-bearing of the present day had the ascendency; and linally, we reach the epoch when plants like our ordinary monocotyledons and dicotyledons predominated.
"In all the phenomena connected with the dilferent fossil floras, there is no evidence of what some have called a progressive development ; nor is there anything to favour the idea that species have risen in the scale by being transmuted into others. Those who have enunciated these sentiments, have precceded upon a bad foundation. Their so-called facts have been mere illusions of the imagination. Thus they support their conclusions by stating that oats may be converted into rye by a constant process of pruning. This so-called fact, however, is a mere fiction of their own coining, and is not corroborated by any botanist. There seems to be a capacity in species to accommodate themselves to a certain extent to a change of external circumstances. Thus changes in appearance and structure arise, some of which are capable of being transmitted to the offspring. These changes or variations, however, are not indefinite, but are regulated by certain fixed laws. Hence Whewell remarks :-'Indefinite divergence from the original type is not pos. sible; and the extreme limit of possible variation may usually be reached in a short period of time. In short, species have a real existence in nature, and a transmutation from one to another does not exist.'
(To be continued.)
Drying Vegetables jor Long heeping.-At a late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, specimens of various vegetables were presented, and soup made from them exhibited, which had been dried by a secret process, so that they could be kept for an indefinite length of time, with a perfect retention of flavour. 'They are cut into thin slices before subjected to the drying process; but this is all the information on this point that we are favoured with. The process originated in France, where, for some years, it has been in successful practice. It has been tried with satis.
potatoes and beets. The New York Agricultor stepped down nfter him, and I brought up the says:-"W'e tasted (imported) cabbage, and rear. After descending thirty steps or more, of found it as good ns new, to our taste." Cnbbage a strong stone staircase, we felt sure, from the loses about filteen parts of water out of sixteen, cold dampness of the air, that we were in the im. by the operation ; carrots about nine parts out of mediate vieinity of water. Our surmises were ten. The cost of preparation is said to be about soon verified by the Turk (who was a step or two two cents for ench pound of the dried article. lower than either of us) calling to my friend to They have already remained uninjured during a take his torch, while he unmoored a light boat four years' sea voyage. Vcgetables dried in this that was fastened to the winding staircase. A step way, we should think, would form an excellent accompaniment for meat-biscuit.-Country Gentleman.

## From the Daily Sut:

The Dark Arehes under Coustantinople.
The vast under-ground edifices rank among the most remarkable monuments of old Constantino. ple. They were built by the Grecks as cisterns, and were always kept full in cases of siege. Through the neglect of the Turks, many of them are much decayed, and some are wholly blocked up, so that their positions are unknown. There is one vault, called "the palace of the thousand and one pillars," which the Turks allow strangers to inspect. The entrance to it is from the centre of the city, down a narrow, but substantial and well-preserved stone staircasc. Instead of being a cistern filled with an immense body of water, it is occupied as a silk factory. It is about thirty feet deep, and the roof is about six feet from the surface of the street. 'Ihis vault extends over about an acre of ground. But the greatest curiosity is the vault which still exists as a cistern. This vault the Turks guard with the greatest jealousy-very few, even of those who live above it, being aware of its precise locality. is a subterranean lake, extending under many streets, and the former has an arched roof, sup. ported by three hundred and thirty-six pillars of solid marble. An English gentleman, who was fortunate enough to obtain access to it, has supplied a very animated description of its appearance. He says:-

Having learned that there was a Greek reservoir in the city, in good preservation, and still partially full of water, I made many inquiries respecting it, but all in vain. At length, meeting a friend whose long residence in Coustantinople had afforded him the means of knowing more than I could do about it, I asked him if the account of the existence of the reservoir was correct.
"Expressing an earnest wish to behold it, he told me that, with a large bribe, he thought he could obtain me permission-for he was acquainted with an old Turk whose house was said to cover one of the openings into it. I readily agreed to give the required douceur, and he arranged to call the next morning, if successful. The following morning, my friend came with the news of his success. After passing through several streets, we reached the upper part of the city, and entered an old-looking house. We were received by an aged 'Turk, with a venerable beard, whose dress betokened neither very great wealth, nor very great cleanliness. Aiter being invited to take coffiee and a pipe, which we accepted-my friend serving as interpreter to the few words of conversation that passed between us-our host informed us he was ready to show us the way to the subterrancan palace.
" We proceeded to the court of the house, and turning sharp to the right, were ushered into a small room, the floor of which was a few steps below the surface of the ground. Here the guide provided two torches, and putting one into my hands, and carrying the other himself, proceeded to raise a sort of trap-door, and bidding us follow factory results on all common vegetables, except him, began to descend. My friend iminediately

## For "The Friend."

## Forgetruluess.

etfulness is a very common error, and few day's pass, without our experiencing convenience from it: we sometimes purperform apparently minor matters, upon ely completion of which depend important $s$, the alluring and deceitful charm which $e$ is continually throwing around us, these
are very apt either to be pressed asit asonable apt either to be pressed aside till inment of the present hour while it is passoothly, is liable to lull into a state of foress, till we awake too late to a sense of evil effects produced by our negligence.
common concerns of life, we sometimes the disappointment immediately proceeding eedlessness, in regard to temporal matters e have been clearly sensible, were pressurgent, and from the omission of which, erable disadvantage arises, ofien beyond ility to remedy. But how can the loss red by a continual forgetfulness of Divine tion be appreciated, or that indiflerence in to those duties which have been clearly us, and which may immediately affect our ife, or imminently endanger our eternal eing, receive a due estimate.
are at the best unprofitable servants; but we become heedless and forgetful of the will, we stand in the way of others, and ze work committed to our care. The higher stand in a profession of the gospel, unless xperience it to be the power of God unto
ion, the more likely will they be to turn aside from obtaining the pearl of great Unless there is an honest concern to live that subduing and efficacious anointing, teaches us all things, and is truth, and is , however specious our pretensions may be, all only have the deplorable effect of hinderhers, who are fellow-heirs with ourselves, coming into the possession of incorruptible
w should we value that dependent, who I neglect and forget our directions, and perhis own contrivances? Should we not as ural consequence, dismiss him from our em. aent, and procure one who would endeavour rve with greater fidelity and devotedness? iking instance of disobedience and its awful equences is shown when Saul disregarded the ie command, and followed his own purposes, ur to the Lord by sacrifices; but we see what acurred by this presumption : the kingdom rent from him and given to one whose greatoncern was to live in holy obedience, and declared that "the law of the Lord was his ht," who is said to have been a man after lness and faithlulness, bis kingdom was
Ind lished forever. How impressive is this lan. e of Samuel to Saul. It is fraught with instruction, and imparts an awful warning to who despise the counsel of the Lord, which been clearly opened to the view in the light ruth, and who yet lean to their own underlings. "Hath the Lord as great delight in t-offerings and sacrifices as in obeying the of the Lord? behold, to obey is better tha w York, First mo., 1854.

Some glances of real beauty may be seen in Some glances of real beauty may be seen in
She deer, which animal is successfully hunted
the the dense forests by the Indians alone,
laces who dwell in true meekness. There pursuit the gun is used. Small shallow passions are regulated; yet all these do not fully show forth that inward life to such who have not felt it: but this white stone and new name are known rightly to such only who have them." J. Woolman.

## SITKA.

Prior to the establishment of the Americans in California, this spot was known to us only as a small speck upon the map, comprised within the Russian Possessions on the North-west Coast of America. Even now but little more is known. Like the sealed ports of Japan, it still remains a subject for the investigation of the curious.

Like those ports also, Sitka is sealed to the general commerce of the world, and no vessels are permitted to trade with the residents except the Russians was directed to this point by the abundance of furs found in the vicinity. A com pany was formed under a charter granted by the emperor, and a lactory established, at which a trade was opened with the native Indians in the article of lurs. To this Company the exclusive privileges of commerce were granted, and in it they still remain, with a single exception. A want of ice in the market of San Francisco was felt, soon after the advent of the Americans, and the attention of several of our citizens was at once directed to this point, as affording a proximate position from which the market could be supplied without awaiting the tedious voyage of a vessel from the Atlantic.
$\Lambda$ Company was accordingly formed here, which, after negotiation, obtained the permission of the Russian Government to procure a regular supply of this article. Its privileges were also made exclusive; but were limited to tho trade in this article alone. By reason of this trade a more intimate relationship has arisen between our port and that of Sitka, rendering the latter of some interest to us. Our attention has been directed to this subject by the arrival at this port on Friday last, of the Russian brig Schilekoff, forty-one days from Sitka. Through the politeness of Capt. Juselius, we have been placed in possession of some facts which may prove interesting. Sitka Upon this island there is but one town, or rather factory, called Sitka. This place is located upon a beautiful bay, completely land-locked, and aifording the amplest security for shipping. The population of the town is between 1500 and 2000 souls, all of whom are attached to the Trading Company first mentioned. The houses composing the town are built of logs, somewhat alter the fashion of those in the new States of the Union. The men are employed in trapping and trading for skins with the ludians.

These skius are confined to the beaver, otter and seal, which are taken in great numbers by the natives. The face of the island is rough and This, supply of potatoes, cabbages, and other veret. ables, which are the only vegetable productions of the island. The supplies of provisiuns are mostly obtained froni Siberia and from Europe-from the former salt meats, and lrom the latter flour and other breadstuffs. The only fresh meat is that of the deer, which animal is successfully hunted
is a harmony in the sound of that voice to which streams trickle down the bills into the ocean, and Divine love gives utterance, and some appearance these are filled with fish in great variety. At of right order in their temper and conduct, whose certain scasons salmon are found in ubundance,
at times completely choking up the streams, from which they are taken with the hand, or by means of a small hook used by the Indians for that purpose. Other species of fish are taken with spears. Upon these articles of food the inhabitants subsist, although from the remote position of the island, they are often caught with a limited general supply of provisions. The only article of traffic which the island affords, is that of lumber. There are at present two saw-mills running, both of which are driven by water. The company is, however, engaged in the erection of another, to be propelled by steam. This is designed to be a floating-mill, and will be removed from place to place along the const, as the only timber available, is that immediately upon the beach. In felling trees it is necessary that they should be made to fall into the water.
Should they fall landward, the lorest is so dense that no use can be made of them; and hence has the expedient of a floating-mill been adopted. The only timber upon the island is a species of white pine, an article with which the brig is now laden. The ice with which our market is furnished, is taken from three small lakes back of the town. In these the water is but four or five leet deep. When the brig sailed, the supply of last winter had been exhausted. She left in the harbour no other vessel, and the inhabitants were plodding on as usual, completely cut off from all intercourse with other portions of the world. The natives of the island live in houses similarly constructed to those of the Europeans. They lead a life of contentment and indolence. Although possessed of no very low order of intellect, they are said to be extremely lazy. The colony is under the control of a Governor, who is assisted by two subordinates. Particular observance is paid to religious worship-ihere being some seven or eight minis. ters of the Greek church in the town at this time. The island possesses no attraction whatever as a place of residence. During the sum ner the weather is rather pleasant, but in winter the rains and fogs render it almost intolerable. Should clothing once become saturated, it is almost impossible to dry it. When the rain is not falling the atmos. phere is very clear, but intensely cold. The only attractive feature about the island seems to be its beautiful harbour.-San Francisco Herald.

> For "The Friend."

## BIOGRAPHICAL SLETCIES

Of Jinisters and Etders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

## CIIRISTOPHER AND FRANCES TAYLOR.

## (Continued from page 141.)

A few months after the death of his wife, Christopher prepared an address to Eriends, which he presented to the Monthly Meeting for its consideration. 'The meeting made a minute on the occasion, in which, after saying that his paper recommended several wholesome things to be practised by Friends, they add, "The meeting having declared their unanimous liking of thu same, do leave it to be presented to the Quarterly Meeting for their consent, of the way of putting in practico the particulars therein expressed."

It would appear that the Quarterly as well as Iearly Meeting, united with Christopher's concern, and it was issued at last, signed by several other Friends. We offer some extracts.
"Dear Friends,-We are moved in the love of God to present these things following unto you. First, that love and unity may be preserved
amongst you as brethren and as children of one your enemies may be judges that your Rock and may reasonably conclude that Roger was himself

Father, who hath begotten us into his holy Truth by his word and power. Let His everlasting gospel and power be preaclied lorth in your conversation, everywhere and in everything."

The epistle after advising to the settlement of all disputes without going to law, thus continues:
"We advise all amongst us to eall together their families at ecrtain times to present them before the Lord, and with them seriously to wait upon the Lord, to receive of His wisdom to guide them in the management of the affuirs of their families, to instruct, direet, and teach their children, and also their servants, its things pertaining to the kingdom of God and their everlasting happiness. [So] that not one, it possible, may miss of the true circumcision in heart and spirit, whether children, servants, or whoever sojourn in their families. [That all] whether small or great may be, as much as in them lieth, as saviours on Mount Zion, to preserve their families in good order, and to preserve the goverument of Truth in them. . . . . Some have found it very beneficial to meet with their families, when they have done the work of the day, before taking their natural rest, and have found it most effectual as a rest or refreshment and settlement in the sense of Truth.
"For as much as Truth is precious and hon-ourable,-in the love of it, we advise all the Men and Women's meetings within this province, who have God's holy charge upon them, to look and inspect into the conversation of all within their charge, that there be no loose living or unsavouriness amongst them, either in word or deed, that if possible, the holy Truth may not be dishonoured by the professors of it. . . . [That] such as may bring a scandal upon Truth and the holy order of it, in the love of God may be proceeded and dealt with in a gospel way. That, if possible, they may be reclaimed and saved, and clear the Truth, taking the blame and shame upon themselves. The boly Truth is most pure and undefiled, and all that keep to it, are kept in the way of holiness, order and godly conversation, in word and deed. Amen."
"We advise both male and female to keep to the true cross of Christ, which is the power of God, to mortify their members which are upon the earth, inordinate affection and evil concupiscence. Some who, in measure, have known the Truth and the love of it, yet have got into a hurtful fleshly liberty, transgressing the law of God, working wickedness and villany against it. . . . God's holy Truth keeps out of all these vile things in true love one to another, which thinketh no evil, neither caa do any."

The epistle then goes on to warn against tattling and spreading lies, concluding this portion of the advice with exhorting " every one to watch over one another, not with an evil but a good cye. This is the nature of the true Christian spirit, which spirit is not bollow and false, but truly trusty and not treacherous.
"So dear Friends, these things we have thought meet to signify unto you, and to lay before you that the love of God may abound in us all, and the glory of His truth may spread over all, that all may be kept warm in it to be a succour and blessing one to another, that Pennsylvania's happiness may appear because of the Truth, and the unity of those that have kept in it. Amen.
"And, dear Friends everywhere, keep your authority in the true love of God, that it may spring and move in your hearts daily towards those that are without, that if possible they may be gained by your good examples and godly conyersation. That they may have just occasion to say of you that God is in you of a truth, and that,
safety is not like theirs. They profess Christ Jesus to be their Rock, but are not saved by him a from their sins. They live in presumption against in his travels and labour in foreigo parts, mach of the living God and his saving Truth, in a life of which service fell afterwards to his lut. He proenmity and deecit. Pity is towards such, that bably had been brought up to no kind of handithey may be helped and ministered unto in the craft business. His going as an apprentice after love of God; and it is our duty in our places to he was twenty-one years of age, would indicate help them, if possible, with our good exhortations in the movings of Truth. 'That they may feel us reach unto them in the bowels of the Lord Jesus, and be convineed that we wish them well every way. That so love and affection may be raised in them towards us. Let us deal plainly with them wherever we find them, and not bear them speak or [sce them] act wiekedly in the streets, highways, or clsewhere, without bearing testimony for God. Stand in His holy power and living authority, and be a dread to all presumptuous wieked workers, wherever we find them. By this means the terror of God may come upon them, and they may be ashamed of their own ungodly lives, and be awakened in their consciences. . Thus 'Truth will reign in God's holy majesty over all, to our great joy and comfort. We shall be the more eased in our souls through faithfulness to God's Truth, and love to our enemies."

Christopher 'Taylor was drawing near his close, maintaining the love and fellowship of his fellowprofessors, and the confidence of the community to his end. 11 is death appears from the "Minutes of council," to have taken place in the Fourth month, 1686 , perhaps towards its close.

William Yardley in his testimony concerning Christopher, speaks thus:-
"He was one of the Lord's worthies, strong and steadfast in the faith, very zealous for the Truth, very careful for the church,-a man [spiritually] unknown to the world, -his life being hid with God in Christ. His ministry stood not in the wisdom of the flesh, but in the power of God. It was the birth born from above that could receive him, and was refreshed by him. In a word he was a Jew inwardly, whose praise is not of men but of God. And forasmuch as he was a man thus qualified, I could not well be satisfied that so worthy a man as dear Christopher Tay. lor, should be buried in oblivion. The name of the wicked shall rot, but the name of the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance. His chiefest joy was to feel Friends in the invisible life; and although many excreises did attend him for the Truth's sake, he was faithful to the death, and so has received a crou'n of life; and although his departure from us was our loss, yet it was his gain, for blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, they rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

There are various other testimonies to his learning and worth, but we will close this account with introducing a few words of Joha Whiting, concerning both Christopher and Frances. "She died a fauthful woman, in the year 1685, and he a faithful man, the next year $1656 . "$
ROGER LONGWORTIT.

Roger Longworth was born at Longworth, near Bolton, in Lancashire, England, about 1630. Oi his carly youth we know nothing, but near the time he eame to man's estate in the Eleventh month, 1661 , he bound himself for seven years to James Harrison, of Stiall-green, in Cheshire, as an apprentice to learn the shoe-making business. James Harrison was a minister of the gospel in the Society of Friends, who had travelled in the service of Truth, and had sulfered for his testimony thereto. From the circumstance of his
that he wished some honest employment by which he might with industry earn a moderate supporn for himself. About the time that Roger had serv. ed out his seven years, James Harrison removed into Lancashire, und his late apprentice, now his fast friend, went with him.

During the year 1669, Roger was arrested for being at a religious mecting at the house of Hes. kin Fell, of Coppul, Laneashire, and was with several others imprisoned. Again in the Eleventh month of the same year, he was imprisoned wilh Phincas Pemberton and others, on the charge of holding a meeting in the house of Nehemiah Poole. On the 31st of Fifth month, 1670, be was with several other Friends at the house of John Ashton, where being arrested without a warrant, they were taken before Laurence Ram. thorn, of Newhall, a justice of the peace, who committed them to the House of Currection in Manchester.

Having been faithful to his heavenly Father, in bearing suffering for his name's sake, he was in the year 1672 , called and qualified as a miaister of the gospel of life and salvation. In the exer cise of his gift for a few years he travelled litle, yet visited various parts of England, returnitg
when his service was accomplished to the houte of his late master, James Harrison, which be ever considered his home. After the year 1675, a concern for the church and for the good of others, seemed on him continually, and he was almost the whole time under gospel bonds. the Eleventh month, 1676, he was at home,
being at the marriage of Phineas Pemberton wilh James Llarrison's daughter Phebe.

## ('To be continued.)

Contemplate, when the sun declines, Thy death with deep reflection ! And when agaiu he rising shines, Thy day of resurrection."

Cowper.
Selected.
a real occurrexce in a circle of frieyde
Which is the happiest death to die?
"Oh!" said one, "if I might cboose,
Long at the gate of bliss would I lie,
And feast my spirit ere it fly,
With bright celestial riews.
Mine were a lingering death, without pain, A death which alt might love to see, And mark bow bright and sweet should be The victory I should gain t
Fain would I catch a hymn of tove From the angel-harps which ring above: And sing it, as my parting breath Quivered and expired in deathSo that those on earth might hear The harp-notes of another sphere, And mark, when nature faints and dies What springs of heavenly life arise; And gather, from the death they riew, A ray of hope to light them through, When they should be departing too."
"No," said another, " so not I:
Sudden as thought is the death I would die ; I would suddenty lay my shackles by, Nor bear a single pang at parting, Nor see the tear of sorrow starting, Nor hear the quivering lips that bless me, Nor feel the hands of love that press me, Nor the pains, with mortal terror shaking, putting himself an appreatice to such a man, we Nor the heart, where lore's soft bands are breaking.
uld I die!
11 bliss, without a pang to cloud it It joy, without a pain to sbroud it! ot slain, but caught up as it were o meet my Saviour in the air!
uld I die!
h how bright
Tere the realms of light
ursting at once upon my sight !
ven so,
long to go,
hese parting hours, how sad and slow $l^{\prime \prime}$
ice grew faint, and fixed was his eye,
razing on visions of exstacy
ue of his cheek and lips decayed,
d his mouth a sweet smile played;-
hey looked-he was dead t
is spirit had fled:
ss and swifl as his own desire, he sou! undressed,
rom her mortal vest,
tepped in her car of heavenly fire ;
nd proved how bright
Fere the realms of light,
ursting at once upon the sight ।
Edmerton.
e with uplifted foot, set free from earth, for the place of its etbereal birth, sady wing, flies thro' the immense ahyss, $s$ amaranthine joys from bowers of hliss, rowns the soul, while yet a sufferer here, wreaths like those angelic spirits wear."
tever passes as a cloud between
rental eye of faith, and things unseen, ag that brighter world to disappear, m less lovely, and its hope less dear : $s$ our world, oar idol, though it bear ion's impress, or devotion's air l"
Boy Reproved by a Bird.-When quite $g$ in my boyish days, I had watched some ows carrying materials to build their nest te usual season) under the eaves of a cottage aing our own; and, although strict orders veen issued that none of us slould climb up a roof of the house, yet birds' eggs formed a ation too powerful to be resisised, and selffication was considered rather than obedi-
A favourable opportunity presenting itself, oof of the house was ascended, and not only the nest pillaged, but seized and carried

It was soon stripped of its unnecessary adages, that it might appear as neat as pos-
Among the externals thus removed, was a of paper, which had been a page of one of Watts's hymn-books, and which, thrown , had been taken by the poor bird for the ose of strengthening the nest or increasing rarmth. A word or two caught my eye, and olded the paper. Need I say that, boy as I I read these verses with, to say the least, us feelings?
"Why should I deprive my neighbour Of his goods against his will? Hands were made for honest labour, Not to plunder nor to steal.
Guide my heart, $O$ God of heaven,
Lest I covet what's not mine--
Lest I take what is not given, Guide my hands and heart from sin."
ad the bird been able to read and reason, it I not have selected a text more appropriate reproof and iostruction than this. What emned from the housetop. At all events, it do your readers no harm to remind them when they do wrong, God sees them, and send them reproof even by means of a bird. ve not forgotten the lesson presented to me ee leaf of paper which had been fixed to the of a poor sparrow.-Selected.

## For "The Friend."

## REMARKABLE DELDSIONS.

A little volume of simple guise, published within the last few years, and bearing the above title, has seemed to me to contain much matter of such general concernment, that I have ventured to present some extracts for insertion in the columns -jealously guarded doubtless, as they have need to be-of our weekly "Friend." The work is but one of a numerons series, equally unpretending in appearance, and embracing a variety of subjects, issued both in England and America by the associations known as the "London Religious Tract Society," and the "American Sunday School Union." Those two bodies being allke composed of representatives from divers sects of Christian professors, these publications are accordingly secured, by a mere compromise of views, against various eccentricities of doctrine, whilst pointing-some of them at least-with instructive unilormity, from the particular phases and revolutions of nature and life, to the great controlling and animating Centre. It may nevertheless be remarked, that some expressions are to be found in them which betray the limited scope of the imaginary catholicity which may have been thus artificially arrived at. Such, for example, is that grave, though frequent and not unaccountable perversion of language, which would confound the collection of inspired writings which are extant in the present day under the name of the "Bible," with the divine, indivisible, and operative Word, to which they witness, which "was in the beginoing," which "endureth forever," and which is "nigh in the heart."

To the usual readers of "The Friend," it may seem superfluous to say that the sentiment thus confessed cannot rank as a catholic sentiment, either by virtue of a unanimous recognition amongst Christian professors, or of any applicability to the case of the multitudes in all ages, who have not had those outward memorials at command, but whom we cannot believe to bave been therefore shut out from the care of the universal Father, "in whom we live and move and have our being." Inasmuch, however, as this mode of speech may be met with in the course of the following selections, a few words of dissent seem to be called for, Before committing the selections to the reader's attention, I will further simply notice two passages in the early portion of them, alter the general remark, that no liberty has been taken with the text beyond that of abridgment. The first of those passages is that which seems verbally to deprive "faith," or the "exercise of faith," of any universal or vital importance in the course of Christian duty, by the assertion of a preliminary duty in which it bears no part. If this be so, the assertion may perhaps be overlooked, as a mere metaphysical blunder of but little present importance, where the practical bearing of the context is so obvious and so truthiul. The other passage to be noticed, is the last in the introductory extract, where I would suggest a mental alteration of three words, which may bring the sense more into accordance with 2 Cor. 1v. 18, and other scriptures. The "proneness of man to believe" will thus be understood, If the reader assents, to be toward "the temporal and external, rather than the invisible, however real."
"Introductory.-There is no moral attainment which has not its negative as well as its positive side. Man has not a nobler prerogative than that which is embodied in the words-to believe. This is at once his privilege and his power. It enlarges his sphere of contemplation, prompts him to the highest action, binds each individual
to his kind, soothes him with the most lasting en. joyments, and constitutes at once the food and medicine of the soul. But faith is a good only when reason has demanded and secured adequate grounds for its exercise. When these are present, belief ennobles and invigorates man; when they are wanting, it proves a disgrace and a curse. The ruin of our first parents was, that, forsaking their confidence in God, they cherished faith in the promises of the evil spirit. They were thus seduced to destruction. The instrument which, when tuned according to the rules of truth and rectitude, uttered the sweetest melodies, became, when these were wanting, a fractured thing, from which nothing could proceed but a chaos of wild sounds, full of discord. Credulity was man's first sin-a sin which, since that moment, has been continually repeated.
"Error has thas become an element inseparable from the existence of human nature. As, in his first fall, man had been allured by the lying promise, 'Ye shall be as gods'-so he has since that period been ever deceived by some ambitious hope, as brilliant and as false as that which constituted his earliest temptation. Some of the errors into which our fellow-creatures have been led will be recorded in the following pages. But those which we can here enumerate are only specimens, and many of them specimens of dclusion in its mildest form. The greater developmeats of credulity are not within our present scope. But all sin is credulity of the false; all virtue springs from belief of the true.
"The subject, however, in its secondary manifestations alone, is both vast and distressing. The idolatry which clings to a material representation of the Divinity ; the intolerance which demands homage to the past, and refuses to acknowledge all advance of intelligence; the mad hopes by which mankind bave been disgraced, and the wars by which they have been desolated.; the fruitless projects of the ignorant and designing; the intem. perance which has proved the bane of one crowd, and the licentiousness which has proved the ruin of another; the idle amusements of the frivolous, and the dark passions of the malignant; the desire for the undue prolongation of human life; the baseless dreams of the covetous, and the desire of the dissatisfied to pry into the secret and un-known;-these, and a thousand kindred errors, all have their origin in a single principle, the proneness of man to be flattered by his wishes, and to believe in the immediate and the sensible, rather than in the remote, however real."
" Delusions generally illustrative of prevalent popular ignorance.-The maxim that 'ignorance is the mother of devotion,' is one which will be unhesitatingly rejected by the true Christian. Pure scriptural religion, he knows, invites instead of shunning the light. 'That the soul be without knowledge is not good,' is a rule which he ap. plies, not ouly to the life to come, but to that which now is." "It is only when we take a backward glance at society, that we see the full contrast between the results of knowledge and ignorance, and ean recognize aright the obligations we owe to the former. The facts recorded in the present chapter will tend, we hope, practically to impress this truth upon our readers.
"The pagan religion of the Greeks and Ro. mans was replete with omens. Days, lucky or unlucky ; imaginary prognostics, afforded by the entrails of sacrificed victums; the act of sneezing at certain periods of the day, or in certain directions from the body; the salutary virtues of spitle in averting evil influcnces; the flight of birds; the rolling of thunder; the ravings of matiacs;-
by priests who did not fail to employ them for tering of the walls was in fragments. Many col- sight worth seeing; 2500 men are employed on their own purposes, occur perpetually in the ours were used in ornamenting the interior sur- this work alone.
pages of ancient authors. They thus transmitted face. Specimens in great variety of shades of a legacy of credulity to a posterity sufficiently eager to turn it to account. Many of these superstitions were derived from Jewish sources, especially from the Rabbins, a remarkably fantastical and imaginative tribe. The Druidical religion of ancient Britain and the contiguous parts of the continent was not less credulous. All readers of ancient British history are familiar with the name of the misletoe, [viscum album,) a parasitical plant, which took root within the bark of the oak, though now very rarely found on that tree, and bears flowers and fruit. It is believed to have derived its sanctity, not only from the peculiar position in which it was found, namely, on the wood of the tree then commonly sclected for their worship, but also from the circumstance that its leaves and berries grow in clusters of three, deemed by the Druids a mystical number. . . . The shamrock, or trefoil, was regarded by the Irish Druids as possessed of a similar sanctity.
"The Saxon conquerors of these islands brought over with them, as elements of their ferocious religion, many similar superstitions, . Many of these notions were retained, scarcely modified, by the Anglo-Saxons when christianized, (to use that word in a very popular sense,) and the imperfect knowledge of religion possessed by our forefathers is shown in nothing more strongly than in the laws enacted to repress the spells and incantations prevalent in those days of imperfect enlightenment. . . . The falling of the salt; the bleeding of the nose; the crossing of one's path by a jay, a squirrel, or a hare; the killing of animals designed for food, at any other season than that of the full moon; the puiting of the foot into the wrong shoe; slammering in the beginning of a specch; washing hands in the water used by another; the breaking of a mirror; the croaking of ravens or crows; the appearance of maypies, especially if there were a pair ; the ticking of the scarabæus, called the deathwatch; the withering of the bay-tree;-were in those days omens of peculiarly sinister import."
"The minds of sailors-men peculiarly removed from the ordinary advantages of educationare still extremely full of such superstitions. If wind be wanting, whistling is the approved mode of praying for it, and they will seriously check an unwary passenger if he shall happen to whistle when the wind is high; they regard the presence of children on board ship as peculiarly favourable to the success of their voyage; and the hornedness of the moon is an infallible sign of the approaching weather. How many vessels, even now, have a horse-shoe nailed to some part of the rudder, as a token of good luck!"
(To be continued.)

## GLEININGS FOR 'TIIE FRIEXD."

The remains of two Roman villas have recently been disinterred on and near the line of the London and North-western Railway.

In one, four rooms or divisious have been uncovered in a row, all of the same width, viz., $23 \frac{1}{2}$ fect, and varying from $6 \frac{1}{9}$ feet to 18 feet in the other direction. They appear to have been floored with tiles; the floors ol three laid with red tiles were in excellent preservation. One apariment, the pavement of which was much damaged, was decorated with tiles of various devices and colours -black, red, yellow, white and blue. It is re. markable that the foundation walls appear to have been built on the surface of the ground, or, at least, on a level with the flooring. The plas-
the following hues were found:-white, red, black, green, purple, olive, yellow, brown, chocolate, buff, blue and pink. The rooms seemed to have been warmed by means of heated air introduced through flues: one of these measured 2 feet by 14 inches.
Some small objects were found among the rubbish: a bronze bell formed like a sleigh hell, a spoon 4 inches long, a bcautiful pin in bronze $4 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long, a pair of very broad tweezers with scrrated edges, a needlc or bodkin, \&c., a piece of window-glass appears to have been manufactured by pouring the glass upon a stone slab, or some substance flat yet rough, and flattening it by blows of an instrument like a hammer, the indentations of which remain. Two iron knives of Roman form and a vast number of bits of coloured pottery were found, some ornamented by indented lines forming an nppearance similar to what is called engine-turning. A considerable number of coins were picked up, ranging from the time of Domitian to the latest barbarous imitations of Roman coins.

Whether the present government of France may prove ephemeral or not, the Emperor is resolved to have some abiding proofs in Paris of his reign. Filty millions of dollars, it is said, will not more than pay for the magnificent works he has projected, and which are now in progress.First, a railway is being carried entirely round Paris, so constructed that it will unite all the railways which radiate from the metropolis, thus enabling cars to pass from one road to any other without delay, and rendering the transfer of bag. gage and passengers from depot to depot, by other modes of conveyance, no longer needful.

Two magnificent streets are being made through some of the most populous parts of Paris. One extends from the Place de la Concorde along the gardens of the 'Tuilleries for a mile and a half in a straight line to the front of the Hotel de Ville; its width is about the same as that of the fanous Regent street in London. The houses on each side are to bc like palaces, of a bcautiful white stone, six and seven stories in height. The ground floors will form magnificent shops. The other street, which will also be very handsome, will begin at the Hotel de Ville, and run up across the Boulevard to the Strasburg railway station. They propose also to pull down one eutire side of the Rue de Richelieu, to make the street twice as broad as it is at present, and to plant it with rees.
Bchind the Hotel de Ville they have just com. pleted a magnificent and extensive barrack, to serve as a fort to command the Hotel and the streets opening upon it, which will render it difficult henceforward, so long as the army can be relied on, to scize the heart of Paris by a coup de main.

Next in importance to these great works is the one which is already considerably advanced in the Place du Carrousel. All the houses which formerly incumbered this splendid square, and shut out the view of the Louvre from the Tuilleries, have been pulled down, and at present the vast extent of the two palaces stands disclosed. The wing of the Tuilleries facing the river has been entirely restored, while the other wing, which forms one side of a great part of the Rue de Rivoli, is being built in the most solid manner, with massive stone walls, and in many parts with stone-arched roofs. The scaffolding which has

The whole interior of the Louvre has been restored, and most gorgeously decorated.

The quays are being completely finished and put in order, and they are rebuilding several of the oldest of the stone bridges across the Seiae, No sewers discharge into the river; and means are now being provided to prevent even the surlace drainage of the quais from falling into it.

Many of the principal places for worship are being anew embellished at an enormous expense. The great market-place is being constructed on a grand scale.

Besides all these great works, there is one which promises to be not less magnificent or cost. ly-the vast palace erecting for the Exhibition of 1855. It is to be of stone, between 800 and 900 leet long by about 400 feet broad. The walls are a long scries of massive arches rising one above anotber, each arch being intended to form one great window of glass. Each long side is broken by a great building, which projects some distance, and contains one of the principal arched entrances, and the offices and apartments for the superintendents and officers of the Exhibition. The effect already produced by the long series of massive stone arches rising over arches, which by the very repetition increases the idea of size and grandeur, is very remarkable.

Next perhaps in point of interest is the public Library, which has been opened near the Pantheon. It contains about 200,000 volumes, and is free to all comers. The building, which has great architectural merit, is of stone. The interior is clegantly and admirably arranged, and a very simple and ingenious plan has been devised to prevent the readers injuring the books by fio. gering them.

But of all the improvements which have been effected in Paris during the last lour years, tho one which is the most surprising, is the remark. able cleanliness of the streets. This is true not ouly of the principal, but also of the smaller tho roughfares. Street-swcepers with their numbers and badges are at work everywhere. No one is allowed to brush out of the shops or throw out of the windows any rubbish whatever, between 8 A. m, and 9 p . м. $\|^{\prime}$ alter the latter hour, any. thing is thrown out, the night dustmen remove it.

## For "Tlie Friend"

A WORD TO THE SOCTII.
As we are favoured with a measure or manifes. tation of the grace of God freely given to us through his Son our Lord Jesus Christ, it in an especial manner behoves the young and rising generation to live in obedience to its heavenly teachings, that thereby they may be led in the path of safety and peace. This inanifestation of God's love and mercy appears in many instances at a very early age, tendering and contriting the heart, and leading to obedience to parents in filiol love. As these leelings are cherished, the hes venly gift manifests more and more the things which belong to life everlasting, as well as thuse ol' a contrary nature, that lead down to the chambers of death: so that by the illuminations of the light of Christ, and obedience thereto, the inind gradually becomes enlightened, and the soul en. abled to love and scrve its Creator in the days of youth.

If our dear Friends who are now in the morn ing of their day, were rightly concerned to give heed to, and obey the Witness which God hath placed for himself in them, there would be many ${ }^{\text {a }}$
in their lives and conversation, would give factory evidence of their faithfulness to Him hath called us all to glory and to virtue. vy would be careful in their associations, sing for companions those who would be ey to strengthen and comfort them in their favours to live a godly life, shunning those would be likely to lead them away from the teps of the flock of Christ; bearing in mind orce of that apostolic language, "Evil comcations corrupt good manners." A care d also rest upon them, to avoid all kinds of and frivolous reading, with which the world nds, and to choose that which is substantial, which under the Divine blessing, tends to ote a settlement on that Rock, against which ates of hell cannot prevail.
re subject of reading is one of importance, ught to claim the serious consideration of specially the young and inexperienced. Very are the dangers attendant on letting out the after a kind of reading that is light and im* tive, unworthy the attention of bcings, whose as well as interest it is, to live each day as th it were their last. Its natural tendency enervate the mind, and to create a disrelish which is solid and edifying.
is under feelings of earnest solicitude for the rvation of our beloved youth within the preng lear of God, that this word of exhortation itten. Having myself trod the slippery paths aich it is your lot now to move, I am not unacted with the dangers which attend you. May ver bear in mind, that "the fear of the Lord a beginning of wisdom," and be careful to his voice as made known by his Spirit in hearts; which will lead you to be sober and us, and give you a desire to read the Holy tures, and the writings approved by our ous Society.
cess to these writings is easy at this day, in arison with what it was years ago; but I here is not an improvement proportionate to avours vouchsaled. Are there not many $g$ you, who though not indulying in reading nore licentious works of the day, such as s, plays and romances, are yet very much bed with newspaper and other light and triublications, seldom taking time or having ation for that which is more substantial? ar young Friends, prize your privileges. In rst place, read the Holy Scriptures diligently, your minds directed to Christ, of whom they They are truly a declaration of the $s$ most surely to be believed, and are "pro3 for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for action in righteousness, that the man of God be perfect thoroughly furnished unto all works." As your minds are rightly exerwhen engaged in this reasonable and saluluty, the Comforter, the Spirit of Truth, was promised by our Lord to his disciples, hich he said, "shall teach you all things, ring all things to your remembrance whatI have said unto you," will not fail to open $u$, as it may bo consistent with the Divine he beauty and excellence of these writings spired penman, to your comfort and edifica. and as you advance in years, you will exa growlh in grace, and in the saving ledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. the second place, read the writings approved our religious Society, particularly those of arly Friends, that you may become acquaintth the doctrines and testimonics which have upheld by the laithful among us from that o the present; and may also see the wonderng power of God in and towards those
witnesses of the Lord Jesus, whom be strengthened to endure a great fight of affliction, long and tedious imprisonments, confiscation of goods, cruel mockings and beatings; and in some instances even the laying down of life, as a testimony for him. You will see also the faithfulness of many of your brethren and sisters in the earlier walks of life, who, when their parents were haled to prison, because of their allegiance to the law of their God, were constrained to follow their example, and to assemble themselves together, even in the midst of persecution. Thus in the absence of their faithful suffering parents, their meetings were kept up, and these young Friends gave evidence thereby, that they chose to suffer affliction with the people of God rather than to enjoy the pleasures of $\sin$ for a season.

I would most affectionately recommend to you the perusal of the dying sayings of the devoted servants and handmaids of the Lord, many of which are contained in a work entitled "Piety Promoted." Therein you will see the working of divine grace upon their hearts, who, though men of like passions with ourselves, were enabled thereby to serve the Lord in their day and generation, and at the winding up of all things here below, through the quickening virtue of divine life in their souls, could testify, that they had not followed cunningly devised fables, but real substantial truth. They could adopt the language, "O death where is thy sting, $O$ grave where is thy victory." As you are seeking to become acquainted with the blessed realities of the religion of Jesus Christ, the testimonies of this so great a clond of witnesses cannot fail to be instructive, and to raise in you the fervent mental desire, "O that I might die the death of the righteous, and that my last end might be like his."

O that the attention of the beloved youth of our Society might be more turned to that kind of reading which is edifying, and worthy the attention of beings who are accountable to God for the occupancy of their time and their talents; and a determination be manifested by them to turn away from that which has a tendency to lead the mind from a state of watchfulness in which alone there is safcty, and to bear a faithful testimony against many publications in our land, which are engines of Satan to obstruct the coming and spread of the kingdom of the dear Son of God in the hearts of the children of men.

As the beloved youth were given up to serve the Lord, it would be given us to see our sons grow up under the nurturing care of the Shepherd of Israel, and our daughters being kept in the same blessed enclosure, would become polished after the similitude of a palace. Thus sons and daughters would, in the Lord's time, be prepared to fill the vacant seats of those who have been removed Irom the church militant to the church triumphant, and enabled to walk by the same rule, and mind the same thing, to the help, strength and edification of the bady of Christ.
Lastly, dear young Friends, who are now just setting out in life, you are often the objects of my very tender solicitude. May you be kept in the holy enclosure, and be preserved from all that would mar your peace, or obstruct your growth in grace.
Let the fear of God be always before your cyes, remembering that it is the beginning ot wisdom. As this is your happy experience, it will prove to you as a heavenly ballast, by which the poor bark, under the direction of the Captain of salvation, may be preserved from upsetting upon the ocean of time, when the winds of adversity which, more or less, beat upon most, may be felt by you. Remember the scripture language, "Scekest thou
great things for thyself, seek them not." As this saying was applicable and proper to him to whom it was addressed, so it remains to be safe and necessary to be observed at the present day. As your desires for accumulating are within the limitations of truth, you will be kept from embarking in hazardous enterprises, and being contented in the sphere in which it may be your lot to move, you will be favoured to experience that godliness with contentment is great gain. Should you, through the blcssings of Providence upon your honest labour and prudent care, be favoured with a large increase, do not set your hearts upon it. For, if you do, it will choke the good seed in you; and the plant of renown that should bring forth fruit to the praise of the great husbandman, will become unfruitful.

Ohio, First Mo. 9th, 1854.
The " Oldest Inhabitant."-On the 15th ult., died, on the plantation of Edmund B. Richardson, in Baden county, N. C, Judy, a slave, aged one hundred and ten years. She was one of the eight slaves who, nearly sixty years ago, were the first settlers on the plantation where she died, within one mile of Cape Fear River. Of the other seven, one died over 90 years of age, another 93 , and a third 81. Two are yet living, one 75, and the other over 60 years of age. Within five miles of the place where Judy died, lived William Pridgen, whose death, at the age of 122 years, we recorded some four or five years ago.-Fayetteville Observer.
"A Christian builds his fortitude on a better foundation than stoicism. He is pleased with every thing that happens to him, bccause he knows it could not happen unless it had first pleased God, and that which pleases him must be best. He is assured that no new thing can befall him, and that he is in the hands of a Father, who will prove him with no affliction that resignation cannot conquer, or that death cannot cure."-Lacon.
"Afflictions if we make a discreet use of them, are messengers of love from heaven to invite us thither."

## THEFRIEND

## FIRST MONTH 21, 1854.

Within the last few wecks the daily papers have teemed with accounts of disasters at sea, by which a large number of persons have lost their lives. None however have excited a deeper interest than the wreck of the steaner San Francisco, which sailed from New York on the 2.2d of last month, bound for California, and having on board about 750 individuals-passengers and crew, the greater part being United States troops.
A vessel which arrived last week at Boston, reported having spoken the San Francisco at sea, entirely crippled, and having lost sight of her during the night. Great anxicty was created by the intelligence, and six or eight vessels were despatched in scarch of her; but no further intelligence was obtained until the 13th instant, when the British ship "Thrce Bells" arrived in New York with a large number of passengers, which she had rescued from the wreck.
From the different accounts published of the affecting circumstances, we extract the following.

The chief officer of the San Francisco in his statement says:
"At 9 A. M., Thursday morning, Dec. 22, ship left anchorage off Quarantine, with light breeze from southwest and clear weather, and discharged pilot; hove log,
ship making $7 \%$ knote per hour. During the night wind and weather much the same.
"Dec. 24, (sea time.)-Moderate breezes from the west, and cloudy weather; employed in bending stndding sails, for making all sail. At about Gp. M. wind died away to light, buftling airs. The weather looking very threatening, furled all sail; ship going $8 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{l} \text { knots. }}$ At $9 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{M}$. , wind came out suddenly nnd with tremendons force from the north-west, causing heary sea. At 10 p . M., ship broached to; set forespencer and fore-
staysail, when she again fell off before it; set the foresail, and gave the engineer orders to give her all the steam he thonght prudent ; ship went nlong 10 knots, until $11 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{M}$., when she again broached to in a tremendous sea, and all endeavours to get her off were unavailing blew away fore-staysnil; hnuled up the foresail.
about 12 u . blew away forespencer and foresail from the lee yardarm, put a lashing on the head of the spanker to hanl out the clew; ship Inbonred heavily; ordered the troops forward, excepting thase who could lay about the floor of the upper saloon. All this time the ship laboured very heavily, laying in the trough of the sen, every sea striking lier tremendons blows. The engine stopped, the end of the nir-pnmp piston-rod breaking off, and the air-pump buckets consequently adrift. At this time the spanker blew away, leaving the ship en-
tirely at the mercy of the winds and waves. Ship now tirely at the mercy of the winds and waves. Ship now
making considerable water. Steam-pumps were kept running, nud hand-pnmps manned; but the water gnining, the troops were organized in bailing gangs, to pass up water through the engine-room. At $7 \Delta$. M., the foremast went orer the side, with all attnched, breaking
about six feet above upper deck. At 9 A . M., shipped a heavy sea amid ships, which stripped starboard paddle box, carried away starboard after king post, both smoke stacks, all the upper saloon, staving half the quarterdeck through, and washing overboard a large number of soldiers, Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Capt. Field and two ladies, names unknown, three cirilians unknown, all of whom were in the saloon, the soldiers having been admitted to the saloon owing to the severity of the weather. A waiter named Brooke, and the barlser, also a young man named Docket, the earpenter's brother, were killed by the crash. Up to this time the water had been kept under; but this sea raised the water in the ship so much, that the soldiers almost
gave up in despair, and it was only by the greatest exgave up in despair, and it was only by the grentest ex-
ertions the ship was kept afloat. A gang of soldiers was set apart to hold blankets round the shaft to prevent the flowing in of water-made an attempt to cut away the mizzen mast, but the ship laboured so heavily it was not accomplished."

## One of the passengers says

"While passing between the second and after-cabin, I felt a tremendous sea strike the ship, but I had no idea of the awful conseqeuces. It was the denouement -the finale of the awful tragedy which had been going on through the night. An overwhelming sen had struck the ship on her starboard quarter, carried away the starboard paddle-box, both smoke stacks, the whole promenade deck abaft, the paddle-boxes, two rows of state rooms, of twelve each, on the main deck, and stove in the main deck bateh. This was the smallest part of fifty human beings were swept into eternity. The mas jority were private soldiers of the different companies of the Third Artillery. Four officers went with them :Col. Washington, distingnished at Buena Vista and
other hard fought fields; Maj. Taylor and wife, Capt. Field and Lient. Smith. The sen was covered with drowning mea. The roar of the tempest smothered the 'babbling ery of strong swimmers in their agony.? In a few moments they sunk to rise no more till the sea
gives up her dead. Two of all the crowd sueceeded in regaining the ship-Mr. Rankin, an army sutler, and Mr. _, merebnnt, of Rio Janeiro.
" A few moments had elapsed when I reached the saIoon. It was filled with water to the depth of nearly two feet. The females and children, mostly in their night elothes, and wet to the skin, were scattered on
planks; some wailiog and sobbing; some apparently stupefied ; and some ealmly awaiting what seemed their inevitable fate. All snpposed the last hour had arrived, and in a few moments they should meet their Maker face to face.

Another sea like-that which struck us, and our fate had been that of the President-not a soul would have survired to tell the tale. But it pleased a mercifnl and all-wise Providence to say to the sea, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and
waves be stayed.?
"It was not so to be. We were in imminent danger of foundering; bnt our gallant and undaunted commander,

Capt. Watkins, whose exertions during all that fearful night had been almost superhuman, directed nll his energies to save us. To lighten the ship and stop the leaks were the first objects. To break up the hatches and commence discharging cargo was the work of a moment. Suldiers and sailors all lent a helpiug hand, and as each man knew he worked for his lite, all worked with a will. Stanncheons were placed under the broken deck, nud it was partially forced back to its place. It was found that the water gained upon us rapidly. The steam pump had become obstructed. Fifty soldiers were detailed to commence bailing. All day and all night the work went on without intermission. Still, with every roll the ship took in large quantities of water, and we grined little upon the leak. Sunday morning, the 25 th, the day of the nativity of our blessed Saviour, at last dawned upon us. The sky lighted up a little; there was a short glenm of sunshine, and the sea calmed a little. A sail or two whs seen in the distance, but none approached us. It was a gloomy Christmas to us. The work of bailing and pumping went on, and we had gaince on the lenk. Monday, the 26th, the gale continued with little abatement. All night Snnday the tempest roared round our devoted ship. The waves thundered against our sides and stera like cannon at the gates of a beleaguered city. Sleep was out of the question. For three nights we had none. We discovered a sail not far off. On approaching us she proved to be a brig; we spoke her. She reported herself short of provisions, and after supplying herself with barrels of beef and pork we had thrown overboard she went on her way. On Snnday, the 27th, discovered another sail bearing down upon us. She proved to be the bark Kilby, of and for Boston, from New Orleans, Ioaded with cotton, thirty-fire days ont. By autherity of Col. Gates, commanding the detachment, she was chartered for government to convey the troops to the nearest accessible post. Tuesday was too rongh to disembark any part of the command, but on Wednesday, the 28th, Col. Gates and family, Maj. Merchant and family, Col. Burke, Captains Fremont and Judd, with their families, Drs. Satterlce and Wirts, with some others whose names are not recollected, were safely embarked on board the Kilby. Some forty or fifty soldiers, and some soldiers' wives, also embarked-in all nearly one hundred persons. Night came on, and put a stop to any further operations. It had been agreed that the barque should lie by us till all on board the steamer were disembarked, but it eame on to blow heavily in the night, and in the morning she had disappeared, and we saw her no more. Thus all the hopes of escape we
based upon the Kilby were doomed to disappointment; and when, in the morning, we conld trace no vestige of her on the remotest verge of the horizon, we
'Once the sickness of heart from hope deferred.
Were alone on the boundless expanse waters."
We had now (Thursday, the 29th) reached the sixth day since the storm commenced. We were about to encounter death in a new form. A very large portion of the ship's steerage bad been filled with eargo, provisions, military stores, \&c. The consequence was that had been expected we should soon be in fine weather, and that they conld sleep comfortably in standee berths on deck. When the storm came that was impossible, they were consequently driven below. Crowded in narrow quarters, exposed to cold and wet, obliged to be fed on an insufficient diet, in consequence of the loss of the galleys, nad the impossibility of cooking for such numbers, it is no matter of surprise that disease soon made its appearance. Add to this the influence of depressing passions, anxiety of mind, fright, and despondency, and it is no wonder that they sickened and died. The disease more nearly than anything assumed the form of Asiatic cholern-commencing with diarrhœa and terminating in a few hours. Both the army surgeons having left, the charge of the sick fell upon the surgeon of the ship. To add to our distress, nearly all the medicine in the ship had been either washed overboard or destroyed. The mortality was necessarily great. For several days it averaged ten denths a day.

During the night of Friday or the morning of Saturday the 31 st, the cheering sonnd rang through the vessel that a ship was at hand. A light was discovered on the bows. We immediately commenced firing signal guns. They were answered by blue lights from the strange vsesel. When the morning dawned we discorered a vessel with English colors. She came near enough to speak us, but the wind was so light as to render it quite impossible. We resorted to a kind of telegraphic communication, by writing on boards in chalk with large letters. We succeeded in making her understand our situation, which, indeed, was sufficiently obvious. She promised to lie by us."

On Tuesday, the 3d January, our hearts were glad dened by another sail, under American colonrs. Sh, eame near enough to spenk her, nad we learned tha she wns the Antarctic, three days out from New Yort ound for Liverpool. She had five good boats, ans after enduring the agony of suspense for so many days it seemed that the hour of our deliverence had at las arrived. With the aid of the Antarctic's bonts we coul all be conveyed on board the English sbip, now ascer tained to be the Three Bells, Captain Creighton,
Glasgow, bound for New York. The Bells had expen enced much rough weather, and was leaky."

After great exertions they finally succeeded it conveying all who remained after the Kilby wat parted from them, on board the Three Bells ant the Antarclic, and it is cause for thankfulness that all three vessels have arrived safely in port though there has necessarily been great suffering among the rescued passengers.

ITEMS OF NEWS.
The steamships Baltic and Enropa have arrived from Lirerpool during the last week. The information is $t$ the 29 th ult.
GREAT BRITAIN.-Cotton firm. Breadstuffs sd CIIINA.-The insurgents are still gaining gronnd. LIBERLA.-Sugar is being raised on the St. Paulh There is a monthly communication with England. CUBA.-The new Captain-General has liberated th negroes known ns emancipadoes.

UNITED STATES.-It is rnmoured that the Ameri can minister at Mexico, has made a treaty purchasin the Mesilla Valley for twenty millions of dollars. A attempt is being made in Congress, to repeal the Yis souri Compromise Bill, so that the inhabitants of "Ne braska territory" may hold slaves.

Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 10 Prevalent diseases, are of the lungs and bronchi. Th District of Southwark has purchased a lot of ground to public Square. The grain market firm, tendiagi price upward.

## RECEIPTS.

Receired from Daniel M. Mott, $0 ., \$ 4$, vols. 26 and 27 from Thos. Hirst, $\$ 3$, to 24 , vol. 26 ; from H. Knowle agent, N. Y., for John C. Hopkins, \$2, vol. 27 ; for Jo Collins, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from Jehu Fawcett, agent, 0 , 4 Jos. Whinery, Isanc Bonsall, Samuel French, Samw Enloes, \$2 each, vol. 27, for Ed. Bonsall, jr., M. Wa rington, M. Woolman, M. J. Fawcett, $\$ 2$ each, rol. 2 for David Satterthwaite, $\$ 2$, rol. 28 ; from Wm. Foulk agent, 0 ., for Thos. Plammer, $\$ 2$, vol. 26, for Robe Willhouse, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from J. Thistlethwaite, $\mathbf{N}$ vol. 27 ; trom A. Dirken, Eng., per B. H. W., for
Harris, jr., and Jos. Harris, 10 sh. each, vol. 2 Jos. J. Hopkins, ngent, Balt., for N. Huppman, \$4, 26 and 27, for W. Proctor, $\$ 4$, vols. 26 and 27, for B. M. Library, $\$ 512$, rols. 25 and 26 , for R. Snowden, \& King, for Alfred King, \$2, vols. 12, B. F.

## GEORGE FOX'S JOURNAL.

Friends who have subscribed for the Leeds editios this work, and have not yet receired their copies, mi be informed that the undersigned has at length recein vessel in which they were shipped last summer; a that he is consequently now able to furnish the copi desired. The present shipment includes between ol and two hundred copies not yet subscribed for ; so wo Friends who desire to supply themselves or famill . But as it is probable that no further supply of the will be received here, it would be well for those wish to obtain copies, to apply for them without ma delay. It will be remembered that the price here Sl.15 per copy, in two volumes; which, in the prese
instance, owing to the heary damages to the ship a cargo having to be paid, in general average, by all ps ties interested, it is believed will prove somewhat the actual cost.
W. Hodgson, Ja.
S. E. cor. of Areh and Tenth stree

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut streat

# THE 

# PUBLISHED WEEKLY. <br> tice two dotlars per annum, payable in advance. <br> Subscriptions and Payments received by <br> JOHN RICHARDSON, <br> at no. 50 north fourth street, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA. 

tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, d in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any f the United States, for three months, if paid in ce, six and a-half cents.

## For "The Friend."

rto-theolegy, or botany and rellgion.
(Continued from page 146.)
On the hypothesis of transmutation, in oro account for the seeming adaptation of the wments of animals to their wants, it is main$d$ that the endowments are the result of the $s$; and that the most striking attributes of als, those which apparently imply most ly the providing skill of their Creator, have brought forth by the long-repeated efforts of reatures to attain the object of their desires. 3 animals, it is said, with the highest endows have been gradually developed from ancesforms of the most limited organization : thus birds, and beasts have grown from small inous bodies, possessing some obscure prinof life and the capacity of development ; and man himself, with all his intellectual and al, as well as physical privileges, has been 'ed from some creature of the ape or baboon , urged by a constant tendency to improve, least to alter his condition. Every part of cheme is extremely arbitrary. The capacity hange, and of being influenced by external mstances, such as we really find it in nature, therefore such as in science we must repreit, is a tendency not to improve, but to detete. When species are modified by external es, they usually degenerate, and do not ad$e$; and there is no instance of a species acng an entirely new sense, faculty, or organ Idition to or in place of what it had before. e, on a full consideration of the whole subthe conclusions to which we arrive are, that anly is the doctrine of transmutation of spein itself disproved by the best physiological onings, but the additional assumptions which equisite to enable its advocates to apply it to xplanation of the geological and other pheena of the earth, are altogether gratuitous fantastical.' The ablest refutation of these heous views, and the full exposition of their ency to pervert truth, is given by Hugh Miln his excellent work, entitled 'The Foots of the Creator.'
Three marked epochs have been noticed by l-botanists, characterized by the predomie of certain great divisions of plants: 1. The i of acrogens; 2. The reign of gymnosperms, aked-seeded dicotyledons: 3. The reign of כ.sperms, or of monocotyledons and dicoty. 1s, with seeds in seed-vessels.
The Reign of Acrogens. In this epoch the lies of ferns and their allies predominated, so
far as we can judge by the fossil remains. Besides these, however, there were many specimens of conilerous or cone-bearing dicotyledons. This embraces the great coal formation. These re. present various species of extinct ferns, and their allies. The ferns belong to the genera Neuropteris, Sphenopteris, and Pecopteris;-their allies being Lepidodendron, Sigillaria, Calamites resembling in some respects horsetails, and Stig. maria, which may perhaps be the roots of Sigillaria.
"Coal is well ascertained to be of vegetable origin, and was probably formed by the compression of iummense trunks of acrogens and of other trees which were drifted into large troughs or basins by the action of water. It is rare to find any distinct vegetable structure in coal, in consequence of the change produced by the compressing force to which it has been subjected. In some kinds of coal, however, cellular and other structures have been detected, on examining sections of them under the microscope. The mass of vegetation concerned in the formation of our coal beds must have been enormous. The prospective beneficence of the Creator is seen in covering the earth at that epoch of its history with a luxuriant vegetation, and in storing it up in subterranean strata as enduring beds of coal, which, by the subsequent volcanic actions, have been rendered accessible to man, and have become to him in these later days the source of heat and light. Thus, while the surface of the earth is given to man whence to obtain his food, the substrata are made to furnish that material which is required to dress it, and to raise man in the scale of civilization.
"In speaking of the Bohemian coal mines, Buckland remarks, 'The most elaborate imitations of living foliage upon the painted ceilings of Italian palaces, bear no comparison with the beauteous profusion of extinct vegetable forms with which the galleries of these instructive coal mines are overhung. The roof is covered as with a canopy of gorgeous tapestry enriched with festoons of most graceful foliage, flung in wild and irregular profusion over every portion of its surface. The effect is beightened by the contrast of the coal-black colour of these vegetables with the light groundwork of the rock to which they are attached. The spectator feels himself transported, as if by enchantment, into the forests of another world; he beholds trees of forms aud characters now unknown upon the surface of the earth, presented to his senses, almost in the beauty and vigour of their primeval life; their scaly stems, and bending branches with their delicate apparatus of foliage, are all spread forth before him, little impaired by the lapse of countless ages, and bearing faithful records of extinct sys. tems of vegetation, which began and terminated in times of which these relics are the infallible historians. Such are the grand herbaria wherein these most ancient remains of the vegetable king. dom are preserved, in a state of integrity little short of their living perfection, under conditions of our planet which exist no more.'
"The vegetation of the Coal Epoch seems to resemble most that of islands in the midst of vast
oceans, and the prevalence of ferns indicates a climate similar to that of New Zealand in the present day. In speaking of the island vegetation of the Coal Epoch, Professor Ansted remarks :- 'The whole of the interior of the islands may have been clothed with thick forests, the dark verdure of which would only be interrupted by the bright green of the swamps in the hollows, or the brown tint of the feras covering some districts near the coasts. The forests may have been formed by a mixture of several different trees. We would see then, for instance, the lofty and widely-spreading Lepidodendron, its delicate, feathery, and mosslike fronds clothing, in rich luxuriance, branches and stems which are built up, like the trunk of the tree fern, by successive leaf-stalks that have one after another dropped away, giving by their decay additional beight to the stem, which might at length be mistaken for that of a gigantic pine. There also should we find the Sigillaria, its tapering and elegant form sustained on a large and firm basis, enormous matted roots, almost as large as the trunk itself, being given off in every direction, and shooting out their fibres far into the sand and clay in search of moisture. The stem of this tree would appear like a fluted columa, rising simply and gracefully without branches to a great height, and then spreading out a magnificent head of leaves like a noble palm-tree. Other trees more or less re. sembling palms, and others like existing firs also abounded, giving a richness and variety to the scene; while one gigantic species, strikingly resembling the Norfolk Island pine, might be seen towering a hundred feet or more above the rest of the forest, and exhibiting tier after tier of branches richly clothed with its peculiar pointed spearlike leaves, the branches gradually diminishing in size as they approach the apex of a lofty pyramid of vegetation. Tree ferns also in abundance might there be recognized, occupying a prominent place in the physiognomy of vegeta. tion, and dotted at intervals over the distant plains and valleys; the intermediate spaces being clothed with low vegetation of more humble plants of the same kind. These, we may imagine, exhibiting their rich crests of numerous fronds, each many leet in length, and produced in such quan. tity as to rival even the palm trees in beauty. Besides all these, other lofty trees of that day, whose stems and braaches are now called Cala. mites, existed chiefly in the midst of swamps, and bore their singular branches and leaves aloft with strange and monotonous uniformity. All these trees, and many others that might be associated with them, were perhaps girt round with innu* merable creepers and parasitic plants, climbing to the topmost branches of the most lofty amongst them, aad enlivening, by the bright and vivid colours of their flowers, the dark and gloomy character of the great masses of vegetation.'
"'Few persons,' says Buckland, 'are aware of the remote and wonderful events in the economy of our planet, and of the complicated applica. tions of human industry and science, which are involved in the production of the coal that sup. plies the metropolis of Edgland. The most early stage in which we can carry back its origin, was
ameng the swamps and forests of the primeval fall in with duty when duty is revealed; whe and thereby the right judgment may be turaed earth, where it flourished in the form of gigantic move with God as the Israelites did by the cloud; Calamites, and stately Lepidodendra, and Sigil- who go when He goes; who stop when He stops; larix. From their native bed, these plauts were who piteh their tents when and $w$ here the cloud torn away by the storms and inundations of a hot and humid climate, and tranported into some adjacent lake, or estuary, or sen. Here they floated on the waters, until they sank saturated to the bottom, and being buried in the detritus of adjacent lands, became transferred to a new estate among the members of the mineral kingdom. long interment follewed, during which a course of chemical changes, and new combinations of their vegetable elements, have converted them into the mineral condition of coal. By the elevating force of subterranean fires, these beds of coal have been uplified from beneath the waters, to a new position in the hills and mountains, where they are accessible to the industry of man. From this fourth stage in its adventures, our coal has again been moved by the labours of the miner, assisted by the arts and sciences, that have cooperated to produce the steam-engine and the safety lamp. Returned once more to the light of day, and a second time conmmitted to the waters, it has, by the aid of navigation, been conveyed to the scene of its next and most considerable change by fire; a change during which it becomes subservient to the most important wants and conveniences of man. In this seventh stage of its long eventful history, it seems to the vuigar eye to undergo annibilation; its elements are indeed released from the mineral combinations they have maintained for ages, but their apparent destruction is only the commencement of new successions of change and of activity. Set free from their long imprisonment, they return to their native atmosphere, from which they were absorbed to take part in the primeval vegetation of the earth. To morrow, they may contribute to the aubstance of timber, in the trees of our existing forests; and having for a while resumed their place in the living vegetable kingdom, may ere long be applied a second time to the use and benefit of man. And when decay or fire shall once more consign them to the earth, or to the atmosphere, the same elements will enter on some further department of their perpetual ministration in the economy of the material world.'
"The Reign of Gymnosperns. During the epoch between that last noticed in the chalk period, the vegetation seems to have undergone a marked change. Acrogens are less numerous, and dicotyledonous planis, having seeds not contained in ovaries, and hence called naked-sceded, predominate. These plants are represented by cone-bearing trees, such as pines, where the cones containing the seeds are not considered as ovaries, but as composed of scales or leaves bearing seeds at their base. They are alse represented by the Cycas family, or plants yielding a kind of sago, These plants bear naked seeds on the edges of transformed leaves. They have no true pistil, and the pollen is applied directly to the seed. Some of the stems of the fossil Cycads occur in an erect position in what is denominated the Portland Dirt-bed, consisting of earthy brown matter of a peculiar character.
(To be continued.)
"Great peace have they who love Thy law.""How much better is the way of those men and wemen who leave the management of affairs, and the appointment of changes to God: who cheerfully concur with the order of Divine Providence, not anxious for the future, nor dissatisfied with their present portion, nor eager for change ; who
setules; who strike it only when the cloud moves, way walk thou in it.' These are they that will be happy - whom God will use, and by whom He will be glorifiecl."
"They wait in secret on their God, Their God in secret see;
Though earth be all in storms abroad, Their souls dwell peacefully."

## For "The Friend."

## Means of Sucecssion in the Chureh.

There are probably few meetings that have not some members of religious weight, who are made use of by the Ilead of the Chureh, as counsellors, and to some extent as guides to those of less experience. The directions of the apostle, to the overseers, to take heed unto themselves and to the flock, shows that there were such in the primitive church, peculiarly qualified for the station. Where these are kept free from self-confidence, having a single eye to the Lord and to his direction, as they grow in faithfulness, their qualification to counsel the younger members, will inerease, and after being long proved to be sound in judgment, their removal by death is felt to be a serious loss to survivors. It is natural to place reliance on age and religious stability; and sueh being worthy of double honour, it is very proper to hold them in reputation, and to respect their judgment and counsel. But the tendency to rely upon such men and women, either as ministers, or in the administration of the diseipline, may divert the mind from its own duty. By constantly looking to others to manage the affairs of the church, much precious time will be lost, as well as the opportunities wherein the Lord was calling individuals to do their own work, and by whieh they would have gained experience, and be prepared to succeed those werthies. But such not having improved the talents to his honour and their own growth, the remeval of aged Friends creates a chasm, and meetings for a time feel in degree paralyzed. Many hold baek from their duty, from fear of wanting the right qualification to stand forth, on behalf of the testimonies, and the order of the gospel, which may in part arise from their own previous unfaithfulness. But while it would be wrong to put forth a hand unbidden, merely because the business of Society should be carried on by somebody, it is very im. portant that slothiul servants should be a wakened to their condition, and look to the Lord with desires that he would gird them with strength, and go before them, enabling them to redeem the time which they have lost, by doubling their diligence in the service of the church.

Tradition informs us, that in a meeting for worship, feeling probably that some were withholding more than is meet, which tends to poverty, George Fox arose and said, "Preach lads, preach, for if Christ does not preach, antichrist will." This conveys a salutary hint, not only applicable to the ministry, but also to every living member in the mecting. Where these are favoured in their religious gatherings, whether for the discipline of
the chureh or in committees upon subiects of the chureb, or in committees upon subjects of
weight, to feel, as they are waiting upon him, the secret intimations of their Lord, to speak to the business, if they withhold that which he gives for the support of his cause, active, busy ones, who are not under his regulating power, will be very
backward, ind the meeting suffer a serious loss. Exercised ones will go away under the sense, that the life which is their food has been oppress. ed, and did not reign therc. But where the train. ed soldiers of Christ keep their ranks in righte ousness, waiting for the command of their Cap tain, and when they feel impelled to act, if in the meekness of wisdom, they say what he puts into their henrts to speak, the true Sced rises into do minion, and wrong spirits are brought down, and often kept from gaining an ascendency. Then worm Jacob shall rejoice, and give the glory to his Redcemer, who is "strong, and will thoroughly plead their cause," who trust in and stand faithful to him alone.

Excellent counsel how to conduct in the chureh of Christ will be found in this epistle, written in 1671 :-
" Dear Friends and brethren, see that all live in the peaceable and blessed 'Truth, into which no enmity can come; for the blessed Seed Chrien Jesus, takes away the curse, of the increase of whose government there is no end, whe rules in righteousness amongst the righteous forever. And sce that this righteousness, in which you all have peace, run down and flow as a stream a mong you, who are begotten again into a lively hape, and born again by the immortal Seed, of the word of God, which lives and abides forever. You who have received Cbrist, have received power to bee come the sons of God, and to believe in the light, in obedience to Christ's command ; by which you become ehildren of the light and of the day. Therefore this I say unto you, Let no man abur this pouer, that is everlasting: and keep the gas. pel order, which was before any impurity was, and will be when it is gone.
"All in your men's and women's meetings, see that virtue flows, and that all your wordsh gracious. See that love flows which beurs all thiugs, that kindness, gentleness, and tenderness may be among you, and that the fruits of ok goorl Spirit may abound; for nothing that is u. clean must enter into God's kingdom, which stands in righteousness and in holiness, aad it the power of God, and in the joy of the Holy Ghost ; for all joy that is out of the Holy Ghoat will have an end. And see in all your men's and women's meetings that God be no ways dir. honoured, nor the pure and blessed name Christ, in which you are gathered, be blasphemed; but in all things that God may be glorified, exalk ed and honoured; for you have the light to set all evil, and the power to withstand it, and to se that nothing be lacking; then all will be well among you in your meetings-and that nothing be lacking either within or without; for God is rich in both, and abundance of his riches yon have received.
"This is a warning and charge to all, in the presence of the living God, that you keep up t testimony of Jesus, against all that which is con. trary to Jesus, the heavenly man ; that your fruits may appear to his glory, and your works to his praise ; and that you may have water in your om eisterns, and knew those clouds through which Christ gives you rain, having purchased the fell wherein the pearl lies. Now is the spring-time the the lily and the rose begin to flourish, and the vied is putting forih, and the npple-tree to bring forth been fruit, hy the power of the Lord God who is ored all. Keep your testimony for your religion whid you have received from God, and for your $20 r$ ship in the Spirit and in the Truth, that Chris Jesus hath sel up; and for your gospel fellowshiy, which is in the power of God, before the devi
was; and sec that all live in peace and in the lor
od, for love edifieth the body; for he who is c head of it, is the beloved of God, who is from
lasting to everlasting. See that every one's :tions be set on things above, and not upon gs below that be earthly; for now is the time ontend for the faith that gives victory, which once delivered to the saints, in which you unity.
And so the God of power preserve you all, keep you in his blessed Seed Christ Jesus, none of you may be without a minister, with. " priest, or without a prophet, a shepherd or $p$, but let every one receive him in his offices. you all have One, who will exercise his s in you all whom God hath given for a
er and a covenant, yea an everlasting Leadtho was the foundation of the prophets and tles, and is to us this day. And so be valiant he Truth upon the earth, in the Seed Christ s , that through him who destroys death, you have a crown of life; and through him you be one another's crown and joy in the Lord; I say through Christ, who was glorified with Father before the world began. I am just upon leaving this island, where I have had great and blessed service; though I undervery great weights and burdens, and sufferand trials. But all is well, and the blessed and power is over all; to whom be glory ermore ; amen, amen."-G. F.
ow many who have been judges and counselamong us, have been removed from the ch militant, to the clurch triumphant in healeaving those with whom they were closely d to feel the bereavement which they suffer! He who washed and anointed them, and made witnesses of his goodness and power, will nue to do the same for those who forsake all follow Him. He will make fishers of men, men and vinedressers in the same glorious e, from the young people, if they submit to ove, which at times he sheds abroad in the George Whitehead began his ministry t the eighteenth year of his age, and was imprisoned, lodging in his elothes on bare ds, eight weeks in the winter of 1654 , in the part of his travels. In 1657, being about ty years old, he was taken from a religious ing and cruelly scourged, by whieh his back breast were torn and cut, so that the blood ed freely, at which many wept in seeing the tty of the justices. But George says, "The by his Divine power supported me, even they were inflicting their eruely upon my ; that even then my spirit was raised, and h opencd to sing aloud in praises to the Lord God, that be counted me worthy to suffer for rame and 'Truth's sake."
1661, George Whitehead, Ed ward Burrough, Richard Hubberthorn, appeared before a come of parliament, and had liberty to state their tions to a bill drawn to suppress the meetings riends. But their reasons against it not deng the committee from carrying it up to the e, they got some of the members to mave they slould be permitted to appear before ament, and their reasons be heard why the bill should not be passed into a law. The on being agrced to, they were called in before jar of the House of Commons, there being a house, and all in a quiet posture, ready to hear t they had to offer. Eaeh of them spoke to rovisions of the bill, and gave thcir objections, ving its inconsistency with their civil rights, its opposition to the law of God, and the worhe required of them. A ter they concluded, hey withdrew, some of the members sitting the door, gently pulled G. Whitehead by the
coat sleeve, who asked what they would have with,
him? they said, "Nothing but to look upon you," he being then about twenty four years of age.

These were young men, and had no leaders to go before them, or fathers to counsel them. But they lad received the Truth in the love of it; and being obedient to it, in its gradual manifestations in the heart, their understanding was enlightened, and enlarged in the saving knowledge of God, and they were qualified to advocate his couse to the surprise of others. In this way they grew from the state of a child, to the stature of men in Christ, and were made able ministers of the new covenant, and judges and counsellors in the church. There is no other way or means by which their suecessors in religious profession can be placed in different stations in the body of Christ; and as the scriptures declare that Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and forever, if they follow the faith of those "who have had the rule over them, and have spoken the word of God" unto them, he will also prepare them by the power of his Holy Spirit, to take their places, and grant a measure of the same wisdom and strength to uphold the cause of Truth and righteousness in the earth, and in life and conversation to invite others to follow them as they follow Christ.

## SIMCERE MOTIIES.

A frequent examination of our motives is profitable: there may be many inducements to action which are ostensibly good and virtuous, that are not sufficiently pure in themselves to bear inspection. The desire of applause, or the promotion of our own mercenary interest may sometimes be the greatest incentive for deeds which to the superficial observer appear good. Disinterested kindness and a pre-eminent wish to live up to our duty, that we may be clear in the sight of Him from whom all good proceeds, are the only safe motives to action. If any course different to this, is pursued, if we make an implement of any laudable subject, principally for the sake of display; or cover any movement with a righteous dress for the purpose of gaining our private ends, or for personal gratification, we are further and further removed from a condition to engage in anything in that state of mind whieh would prove acceptable in the Divine sight. The object of all our efforts should be, to acquit ourselves of the duties devolving upon us for the sake of righteousness and peace, instead of striving to obtain selfish ends. It is doubtless profitable thoroughly to analyze our motives in whatever we undertake, that we may see whether they are pure, so that every act, particularly if it concern society, may be based on the honest desire of bringing honour to our Creator, by promoting the best interest of others, as well as securing our own prescrvation. Was more care taken to look to the real object in view, and never to suffer ourselves to be urged forward by any other influence than the Spirit of the dear liedeemer, mueh suffering, disappointment and unprofitable labour, would no doubt be spared us in our several allotments.

Paul may plant and Apollos water, but God alone can give the inerease ; and all striving which proceeds from the vain imagination of man, will only contribute to condennation, though decked with the most specious appearances. True sineerity, the earnest and unceasing desire to serve the Lord in the beauty of holiness, can only be effectually blessed, knowing that in every important engagement, it is necessary to realize that "the preparations of the heart in man and the answer of the tongue," must be from the Lord.

Could mankind come more fully under this benign Spirit for the regulation of their conduct, what eommotions in the world and in our Society would be prevented, how much shyness and hardness to. wards eaeh other averted, which proceeds from the unsubjected nature : instead of yielding to unelaritable feelings that arise from different views, individuals would be more skilful in the requisite knowledge, how far it would be safe to condescend for the sake of peace without any compromise of vital principles, and show from their orderly lives, submissive and lamblike dispositions, that dissent from the opinions of others, does not proceed either from a selfish motive or spirit of opposition, but from a neeessity which is laid upon them to act as faithful stewards over the gifis which they have received. This state of mind, as it is faiihfully sought after, will enable "1s patiently to mcet much opposition, be more likely to reaeh the dispassionate judgment of others, disarm them of prejudice, and promote the cause of 'Truth and righteousness, more than all the excitement and bluster which can arise from the commingled passions of the unsubdued will, although these to the natural taste and unconverted judgment, may seem more desirable and efficient. The sincere heart and contrite spirit will never be despised by the truly enlightened ; and while these characterize all our actions, we shall be likely to escape many storms whieh shake the edifiees of self.emolument, that the vain mind is endeavouring to rear for its gratification ; the prospect of which is so apt to a muso with the delusive expectation of security and enjoyment.
The sincerity of our motives will avail more in the unerring balances, with One who controls all events, than the most imposing efforts and wily artifices, whieh can possibly proceed from the ingenuity of the human mind ; and will furnish a basis of consolation that shall remain unmoved, when the most elaborate works of the vain and worldly are entirely prostrated, and are seen to have been wrought to no good purpose, for the want of proceeding from the pure and efficient spirit of Infinite Wisdom.
New York, First mo., 1854.

## intelugence in averica.

We copy the following from a number of Putnam's Monthly, showing the difference between this Republic and Great Britain, with respect to its educational facilities and its newspapers :
"Reading and writing is a fair test of popular intelligence, or, which amounts to the same thing, the number of children who go to school, and the number of adults who take newspapers, periodieals, and books. Now, the people of this Republic esteem it one of their first dutics to make ample provision for the gratuifous instruction of youth. Their public scliools are open every day except Sundays, to every class of eitizens, are furnished with competent teachers and libraries, and have an immense average attendance of pupils. Adding to these the private and grammar schools, the young ladies' seminaries and colleges, and the theological and medical institutes, in all just 100,000 [scholars], and the number of pupils will reach 4,000 ,000 ; which you will see, according to the usual proportion of persons under 20 years of age, comprises nine-tenths of our adolescence, or one out of every five persons. I have seen it stated that less than $2,000,000$ of your youths go to any school, and that the amount of your Government grant in aid of primary instruction falls short of £ 100,000 , while only one-half of your men, and one-third of your women can read! Why, the State of New York alone, with only $3,000,000$
of inhabitants, has a school fund of $\$ 6,041,930$, nround. The size of the entire structure was venly Father's labour in a distant land, and she and spends $\$ 2,249,814$ annually on 11,537 dif. ferent schools, in which 862,507 children are the recipients of their bountics, besides 36,183 at the private academies. Thus, more than one-fourth of the whole population of the State receive education at the district schools.

That it is not wholly inefficient, is evident in that so many of our children grow up to be readers. Here is a little statement, for instance, of the issues of our periodical nnd newspaper press, which speaks much :

Dailies,
Tri-weeklies, Semi-weeklies,

## Weeklies,

Semi-monthlies,
Monthlies,
Quarterlies,
No. of copies
printed annually.
$2: 25,000,000$
$\begin{array}{rrr}350 & 750,000 & 225,000,000 \\ 150 & 75,000 & 11,700,000\end{array}$
$125 \quad 70,000 \quad 8,320,000$
$200028,875,000 \quad 140,500,000$
$50 \quad 800,000 \quad 7,300,000$
$\begin{array}{lll}100 & 900,000 & 10,800,000\end{array}$
$25 \quad 20.000$
80,000
about eight inches in its longest, and six in its shortest diametcr. There was at least one opening to get in and out, but this portion of the nest, we could not examine thoroughly from the want of clear watcr; and after having been kept some time out of water, it was entirely deformed.
"The ncst laid at the bottom of the pond, one foot and a-half deep in that place, and protected by aquatic plants growing along shore. The water here is never subjected to any violent motion, and thus the soft materials of which it was constructed, were resistant enough for that particular locality.
"We should think that under other circumstances, as, for instance, a current of water, catfish would construct their nests of a substance more capable of resisting a chance of destruction.
" Further obscrvations will tell us more about this interesting subject, and it is with the hope that some one will devote some attention to it, having filled the little service for others assigned her, by cheering the hearts of her parents aod friends with her love and heavenly-mindedness, was taken nway from all trouble before his return.

About the close of the year 1682, Roger Long. worth holding a meeting in the open atreet in the parish of St. Olaves, Surry, was committed to prison to stand trial therefor. Sometime towards the close of the year 1683, or early in 1684, he crossed the ocean to the new world. After visith ing Friends in the various provinces, he appean to have taken up his abode with his old friend James Harrrison, in the county of Bucks, in the province of Pennsylvania.
He was at the Yearly Meeting held at Philh. delphia, in the Seventh month, and was one of those who signed an epistle addressed by that body to Friends in various parts of this contineoth He remained in and about Pennsylvania until the
$28005,000,000422,600,000$
That is, nearly seventeen copies a year, of some publication or other, to every man, woman and child, in the nation; or, excluding infants, aged and diseased persons, and those who cannot read, at least a newspaper each week to every family. Accordingly, I do not believe that there is an American family in the land which does not take in some newspaper or magazine. I am not now arguing as to the character of these publications, which, by the way, are as good generally as those of other nations, but only as to the fact of their almost universal circulation. In the United Kingdom there is not a daily paper printed out of London; of those that are printed in London, all are too costly to be taken by the poorer classes: which is true also of the quarterlies and monthlies; and of the weekly or local prints, only a few obtain any considerable circulation.

For "The Friend."

## A CATFISII NEST.

The interesting article on the Water Snail and Stickleback, lately published in "The Friend," recalled to my mind an article published in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, for last year, and which I send for insertion. The article is by Charles Girard.
"A few days since, in visiting a small pond, gituated above Schuylkill Falls village, an innumerable quantity of small fish were seen along ahore, near the surface of the water. On ap. proaching them they all suddenly disappeared, and the water being muddy, we could not tell where they went. A scoop-net brouglit to light a subspherical mass, composed exclusively of green confervæ, and which after examination proved to be a regular nest, constructed, as we auppose, by the parent fish, whose progeny it contained; for in it the small fishes, seen a moment before near the surface, had gone to seek shelter. In all probability, the eggs were deposited in it, and when hatched, the young, instead of dispersing themselves, remain for some time congregated, under the care of the parent who provides food for them.
"The number of young fish gathered around the nest, was at least three to four hundred, and of different sizes. The largest were about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and the smallest about three-fourths of an inch. This difference in size seems to us, as indicating that eggs have been deposited and fecundated at different periods in the nest.
"The structure of the nest was vcry simple conferve in strings were disposed circularly all
that we have brought before the Academy the very little it was our good fortune to observe on this occasion."

## blographical shetches

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

## ROGER LONGWORTI.

(Continued from page 148.)
In the year 1678, Roger Longworth laboured in the gospel in Ireland; and after his return therefrom, he was arrested at Holme, in Cheshire, and sent to Chester prison. The mittimus bearing date Twelfh month 28th, sets forth that, " by reason of several expressions which we have this day, at Holme, in the county of Chester, heard from a strange person, who calls himself Roger Longworth, of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, we do suspect that the said Roger Longworth is a papist." It then says, that thercfore they had tendered him the oath of allegiance and the oath of supremacy, which he had refused to take; they therefore direct the keeper of Chester Castle to receive and hold his body until the next General Quarter Sessions. On this mittimus Roger was detained in prison more than two months, and then discharged without trial, on a private order from one of the committing justices. He was several times in Holland and Germany, labouring for the advancement of the Redcemer's kingdom of liberty and peace. In 1681, after the Yearly Meeting at London, he in company with that eminent labourer in the gospel of Christ, Roger Haydock, passed over to the cantinent. They visited "Holland, West-Friesland, Groningland, Frederickstadt, Hambrough, Saxony, Germany, Palatinate." They were imprisoned a short period, but being released, and having fulfilled their duty towards the churches, they returned to England about the middle of the Seventh month. During the same year Roger was in Ireland. His old friend James Harrison, had his mind drawn to Pennsylvania, and wrote to Roger about his prospect, in the Eighth month this year,-although he did not remove until the next.
In the early part of the year 1682, Ann, the oldest child of Phineas and Phebe Pemberton, then only four years old, began to decline. She was of a very affectionate disposition, and was very much attached to the old fricnd of her parents, Roger Longworth. He was at this time about starting for another religious visit to Germany, and when the young girl and her father took leave of him, she told him, she "must never
beginning of the year 1685, when he embarked at New York for Europe. It is said that he went by way of Barbadoes; if so, his tarriance there must laave been brief, for he was in London aboult the time of the Yearly Meeting, the end of the Third and beginning of the Fourth months. - Oo the 14th of the Fourth month he was arrested at a meeting in Friends' house, Grace.church street and by the lord mayor was committed to New. gate. At the sessions held Fifih month 13th, he was tried, found guilty, and fined. Being returaed to the same prison, he was kept there fifteen weeks. He was then discharged by the sherifif. Having visited England, Ireland, and Holland, he came to Barbadoes, from whence he returned to Pennsylvania in the Third month, 1687. Dur. ing the ensuing summer, a very fatal fever prea vailed amongst the settlers in Bucks county, and many valuable Friends died with it. Among these was Roger Longworth. About eight weels after his return from Barbadoes, he was taken ill. The fever was very violent, yet he was preserved in much meekness and patience, lying very silill and quiet during the two weeks in which the strength of his natural constitution resisted the efforts of disease. At the end of that period, ho was graciously released from suffering. His death took place the 7 hh of Sixth month, (now Eighth,) 1687, when he was about 57 years old. Ilis iriends William Yardley, and Phineas Pemberton, prepared a memorial of him, of which the following extracts contain the most important particulars. He was " a man of peaceable disposition, gentle and mild, ready and willing to serve his friends to the utmost of his ability, and a very diligent labourer in the work of the Lord, willing to spend and be spent, not ceunting nnything in this world too dear to part with, for the same. The Lord did eminently bless his ministry.". . He tra. velled " much in England, where be suffered im. prisonment in several places. Six times he passed urough Holland, and some others of those pro. vinces;--also part of Germany,-several times as far as Dantzick, where he laboured much for the release of Friends, who then were prisoners there, writing to the king, magistrates and officers, on their behalf. At Embden, where Friends were sufferers, he laboured for their frecdom, and it being a time of hot persecution, went through the streets warning the people to repent of their wickedness.' Although he was for this imprisoned, yet at an other time in that place having delivered a pape on behalf of the liberty of his friends, "he was called into the council-room and received io 1 friendly manner, with promise of freedom to th people called Quakers, in matters of faith an worship. Ile also had good service with magis
lawyers, priests and colleagues, and was 1 times a prisoner in those parts. Five he passed through Ireland, visiting Friends, he had good service, sometimes among the when at mass. Once he passed through f Scotland, twice at Barbadoes, once through England and Virginia, twice in Maryland arseys, and twice at Pennsylvania, having led by land above twenty thousand miles,ivels by water, not being much less. Though $s$ often in storms and tempests at sea, by land,-and met with bad spirits and ex$s$ of divers kinds, yet the Lord stood by him nade him a successful instrument in His
He passed cheerfully through all, by the - of Him that called him thereto;-not being to labour in word and doctrine, wherever me, to the edifying of the brethren, and reing things where he found them amiss. He i and established meetings in many parts o he came, to the great comfort and refresh. of the upright in heart ; by which he got a amongst the ancients, and is recorded g the worthies of the Lord."

## james harrison.

nes Harrison was born near Kendal, in moreland, about the year 1628. He was tht up a shoemaker, and lived at Stiall, in Cheshire, where he followed his proHe had received a good education, and ne of the seekers after righteousness in that and being early convinced of the Truth of octrines professed by George Fox, he was us in their support, and willing to suffer in faithful maintenance. He received a gift in inistry soon after his convincement, and trainto the north of England on a religious in 1655. In the same year he married Heath, who proved a valuable help-meet n.
nes Harrison was often abroad labouring in inistry, and whether abroad or at home, ed persecution. It was the common lot of ho were convinced of the Truth, and were ul to it. Being in Derbyshire in 1650, and to a meeting at Peak-Forest, he and his ds were set on by a priest and a rabble of followers. Many of the Friends, among a James was one, were sorely beaten and ed, having the hair pulled from their heads, heir bodies shamefully abused. All which ristian usage, Besse says, "they bore with anocent patience, not lifting up an hand st their persecutors."
the 20 th of Tenth month in the following being at a meeting in Shrewsbury, he with other Friends were taken by soldiers and at the guard-house all night, and much The next day the mayor tendered them ath, and committed them to prison. Here as kept a prisoner until the 11th of the Third $h, 1661$, when he was released by the king's amation.
the early part of 1664, James Harrison and Cartwright being at the house of Edward ne, in Worcestershire, were arrested by a f soldiers. On being asked for the orders which they were acting, one of them pred his pistol, saying, "that is our order." prisoners were then committed to Worcester and James Harrison's horse was seized at an where he had left it, and taken away. In ame year for his faithfulness to his Christian he was committed to prison in Chester Cas. ohere he was also confined in each of the two :quent years. The imprisonment in 1606 , ifor six months. The charge against him
was having been at a meeting in the house of Thomas Janney.
Whilst confined here, he thus wrote to his wife: -
" Most dear, and right dearly beloved wife, whom 1 love in the Lord our Saviour Jesus Christ, for thy reverent, courteous behaviour in gesture and words, towards me and the Lord, whom we serve. Thy words are penetrating words, and hath entered my heart with impressions that can never be blotted out; and thus with a real acknowledgment of thy spiritual and lively testimony that breaks and tenders my heart, I rest, thy very loving husband,

## James Harrison."

"Castle of Chester, 26th of Eighth mo., 1666 ."
In answer she says:-
"Dear love,-I had a great desire to come and see thee, with my little child,* if it were the will of the Lord; but this I believe, that neither death, nor life, nor any other thing, shall be able to separate us. So, dear heart, farewell. Let us hear from thee as often as thou can.

Anne Harrison."
Phineas Pemberton, after narrating the imprisonments which James passed through, thus adds, "In all the before-mentioned sufferings and other exercises, his wife, that worthy matron, was not dejected nor cast down, but went through all with a cheerful spirit, having her aim and eye upon that lot and inheritance, whose builder and maker is God, and is beyond the reach of persecutors. Whether he was in bonds, or at liberty,-in suf. ferings, or out of sufferings,-always managing his and her own business, and herself with great prudence and dexterity ; taking delight, and making it her business, how to spend her days in the service of Truth, and the serving of its friends; behaving herself in such an even frame and temper of spirit, to all persons, and at all times, that she was greatly beloved of Friends, and enemies scarce daring to come nigh, her conduct was so prudent."

* Phebe, afterwards the wife of Phineas Pemberton.
(To be continued.)


## For "The Friend."

important period.
"Yesterday, I was eighteen years old. This is a very important period. May I form good habits now in the morning of my life, and be more and more watchful over my words, and actions, so as to become a good example to others. Wilt thou, dearest Fathcr, be pleased to preserve me from the many evils that abound in the world!" $-E$. Jefferis.
Were this more the concern and prayer of the rising generation, from how many snares would they be preserved! The attractions and allurements of the fashionable and vain world, would, we doubt not, be overcome, and we might hope that a greater number of the youth than is now the case, would, through Divine Grace, become prepared for future usefulness in Society; and walking according to the pattern shown them in the Mount, where God appeared unto them face to face, they would become as waymarks and standard-bearers in the church, and finally be made " pillars in the house of God," as this dear Friend was, " to go no more out."

Oh! my dear young Friends, there is in our fallen nature a proneness to evil, which through the temptations of Satan, is ready to run into the maxims and manners of "the world which lieth in wickedness," and would incline us to sell our birthright for the gratifications of time and sense,
and thus cut us off from the substantial pleasures of the children of God. It is a great mercy where any are, in whatever way He pleaseth, stopped in their career, and turned to seek after the knowledge of God as durable riches. For however laudable it may be to be entrusted as stewards with a portion of this world's possessions, yet the time will come when it will be said, "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward." Then, if we are in a proper state of mind, will we not account it as His greatest blessing to us, that we have been brought to seek an inheritance with the saints in light, and at such a time be enabled to "feel like a weaned child," and have an assurance granted, that there is a mansion prepared for us.

Well, dear young Friends, it is said that "it through tribulation that we must enter the kingdom; therefore we ought to be willing to bear our portion of suffering.

To look outward, the signs of the times are discouraging; but let us not look outward but inward, for "the Lord will be the hope of his people, and the strength of the children of Israel."

When He raised up this people, there was a discouraging time in the outward appearance, but as all eyed their Captain, and the bishop of their souls, way was gradually made for them, and they were made acquainted with one another in the Lord, and with a fellowship in Hin, which alt the opposition of their enenies could not destroy.
In this shaking time, let each one of us eye the Captain above all, and seek for ourselves to know the right way of the Lord ; "And if any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." His power is the same as it was at the beginning, and He is as willing to work for His Truth's sake; the lack is with us; therefore " let us gird up the loins of our minds, watch and be sober, and hope to the edd." Let us not get discouraged and cast away the shield of faith, as though it had not been anointed with oil;" for I believe if we would only bow low enough, He would in his own time and way open to us the course for us to pursue, and eventually cause his people to "sing his praise on the banks of deliv. erance."
Our Saviour said, "Other sheep have I, which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold and one Shepherd." And while some may be tampering with the talents committed to their care, letting in lukewarmness, producing weakness, until an unwillingness enters to stand in the gap, He may be preparing others to enter in and labour, who will be made willing to bear his burdens, and help build up the broken-down walls of Zion, that "Jerusalem may yet become an eternal excellency, a joy of many generations." Therefore "let us beware lest there enter into any one of us an evil heart of unbelief in departing from the living God," as though he had departed from us. Know that is for our good, and his own glory, he is permitting us to be tried; for it is recorded that, "I the Lord your God am a jealous God," and "His glory he will not give to another." Let us therefore cheerfully submit to IIis proving of us, with the assurance as we follow Him, "that all things will work together for good to them who love God; to them who are the called according to His purpose."
N. G., Pa., First month, 1854.

Letters from Naples announce that another an. cient town has been discovered several feet under ground, between Acerno and Scaffari. It is stated that it doea not resemble Herculancum or Pompeii in any respect.

For "The Friend."
REMARKABLE DELINONS.

## (Contnoued from page 150.)

"It wos decmed cssential by our ancestors, that certain remedies should be applied three, seven, or nine times. The importance of these numbers is also shown in other connexions. A royal salute with cannon is to this day composed of three times seven or twenty one guns. A superstition was prevalent, that a company of thirteen was unlucky, and that one of the number was ccrtain to die within the year. The fact might be so, as the probabilities of life are in something approaching to that proportion. The seventh son of a seventh son (an occurrence, the infrequency of which would necessarily place it beyond the opportunity of frequent observation) was supposed to be born a genius, and some even averred that he had the power of healing scrofulous disorders, like former monarchs, by his touch. At all events, it was dcemed essential that be must be brought up to the study of medicine. These notions were doubtless derived from the frequent use of the perfect number seven among the Jews.
" 'The hand of glory,' as it was called, though a phrase almost unintelligible to modern ears, was regarded by our forefathers as endowed with strangely mystic virtues, and was frequently employed by thieves and housebreakers in their depredations, since it was supposed to confer the power of entering houses without obstruction from any one who might encounter it. The hand of a malefactor exposed on the highway was to be obtained. The effect of this, when duly prepared, was, that it took away (so it was believed) all power of motion from the person before whom it was held.
"The singular influences ascribed by our forefathers to the moon, are evidently remnants of the more ancient pagan worship of that luminary. Pigs were to be killed and sheep shorn at the period of its fulness, and wood was to be cut at the same fortunate conjuncture. Peas and beans were to be sown, according to Tusser's husbandry, in the moon's wane. Among the caricatures to be found in an antique book, a superstitious man is thus satirized: 'He will not commit his seed to the earth when the soil, but when the moon requires it: he will have his hair cut when the moon is either in Leo, that his locks may stare like the lion's shag; or in Aries, that they may curl like a ram's horn. Whatever he would have to grow, he sets about when she is in her increase; but for what he would have made less, he chooses her wane.'"
"We believe that even yet, in London, a shop exists in which certain beads are sold, made from the root of the white briony, and once supposed to possess a singular virtue when hung around the necks of children cutting their teeth. But such delusions are fast disappearing before the increasing light of intelligence; and though persons are still to be found who transmit to ignorant men and simple women the traces of such oidfashioned superstitions, they are destined soon to share the fate of the broomstick of the witch, and the terrors of St. George and the dragon. It is the happiness of Britain to possess, above many nations, an enlightened eommunity. It will be a happier day still, when her population shall learn that charms, omens, and prodigics are not the most deadly forms of superstition ; that its worst form is exhibited when men set up, as they are ever prone to do, the outward and sensible as protections, instead of the inward and spiritual; and when they believe that any man is sale without the guardianship of an almighty Providence,
or happy without a consciousness of being recon-
ciled to God through faith in his Son, and doing the things which please him."
"Delusions associuted with imperfect discovery. The infancy of society is nlways conspicuously distinguished by a love for the marvellous. Wonder is but the voracious appetite of a starving mind, and, like other resistless cravings, will submit to be fed with unwholesome food rather than not to be fed at all. In estimating the figments and hallucinations of past ages, we must remember that the sympathies of mind are rarely retrospective. It is more easy to conceive of increased knowledge in the future than of defective knowledge in the past. However reluctant we may be to admit of the progress which shall render our present attainments childish and obsolete, it is still more difficult to make due allowance for the errors of those who fell far below the points which, with a natural self-flattery, we suppose ourselves to have reached. But the history of mankind is the narrative of growth attained by very slow and often very irregular advanees. There have been certain periods when (to use a well-known metaphor) the day has broken upon the mountain tops of more intelligent minds, whilst the valleys below have been shrouded in darkness; and there have been other periods when, to use Milton's fine image, 'the overshadowing train of error has swept the lights out of the firmament' again."
"The progress of geographical discovery will illustrate these observations. It is our happiness to live at a time when this department of knowledge has been largely and suecessfully prosecuted. The travellers of England will yield the palm to no other country for patient and persevering enterprise. They have penetrated almost all lands, toiled through the burning deserts of the Sahara, and shivered under the ice-bound regions of the northern pole."
"When the ancients stepped out of the circle of their positive knowledge, they involved themselves in a mass of the most palpable errors. The fables of the Cimmerians, who dwelt at the ends of the ocean clouded in perpetual night ; the story of Eolus and his hag of winds; the island of Circe, peopled by enchanters-were delusions which, propagated by the idle and believed by the credulous, would very naturally take root in barren and uncultivated soils. The notions of the later Jews respecting the productions of the earth may be learned from many passages of the Talmud. Enormous birds, capable of seizing elephants and flying away with them, were supposed to abound in certain remote districts. One ol these birds is represented in Rabbinical story as standing up to the lower joint of the leg in wa. ter, and thus to have been seen by certain mariners. Imagining that the water could not have been very deep, from the small portion of the bird's body immersed in the water, these mariners were about to bathe in the spot, when a supernatural voice addressed them, 'Step not in there; for seven years ago, a carpenter dropped his axe in that water, and it has not yet reached the bottom.'"*

Plutarch speaks also of little snakes, which crept into men's bodies-only un exaggeration of the tortures still inflicted in the marshy lands of Alrica by the guinea-worm.

The ancient geographer, Strabo, represented Britain as a land not worth the conquest, and Ireland as a region of eternal snows, peopled by cannibals. Even so late as the time of Claudius, Mela, a Roman geographer, supposed that all the southern parts of the world were inaccessible, be-
cause of the extreme heat of the sun and the it tervention of the torrid zone. He placed in A rica the region of the Antipodes of Antichthone where he supposed the Nile to rise, nad to flo under the ocean till it reached the upper hemin phere. Travellers of that day spoke of tree which bore flowers like water-pots; whilst th most energetic efforts were made to discover th site of the ancient Paradise, the western nation assigning its position eastward, and the easten nations westward-both agreeing in believing tha it was equally distant from themselves. Ha half the amount of spiritual exertion been directer to the real paradise, it would not have so con stantly eluded their search.
'When, after the destruction of the Roma empire by the Goths and Vandals, A rabia becam the most learned nation of its day, and took unde its protection the discarded literature of Europe the geographical notion of the period was, tha the carth, like an egg, lay floating in an ocean o unmitigable gloom. India was then spoken of abounding in gold and silver islands. Mention was made of a fourth continent, not discoverable because of the power of the sun. Ethiopia wa represented as remarkable as the land of Prester John, whose territory was divided into islands by the rivers running from Paradise. The palac of this redoubtable king, men were told, was buil of precious stones, and lighted by carbuncles. A the same time, Gog and Magog were exhaustlews topics of interest. A traveller was sent out by one of the caliphs, with strict injunctions not in return till he had scen Gog's dwelling. such a stimulus, can we wonder that he speedily discovered it? He found it-so he said-builco iron, cemented with brass, and its gates were fify cubits high. In subsequent maps, this castle w: made to tower at the extremity of Asia."
"One of the great difficulties which Columber had to overcome in the prosecution of his mantime discoveries, was the notion entertained b Spanish divines as to the shape of the sea. Hi was gravely assured, that his vessels would, i they proceeded in a certain direction, sail dowt a declivity, which they would not be able agair to ascend."
(To be contloued.)

## A Visit to the Gulla Pircha Works.

One beautiful morning, a short time since, found ourselves in a quiet and somewhat dirt thoroughfare, known as Wharf-road, City-road the location of the fuctory of the Gutta Perelv Company. Provided with a passport, we entert their works, and spent a very interesting " leisur hour" in the inspection of the curious processe by which this truly wonderful production is adap? ed to such a surprising multiplicity of uses. must excite astonishment in every mind the an article, the knowledge of which was so receo ly confined to a few Malayans, should withia s short a time have given occupation to the th hundred persons employed in these works, to st nuthing of the multitudes who, by patent at otherwise, are already engaged in its sale at manulacture throughout the land. For thr centurics and a hall Europeans dwelt c the spots where it was raised, yet, strangel enough, it remained unknown to them till il year 1842 !

Were the present a fitting place for a gra', dissertation, we might, perhaps, pen an iatere ing passage on the marvellous mode in whi great discoveries are providentially adapted particular periods in the world's history ; rema' ing hid it may be in total obscurity, or else lyif
$r$ the very eyes of mankind unnoticed and own, until the appointed moment of their dement arrives. But we refrain from this us speculation: our business is now simply scribe things which came under our notice. st inside the gates of the factory, as we en, stood a large wagon full of lumps of a sube somewhat resembling, at a distance, a load coa-nuts, with the outward fibrous husk still em. 'To the touch, however, on approachhe difference was sufficiently palpable; they far more solid and much heavier than the ts to which they seemed to bear some re. lance.
very common practice among the cunning rians is to extend the bulk and increase the ht of their lumps of gutta percha by inserting s, while the substance is yet in a plastic state s being moulded into suitable sizes for transon to this country. One shape, however, is means rigidly adhered to. We were shown lumps fashioned into rude representatious of s, with two little berries for eyes; represenis of fish and crocodiles are by no means nmon; while one lump has been received in nape of an infant's head!
aving the yard, we were shown the "cutting ine," where an immense solid disc of iron revolving vertically, about 150 or 200 times inute, against an inclined shelf, down which locks of gutta percha were guided by a workand being caught by the knives inserted in isc, they were rapidly cut into slices. The stones moulded into the lumps played sad with the knives. One instance of this ocg on.
now passed on to another department, o the gutta percha is separated from the dirt all other extraneous matter which is often I up with it. Here we found several spatanks, into which the sliced gutta percha ast, for the purpose of boiling, by means of aste steam from the engine. Being thus reto a uniform consistency, it is put into what like what is known as a "scutcher" in a 1 mill. This is a circular metal box, cong a cylinder or drum, covered with rows of agged teeth, which revolves about 700 times ninute. The shreds into which the gutta a is thus torn fall into vats of cold water, ve gutta percha, being non-absorbent, floats e top, whilst the various impurities sink to
s now subjected to another process, which is ously termed "kneading"-a term, however, will give our housewives an accurate idea nature of the process. The "kneaders" are strong iron boxes, about three feet long foot and a half deep, and are kept hot by enveloped in a chest, or jacket, containing

Inside these boxes the mass of gutta hot from the boiling tank, is firmly se-
The chest contains a drum, which, conly revolving, presses the doughy gutta perithout intermission against the sides of the

But we fear it is almost impossible clearly cribe the minutiæ of the process of manue, without indulging in illustrations to an which our limits will by no means permit. $s$ stage it is easy to incorporate gutta percha ther substances ; as, for instance, when it is d to remove, to some extent, its rigidity enacity, and to secure a greater degree ol ity, that object is effected by the admixture ia-rubber. This principle is already carat to an astonishing extent ; and what the
ultimate achievements in this direction may be, time alone can tell.

It is now rolled out into sheets, or driven by curious and complicated machinery into tubes. It is also cut into longitudinal slips, for "driving bands," \&c., which appear to be very useful; so much so, indeed, that we were shown a testimonial from an eminent brewing establishment, stating that their introduction had effected in respect to that single item of expense alone an annual saving of $\mathbf{E} 30$ !*

Perhaps the most curious application of gutta percha is that which we shall now attempt to describe. A portion of the machinery being pointed out to us, in connection with the numerous lathes in operation in various parts of the building, we were obligingly asked to notice anything peculiar which might strike us in two of the wheels above us. The fact was, that the portion of the machinery alluded to worked without any noise whatever; the cause of which was this :The teeth of one wheel were of gutta percha, while those of the other, which worked in them, were constructed in the ordinary way of iron, thus avoiding the disagreeable noise necessarily caused by friction in such cases. This was certainly a very agreeable change for the better, and would save amateurs fond of mingling with the complicated operations of machinery many a headache, even if it had no alleviating influence on those who were daily accustomed to it. On expressing a doubt as to the durability of the thing, we were assured that the wheel in question had been in daily use for fifteen months, turning five lathes, without receiving any perceptible damage. It required no oil, but was slightly greased; and our conductor admitted that the results of this curious and interesting experiment had exceeded the most sanguine expectations. So far as the noise was concerned, it presented to us a most agreeable contrast with a similar pair of wheels a lew yards off; and we therefore commend the hint to our manufacturing friends.

There is an old adage-not to be despised, however, on account of its antiquity - which was constantly recurring to us while inspecting various departments of this concentration of marvels -" Necessity is the mother of inventions." The large wicker baskets in which gutta percha, in its
earlier stages, is carried about from one portion of the machinery to another, had slips of gutta percha lastened round the handles. It had been put on while in a plastic state, and was therefore moulded to the exact shape required by the hand

* We were told that some object to the use of gutta percha" driving bands," from the difficulty expericuced in joining them; but the following instructions will remove all obstacles in this direction. Cut the ends of the band obliquely at an angle of thirty or forty degrees, making the band rather shorter than the length required. Secure one end to a board or bencli by a clamp, or a coupte of nails. Having beated a piece of iron-say one inch broad and half an inch thick-to the temperature of a laundress's smoothing-iron, so that it will soften the gutta percha without burning or discolouring it, place the iron between the cut edges of the band, pressing them against it, and keeping the band always in a straight direction until the edges are thoroughly softened, and in a sticky state. Then remore the iron, and press the two edges together as closely as possibte, after which a couple of nails may be driven into the loose end of the band, by a heary weight, or by means of a clamp, so as to make a smooth joint. A band of ordinary thickness may thus be rendered tit for use in ten or fifteen minutes, or even sooner, by the application of cold water. Flat joints may be made in like manaer by shaving down the ends a little, so as, when laid one on the other, not to be much thicker than the other portion. Heat the surface of the splices, aud press them together by a weight or clamp. A void heating the band throughout, and pare the edges when cold.
of the party who was to use it ; and being solidified by the application of cold water, it had permanently retained the requisite form. Now it is sufficiently obvious, that to any one who has to carry those large baskets full of weighty articles, it must be considerably more agreeable to the hand to be in contact with a soft cool material like gutta percha, than the uneven and comparatively hard substance presented in the original wicker handle. The same principle was applied in all parts of the building. Most of the knives had a thin coating of gutta percha on the handles, which we were assured by the workmen make an agreeably perceptible difference to their hands in the course of a day's work. We also saw brushes, similar to those used by bookbinders and others, which had a casing of gutta percha around the twine with which the bristles are fastened on; thus rendering them twice as durable, seeing that the gutta percha is impervious to the wet; while any artisan who has used a brush much exposed to the water well knows how speedily it is " used up." Let them take this hint: warm a small piece of gutta percha in boiling water, and while in a plas. tic state squeeze it with the hand round the twine which binds the bristles, until cold, and it is at once ready for use. Some koife blades had become loose and fallen out; they were placed in with gutta percha, and when solidified by cold water, such are its contracting properties, that they were as tight, if not perhaps more so, than in their original state. This, too, is a suggestion which will be very useful to operatives; for only a small modicum of ingenuity is requisite to apply the principle ad infinetum. We may add, also, that while the gutta percha, as thus applied to tools, is in a plastic state, you may mark them with your initials, \&cc., by the use of any sharppointed iron instrument, and thus be enabled to "know your own." We must leave the ingenious mechanic to draw on his imagination for other applications of this sort, as space positively forbids further detail.
('Io be contioned.)

Agricultural Changes at the West.-Instead of exporting corn to tidewater to the extent which they have done for the last four or five years, the farmers of the West are converting their grain into bacon and pork, by which operation they realize important advantages. In 1851, there arrived at tidewater on the Hudson, 6,487,540 bushels of corn. During the same number of weeks this year, the arrivals have been $2,271,370$ bushels-a falling off of some sixty per cent. In 1851, the arrivals of bacon at tidewater were $10,398,900$ pounds, and in 1853 , the urrivals have been $19,330,500$ pounds-an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The arrivals of pork this year exceed those of 1851 by more than 100 per cent. These figures are instructive in an agricultural point of view, and evince wisdom in Western farmers. By converting corn into meat, the husbandman retains on his farm every pound of manure that his coarse grains will produce when fed to swine and fatting cattle, for the benefit of his somewhat impoverished fields. If he exports corn, oats, peas, and other crops, as well as his wheat, very little manure can be made, and his land must suffer a rapid deterioration.Rochester American.

Arrowroot Crops in Natal.-The extraordinary productiveness of arrowroot in the soil of Na . tal, is illustrated by the fact that, from a plot of less than hall an acre, on the estate of Mr. Moorewood, at Compensation, a quantity of the root or tubers has been taken, weighing 12,700
pounds, and this crop has been sold for cash at 1d. per pound, being upwards of $£ 50$ for less than half an acre! The prepared arrowroot from this lot has been sold in this town at 1s. per pound.-Cape Town Mail.
"Prayers and tears are the weapons with which the saints have gained the most glorious victories."

## THEERIEND.

FIRST MONTH 28, 1854.
There is nothing which more strikingly marks the moral degeneracy of the men whe take part io the legislative councils of the nation, (and if they are a fair representation of the pcople, in the nation itself,) than the undisguised and imperious manner in which the slaveholders of the Southern States are urging their schemes for the extension of their "peculiar institution," and the success with which they strive, by intimidation or hollow promises, to bring unprincipled politicians from the
free States to succumb to their demands, and unblushingly consent to desert and betray the cause of freedom, for the chance of being smiled upon by a party, whose leaders are driving or seducing them to pander to their insatiable lust for power. It is humiliating to observe how completely and how otien the principles of justice and truth appear to te lost sight of or disregarded in our legislative halls; and with how many who are busiest there, the main question appears to be, how shall $I$ act so ns best to promote my own selfish plans, or to bring most surely disappointment upon a rival, or on an opposing faction.

There has already been given lamentable evidence of a determination on the part of some of the most influential members in the present Congress, to bring the subject of slavery before it, with the view of breaking down the barriers heretofore created against its encroachments, and thereby more widely extended its evils, and more securely fastened them upon our country. Senator Douglass, of Illinois, as Chairman of the Com. mittee on Territories, has introduced a bill into the Senate, for the erection of two territorial goveraments, one for Nebraska, and the other for Kansas, which bill contains the following provision :
"Section 21 st. And be itfurlher cnacted, that in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, as far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles established by the Compromise measures of 1850 , to wit: First. That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territorics and in the new states to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives. Second. That all cases involving tile to slaves and questions of personal freedom, are reterred to the adjudication of the local tridonnare with the right of appeal to the Supreme Courl of the United Slates. Third. That the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized Territories, the same as in the States,'

Both the proposed territories are north of $36^{\circ}$ $30^{\prime}$ north latitude, and therefore come within the provision of the bill passed when Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State, commonly called the "Missouri Compromise," by which bill it was solemnly stipulated that slavery was to be for ever excluded from all territory acquired from France, west of the Mississippi and north of the above-mentioned parallel. It is well known that this "compromise" like all others which our Goverament has made upon the subject of slavery, had its
origin with the sla veholders themselves. The great excitement produced throughout the whole length and breadth of the land by the Missouri question, brought conviction to their minds, that the "peculiar institution" was one, which the people of the free States were then loth to tolerate; and so firm was tho stand taken in favour of prohibiting involuntary servitude within the limits of the State proposed to be admitted; and so unanswerable were the arguments adduced on the floor of Congress, in support of its right to impose the restric. tion and its duty to limit the extent of slave territory; that fearing lest the non-slaveholding representatives would carry their amendment; as a last resort the slaveholders canie forward, and offered as a compromise the section which prohibits for ever the introduction of slavery into the said territory, west of the Mississippi lying north of $36^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ north latitude. The celebrated ordinance of 1787 had in the same manner excluded it from the north-west territory, and the States of Ohio, Indiana, and 11 inois are bound in their compact with the United States never to admit slavery within their limits.
It is to be deplored that the "Missauri Compromise" was ever consummated; and it is becoming more and more apparent that one of the parties to the compact, having succeeded for the time in allaying the zeal, and quieting the fears of the advocates of freedom, in regard to the encroachments of slavery and the injustice of slave representation, so far as to secure the admission of a new slave State, are prepared, whenever the opportunity offers, to set at naught that portion of the covenant, then, solemnly declared to be irrevocable, which was intended to impose some bounds to their odious and degrading system.

The shallow apology made for the attempt, now making to violate the plighted faith of the Government, and to allow slaveholders to carry their debasing and destructive system beyond the limits which they have themselves prescribed and voluntarily bound themselves to maintain for ever, is, that the Compromise of 1852 was intended to abrogate that of 1820 , and that by it the free States relinquished the restriction they had imposed, when they so reluctantly consented to the admission of Missouri as a slave State. This subterfuge is of recent birth, at least it does not appear to have been thought of at the last session of Congress, when bills for the erection of the territorial government of Nebraska were brought before the Senate by more than one of the advocates of slavery, in all of which the perpetual obligation of the Missouri Compromise was recog. nised. It is notorious that in the contentions preceding the consummation of the Compromise of 1852 , an effort was made by one, if not more, of the champions for slavery, to satisly the demands of the North by a declaration of Congress, that the restriction of slavery, south of $36^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ should be extended to the Pacific; but the attempt was unsuccessful; it being clearly understood that no further declaration of Congress was necessary, to secure the application of the law of 1820 to all the territory belonging to the United States at that time, and further legislation for territory acquired since, could not render void the covenant to which all parties had deliberately agreed.
So fully was this admitted, that within the past year the President of the Senate, a notorious and influential advocate of the slave system, expressed his oppostion to the erection of any territorial government in Nebraska, unless the clausa of the Missouri Compromise, prohibiting slavery north of $36^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, was first repealed.

The idea is preposterous, that the non-slaveholding States would first refuse to accede to the
proposal to keep alavery south of the parallel , $36^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, as far west as the Pacific, because theyd not deem it a sufficient compliance with the d mands of freedom, and then blindly accept a con promise which would allow slavery to fix itse wherever in the whole United States a small $m$ jority of a small portion of the people might choo to say it should come.
A territorial government is solely a creation Congress, which derives its power to create sur a government from the Constitution of the Units Stotes. If then Congress can legislate for 11 existence of slavery within a government that sets up, the Constitution must confer powers if creating and extending slavery, and is false tou principles it professes to inculcate and uphol Instead of being regarded as an instrument seal ring the enjoyment of the rights of man, and illa trating the blessiogs of freedom, it must । acknowledged to be in reality an engine for i ficting the innumerable wrongs and evils thy cluster around unconditional and hopeless boni age. We do not believe its framers ever ente tained the idea, that its provision could be pe verted to such a purpose.
Should the section we have given, or any oth containing similar provisions, pass into a law, will be the severest, the most paralyzing blow thi has been inflicted upon the cause of freedom, sin the Constitution of the United States was adopted and that it will pass, there is great reason to fea There will then be no barrier left to the spread, domestic slavery, and the time may come whe slave representation will outnumber, as it ao overpowers the representatives from the fin States. Every one desirous of averting so gro an evil, should bestir themselves, and endeava to awaken the public mind to a sense of t threatening danger, so that a voice may be raise throughout the country, against violating the plighted faith of the nation, which the incumber at Washington will not dare to disobey.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

News from Liverpool to the 7 th inst, has been recei ed by the steamship Niagara.

The prospect of a gencral war appears to be incre ing, and in consequence consols have declined. I Czar has rejected the proposition of the European $G$ ernments. Heavy snow-storms have visited Great tain, France, and Belgium, and destructive floods wi anticipated when the snow should melt.
GREAT BRITAIN.-Flour has advanced two bt lings per barrel-the demand brisk. Cotton firm at prices.
UNITED STATES.-President Pierce has issued Proclamation against "an unlawful expedition fit out in the State of California, to invade Mexico, a nat maintaining friendly relations with the United State Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week,
Nevo Fork.-Nearly a million and a-half of gold fr California by the "Northern Light."

Ohio.-Cn the 20th nll., the neighbourhood of Mo Ternon, Ohio, was visited by a violent tornado, wh destroyed much property.

California.-Much gold-dust continues to be ship Rumours of expeditions fitting out for the Mexi provinces are rife.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from S. Hobson, agent, O., for James Nott, $\$ 2$, to 19, vol. 28 ; from G. M. Eddy, agent, Me for Gilbert Macomber, $\$ 10$, to 52 , vol. 27 ; from Knowles, agent, N. Y., for J. W. Knowles, \$2, vol. from Jos. Gibbons, agent, Michigan, for Wm. Sal thwaite, \$2, vol. 27.

Omitted Eleventh month 25th.-Received from Bracken, agent, O., for J. Hirst, $\$ 2$, vol. 27, for Js Cook, $\$ 2$, to 11 , vol. 28, for Ruth Conrow, $\$ 3$, to vol. 26.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut stre

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ce two dollare per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON,
T No. 50 NORTH FOURTI street, UP stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
age to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any - the United States, for three months, if paid in ve, six and a-half cents.

## For "the Friend."

## to-theolagy, or botany and religion.

(Continued from page 154.)
The Reign of Angiosperms. This includes och which commences with the chalk and at the conclusion of the tertiary period, or mmediately preceding the present flora of obe. There is a predominance in this epoch nts resembling more nearly those of the prelay. These belong chiefly to the divisions mocotyledons and dicotyledons, having seedIs, and hence called angiosperms.
Chus all the phenomena connected with fossil s, show that great changes have taken place r planet during its preparation for the abode in, the noblest of God's works on earth ; and lead us to think of that final change when arth shall be renewed and made a habitation hteousness and peace. 'But the day of the will come as a thicf in the night; in the h the heavens shall pass away with a great , and the elements shall melt with fervent the earth also, and the works that are thereall be burnt up. Seeing then that all these s shall be dissolved, what manner of persons $t$ ye to be in all holy conversation and god; looking for and hasting unto the coming e day of God, wherein the heavens, being on shall be dissolved, and the elcments shall with fervent heat? Nevertheless we, accord-- His promise, look for new heavens and a earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. refore, beloved, seeing that ye look for such s, be diligent that ye may be found of Him ace, without spot, and blameless.'-(2 Peter $0-14$.)
In prosecuting our geological researches in a spirit, we need not fear that we shall ever e at a point where the knowledge of nature be found to be at variance with the truth of ture. The volume of Nature and the volof Inspiration are the products of the same iscient Mind. God is the author of both; the more thoroughly each is studied, the : shall we be constrained to admit the unnum1 harmonies which subsist betwixt the two, the beautiful light of illustration which they rocally shed on one another. Founding on simple consideration of the common authorof the two volumes, we may discard every usy of true science, and say with confidence Christianity has everything to hope and no. ; to fear from the advancement of philosophy. Le is a knowledge of nature which is essenatheistic, but this arises not from super-
abundance, but from defect of knowledge; not find it. from its going beyond, but from its stopping short nor to the principles of sound natural philosophy. of its legitimate bounds.' All the discoveries of Never in one single instance will you find it in geology tend only to confirm the statements of opposition to the just idens which science has Scripture, as has been ably shown by Dr. King, given us, regarding the form of our globe, its in his volume on the connection bel ween Geology and Religion.
"On the subject of Bible teaching in reference to the laws of nature, the following remarks of Gaussen deserve to be studied:- Open the Bible, examine the fifty sacred authors therein, from Moses-who wrote in the wilderness 400 years before the siege of Troy-to the fisherman son of Zebedee, who wrote 1500 years later in Ephesus and Patmos, under the reign of Domitian ; and you will find none of those mistakes which the science of every country detects in the works of preceding generations. Carefully go through the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, in search of such faults, and as you carry on the investigation, remember that it is a book which treats of cverything, which describes nature, which recounts its wonders, which records its creation, which tells us of the formation of the heavens, of the light, of the waters, of the air, of the mountains, of animals, and of plants;-that it is a book which acquaints us with the first revolutions of the world, and which foretells also its last ;-that it is a book which describes them with circumstantial details, invests them with sublime poetry, and chants them in fervent melodies;-that it is a book replete with eastern imagery, full of majesty, variety, and boldness;-that it is a book which treats of the earth and things visible, and at the same time of the celestial world and things invisible;-that it is a book in which nearly filty writers, of every degree of cultivation, of every order, of every condition, and separated from one another by 1500 years, have been engaged;that it is a book written variously in the centre of Asia, in the sands of Arabia, in the deserts of Judea, in the porches of the Jewish Temple and in the rustic schools of the prophets of Bethel and Jericho, in the magnificent palaces of Babylon and on the idolatrous banks of the Chebar, and afterwards in the centre of western civilization, in the midst of the Jews and their ignorant councils, among polytheism and its idols, and as it were in the bosom of pantheism and its foolish philoso-phy;-that it is a book whose first writer was, during forty years, brought up among the magicians of Egypt, who regarded the sun, planets, and elements as endowed with intelligence, reacting upon and governing our world by their continual evaporation;-and that it is a book whose first pages preceded, by more than 900 years, the most ancient philosophers of Greece and Asia, Thalcs, Pathagoras, Zaleucus, Zenophon, and Confucius;-that it is a book which carries its records into the scenes of the invisible world, the hierarchy of angels, the latest periods of futurity, and the glorious consummation ot all things. Well, search in its 50 authors, its 66 books; its 1189 chapters, and its 31,173 verses,-scarch for a single one of the thousand crrors with which every ancient and modern author abounds, when they speak of the heavens or of the carth, of their revolutions or their clements, and you will fail to
inagnitude, and its geology. There is, therefore, no physical error whatever in the Scriptures; and this transcendent fact, which becomes more admirable in proportion as it is made the subject of closer investigation, is a striking proof of the inspiration which dictated them, even to their least expressions.'
"Effects of Plants on the sand of the shore, and on the mud of rivers. Even at the present geological epoch, plants are concerned in the changes which are taking place in the soil of our globe. Many of them are beneficially employed in preventing the encroachments of the sea on :he land, and in fixing the loose soil of our shores. The roots and underground stems of plants growing in these situations extend themselves widely in all directions in search of food, and thus become interwoven together so as to sustain the soil in a sort of Basket-work, and consolidate the sands thrown up by the waves of the ocean. This is well seen in the case of the common bent or marram of our shores, and in some of the species of carex growing in the sand. The great sea-dyke which prevents the inundation of Holland is said to owe its stability in a great measure to the plants which grow upon it. Plants also increase the quantity of dry land by growing in the mud deposited by rivers at their mouth. The quantity of mud carried down by rivers at the present day is immense. Ansted states that the Rhine at Bonn has been calculated to carry down 400 tons of solid matter per hour; and in the course of one year 7000 to $s 000$ millions of tons. The whole of the Delta of the Ganges, comprising 20,000 square miles, has been formed by that river and its tributaries. The quantity of mud carried down in the rainy season is so great, that it may be detected 60 miles from the coast. In the flood season, Major Rennel calculates that 450 millions of tons of mud are brought down by the Ganges daily. It is said that the muddy nature of the Amazon may be seen in the ocean at the distance of 300 miles from its mouth. This mud, when deposited, is speedily taken possession of by plants, and thus its stability is secured. Out of the deposits of the Rhine the greater part of Holland has thus been formed, and out of those of the Po a large portion of the Venetian territory has arisen. The papyrus of the ancients, the bulrush of the Scriptures has contributed in no small degree to form the Delta of the Nile; and the mangrove trees of the present day are thus contributing to the formation of new land in tropical countries. The sceds of the mangrove germinate before being detached from the branches, and when they drop into the loose mud in which the plant grows, they immediately become trees with singular stems, which divide near the base, and allow the water of the tide and the rivers to llow freely between them. By the doublo agency of roots and germinating seeds there is. thus a very rapid acquisition of new land, which, although swampy and unwholesome at firsh
ultimately may be mado fit for the babitation of man.
" Ind such the mangrove, which, at full-moon flood, Appeared itsetf a wood upon the waters,
But when the tide lett hare its upright rools,
A wood on piles suspended it the air.
We find man himself pursuing the same system, nad, whether he knows or not that he is imitaling nature, sowing vegetation to sceure and consolidate the mud which his piers and dams have detained, that ho may gain a new territory from the waters, or to arrest the progress of the sands which might be blown by the wind so as to injure the land. Thus does the marsh at length become a plain fitted for pasturage and ayriculture, and the sands are consulidated and prevented from shifting.
"The lowest tribes of plants become in an especial manner an object of study to the zoological inquirer, in consequence of the great similarity which exists between them and the lowest tribes of animals. For, while there are wide and mark. ed differences between the higher plants and animals, the lowest members of these two kingdoms of nature approach so nearly, that it is difficult to tell where the one begins and the other ends. Thus sponges, which are considered as belonging to the lowest class of animals, were at one time looked upon as vegetables; and the common coralline (Corallina officinalis), has been lately transferred from the domain of the zoologist to that of the botanist. Some bodies which Elarenberg represents as infusory animals, are now considered as being of vegetable origin.
"The most careless observer must have noticed on the seashore many interesting productions, to all appearance of a vegetable nature, resembling plants in their form and habits ;-some of them being arborescent in their mode of growth, and fixed by roots to rocks, stones, and other substances, in the same manner as sea-weeds. The opinions of naturalists were long divided concerning thesc bodies, and we are indebted to the work of Mr. John Eltis, on Corallines, for the proof of their animal nature.

> "Involved in sea-wrack here we find a race Which science, doubting, knew not where to place; On shell or stone is tropp'd the embryo seed, And quickly vegetates it vital breed."

There are still, however, many productions which occupy nn intermediate space between the animal and vegetable kingdom, and for the time being the zoologist and botanist must consent to joint occupancy. The existance of movements is by no means sufficient to form a line of demarcation, for many true sca-weeds exhibit distinct motions in their spores; and it has been recently stated that analysis can do little to help us in many cases; for cellulose, which has been long considered as characteristıc of plants, has recently been detected in the structure of the tunics of the animals called Ascidians. Thus, whether we regard structure, functions, or chemical composition, we cacounter great difficulties in distinguishing beIween the lowest members of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and mueh still requires to be done ere we can come to any satisfactory conclusion.
(To be contanued.)
Sheep among the C'rockery.-A very amusing incident occurred a lew days since in Cincmnati, illustrative of the natural instinct of one slieep to follow another. A small drove was coming up the strect, nad when they arrived opposite the Gibson House, the foremost one made a rush to
go into an alley, but a man suddenly coming out,
somewhat frightened the sheep, and it deviated shovel not being known. During the work most slighty from the true course, darting into a lamp of the men keep up a peculiar monotonous chant store, followed by the whole flock. The crowd, in short staves-one singing the solo, and the noxious to withess the sport, instantly blocknded others joining in the burthen. Stephenson and the door, so that there was no mode of egress for others have borne witness to the amount of work the unceremonious visiters, and as said tamp store these labourers will get through. All the workwas too contracted to suit their peculiar notions, men are natives, and the expense is provided from and wishing to regain their liberty as specdily as the viceroy's private income. Alout 10,000 men possible, they saw no other means of escape but nre employed on the works. They nre all press. through ihe window. One of them made a break, ed labourers, employed for a month at a time, and leaped through the show window upon the and receiving a small allowance in bread and pavement, demolishing in its progress, glassware, moncy. They are guarded like prisoners by the china, \&c., with an ulncrity truly praiseworthy. The crowd immediately fell back from the door, and aliowed a frec passage, but every sheep jumped through that hole in the window.

## glensings for " tie friexd."

Under the Sanitary Act of the British Parliament, passed after the first visitation of cholera, a great deal has been done in the towns throughout the kingdom, through the instrumentality of Heahh Committecs nnd Sanitary Commissioners, towards removing and obviating many of the causes which have rendered towns less healthy than the country, and have promoted the engendering and spread of disease. A general system of scwerage in place of open gutters has been introduced, and to avoid the exhalations which might escape at the openings into these, attention has been turned to their ventilation. At Liverpool, it is proposed to make use of a chimney of great height, the base of which is above the levels of all the sewers. By means of fire it is believed the foul gases will be abstracted and possibly consumed, or so changed by passing through the flame as to be rendered innocuous.

The frequent breaking up of pavements to lay and repair water pipes and for other purposes, interferes greatly with the proper drainage of the streets. To prevent this, a system of subways or tunnels is proposed. In thesc ways the pipes are to be so placed as to be always accessible. The Engineer of Liverpool, under the Sanitary Act, remarks, that "scwerage, gas supply, and the wires of the elcctric telegraph could all be accommodated in these. It is," says he, "I think, impossible to overestimate the advantages which this mode presents."

They have a railway in Egypt: it begins at Alexandria near the great warehouses on the ba$\sin$ of the Mahmudich Canal, and follows the direction of this canal along a narrow tonguc of land between the Lakes Madyer and Mareotis. These past, the line takes a south-easterly direc. tion towards Cairo, passing over two great branches, and some snuall canals of the Nile.

The country is highly favourable for a railway, as Cairo lics only 40 feet above the Mediterranean Sea, and the delta is almost a perfect plain. The level of the road is however determined by the greatcst beight of the inundation of the Nile, and is therefore carried on an embankment from 8 to 10 fect high. The material for it is obtained from side-cultings or continuous ditches one on each side of the line. The work is thus carried out. The stronger labourer excavates with a broad hoe about 5 by 10 inches of soil, and deposits it in a palm basket which lies between his feet, and which is of a half-round shape about 15 inches in diameter, and with two strong handles. This basket when full is taken by a young. er labourer, who carries it on his head or slung by the handles on his shoulders. Having arrived ointo an alley, but a man suddenly coming out, is spread by a hoe again-such a thing as a it to be superior in that department, to the Roya
rary at Berlin. Languages, Bibliography, and
tory, oceupy many shelves. tory, oceupy many shelves.

From the Lelsure Hour.

## A Yisit to the Gufta Pereha Works. <br> (Continued from page 159.)

The acoustic properties of gutta percha are y marvellous. As a conductor of sound, it ads unrivalled. We found tubes in use all $r$ the factory for the purpose of distant com. nication. Its application in churches and cha; has been well tested. A very beautiful tund-receiver" may be placed either inside or ront of the pulpit. From this a "main" pipe tube is "laid on" in the middle aisle, from ch branches are conducted to pews oceupied deal persons. The only portion that appears 11 in sight is a small and elegant branch which ches to the ear. By this means-as scores of afllicted ones can joyfully testify-a deaf percan hear as well in one part of the church or pel as another; and those now can hear distly who before could not even when close to minister. The deaf gentleman can now sit his own family pew in comfort, instead of g compelled to take up his uncomfortable
tion in some crowded spot near the pulpit, or, laps, even on the very stairs thereof. One rch was named in which a single pew coned eight deaf persons, all now able to hear the ther-a sight which must gladden the heart very philanthropist, and indeed of every beler. A mistress also may have a tube from bedroom to that of her servant, and eall her nce. This is valuable, as some domestics ap: to experience considerable difficulty in heara bell, especially if it should ring somewhat early in the morning for their tastes and inations. Tubes may also communieate with parlour and the kitchen. It would certainly great boon to servants to be told what is ted in this way, instead of their having to run tairs, and then lave to go down again, only raps to bring up some article which they may had in their hands when the bell rung. ere gutta percha is "laid on" in the residence medical man, you ring the "night bell," and y your ear to the mouthpiece of the gutta ha tube. He is in bed, and keeps there ; puthis mouth to the other end, the dialogue goes

Medical Man.-Who's there? (Here he puts ear to his end of the tube for a reply.)
Servant Girl (putting her mouth to the end e tube at the street door).-' Please, sir, Mrs. h is very bad.'
Med.- 'What's the matter with her ?'
S. G.-'Please, sir, she's worse.'

Med.- 'Did she take the draught I left ?'
S. G.-_No, sir.'

Med.- 'Then tell her she must take it directand if she is no better in half an hour, come e again, and 1 will soon be with her.'
S. G.-'Very good, sir; I'll tell her what say.'"
hus the medical man just turns himself round e bed, and without even taking his night-cap n many cases says all that is necessary. It
fficiently obvious that this is an immense ad. age over the old plan of getting out of bed in ld wintry night, when just in that comfortable known as the "first sleep," and thrusting one's body out of the window into the frosty t; all, perhaps, that comes of it being just a conversation as we have given above. The comment we can make is, that it is most be spared, by the substitution of this certain mode rising that any medical man slould know of of intercommunication for the present uncertain
this tubing and not avail himself of the unspeakable advantages it affords.

At a certain stage of manufacture, gutta percha may be incorporated with other substances so as to give it colours and other properties not naturally appertaining to it. The first application of this principle that we witnessed was shown in some very beautifully variegated shot-pouches. The gutta percha, being a non-absorbent, "kceps the powder dry" far better than leather. appears that the admixture of some substances slightly extends and improves the properties of gutta percha; but, for most practical purposes, the article in its pure and natural state is prelerable, especially in point of strength. The variegated gutta pereha is prepared by placing layers of the different colours required, one over the other, like so many strata (as confectioners make the variegated sweet-stufi), the whole then being rolled together and kneaded in warm water. Some beautiful tints procured by these means were shown us, one of which-a dark rose-wood-particularly attracted our attention.

In the ornamental departmont, the exquisitely beautiful productions are too varied and multilarious to be fully detailed; they ineluded inkstands in ten or a dozen uselisl and ornamental varieties, bowls, drinking-cups, pieture-frames and looking. glass frames, ornameatal mouldings, jars, soapdishes, vases of various styles, curtain and cornice rings, which are noiscless, and therefore a great boon to nervous invalids; card, fruit, pin, pen, tooth. brush and shaving-brush trays; flower-stands, watch-stands, shells, and lighter stands; medallions, brackets, cornices, and an endless variety of mouldings in imitation of earved oak, rosewood, \&c., for the decoration of rooms and cabinetwork. Time will develop this department to an indefinite extent.
The surgical uses of gutta percha, are almost equally varied. With regard to splints, an experienced surgeon says :-"I hereby certify that I have, during a stay of six weeks in Calcutta, in several cases used gutta percha for splints, and did not find it in any way affected by the tem. perature, which was, on an average, from ninetytwo to ninety-seven degrees." Thus much for its heat-bearing qualities. It is also used in thin sheets for bandages, while stethoscopes are constructed of it, and several other surgical articles.

Its domestic uses are still more diversified. Cisterus may be lined with it. It makes capital clothes-lines; for, being impervious to the wet, they are not liable to rot by being left out in the rain till "the day after the washing" by some careless or indolent domestic; besides, when broken, they are easily mended. Damp floors may be carpeted with it, damp walls may be papered with it, and bonnets may be lined with it. Spongebags and foot-pans may also be made of it; while a balsam may be prepared for euts and chilblains, by dissolvang it in chloroform.

In its application to chemical purposes it manifests many unique properties. Its non-affection by hydrofiuoric or acetic acids, bleaching liquids, or by caustic alkalies, renders it available in a vast variety of cases, and it is now extensively used in many chemical manufactories.

We may add, that in steam-vessels and ships, gutta percha tubing is invaluable, as by it the merest whisper is rendered perfectly audible between the "man at the helm" and the captain in the cabin, or between either or hoth of them and the man on the "look-out" "lor'rend," and the hands aloft. The damage to vessels and loss of life which might have been spared, andi may still
one, by which a mistaken order leads to damage and perhaps to fatal results, no longue can tell. In ease of a "man overboard," a gutta percha rope will float, instead of sinking as the ordinary ropes do, and thus multiply the chances of safety to the sufferer. Many other artieles of great utility on shipboard are also construeted of gutta percha, which, especially to emigrants and those unused to life at sca, will prove particularly valu able. One advantage is, that il you do break a gutta percha article-not a very likely occurrence, by the way-there is little loss, since you can sole your shoes with a broken bucket, for instance, and then put the rest of your gulta percha articles into a state of thorough repair by soften. ing the little old bits which are left.

A very excellent and permanent source of amusement for children on a voyage, and indeed for all children everywhere, particularly during the long winter evenings, is provided by gutta percha in various colours, which is sold for ama. teur modelling, with which the children may make fantastic figures, take casts, and amuse themselves with this plastic and beautiful sub. stance in a thousand ways which will readily suggest themselves. Children may make gutta percha horses, dogs, houses, and other toys, and they will not be liable to breakage. Moreover, if Johnny does break his horse, all you have to do, if it is past mending, is 10 soften it in boiling wa. ter, and sole his boots with it, or mend your gutta percha baskets, bowls, or foot-pans.

> (Conclusion next week.)

## blograpilical sketcies

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

## JAMES IIARRISON.

(Continued from page 157.)
In the year 1683 , James Harrison removed into Lancashire, to Bolton in the Moors. He continued faithfully travelling about in his Mas. ter's service, as called thereto, and for his labours at home and abroad was often a sufferer in dis. traints and imprisonments. In the year 1676 , his daughter Phebe was married to Phineas Pem. berton. On the 31st of the First month, 1679 , James Harrison being at a meeting at Maccles. field, in Clieshire, the mayor of that place and two justices of the peace came and took down the names of such present as they chose, and retired. James Harrison was engaged in the ministry when they came in, for which they fined him £20. They retired but a short time, and coming back, found James still speaking to the people; this they chose to call i second offence, and for it they fined him $£ 40$. They certified these fines, \&e., io a justice near Manchester, who issued a warraot to the constable of Bolton to collect them. This he did, making a seizure of James Harrison's household goods to the value of $£ 10$, taking everything they could find, not leaving a skillet to heat the ehildren's milk in. Before a further seizure was made for the balance of the fines, an appeal was entered to the Quarter Sessions, when the conviction was pronounced illegal, on the ground that two offences had been made of once preaching. The conviction was set aside, but James could never recover the goods illegally seized. On the 9 th of the following Ninth month, dames was "plucked" away from a meeting in his own house, wherein lie was engaged in the ministry. For this act he was fincd; and his leather and some other goods seized.

James Ilarrison found his mind drawn towards the new settlement, which his friend William

Penn was about founding in the wilderness. When thinking of leaving Bolton, he had respect to the spiritual wants of Friends there, and was very anxious that his house might still be kept open for a mecting for Friends, or as he expresses it, "preserved for the Lord's service," for, he adds, "I do not question, but our testimony will be of force when we are gone." Ilis desire was that Eleanor Lowe, a valuable minister of the gespel, afterwards the wire of Roger Haydock, should purchase it. Friends and others about Bolton were very sorry to part with James Ilarrison and those who were preparing to accompany him to Pennsylvania. James sars, "Love in people here appears more than ever. Some argue against our going; others declare their trouble, and that they are sorry; and some ery when they think of our going." But believing that the way clearly opened in the light of 'ruth, and that the Master would go with them to the new world, they embarked on the 5th of Seventh month, $168^{2}$, on board the ship Submission, Captain Jarnes Settle, then lying in the port of Liverpool. The bargain with the captain was that he should take them to "Delaware River, or elsewhere in Pennsylvania, to the best convenience of freighters;" but he landed them in Maryland, on the Patuxet river. Leaving their families at the house of William Dickinson, at Choptank, James Harrison and his son-in-law Phineas Pemberton, took horses to ride to the falls of the Delaware river, near which they expected to settle. When they reached the spot where Philadelphia now stands, they could not procure entertainment for their horses. Thomas Fairman, or some other of the settlers about Shackamaxon, doubtless took them in and provided for their necessities, but the horses were "spancelled" and turned out into the woods. During the night they wandered, and one of them was not found for more than two months. Although their families were yet in Maryland, James Harrison was elected a member of the Assembly of the proviace, which met in Chester, then called Upland, in the Tenth month. Stopping there to attend to his duties as a legislator, he was appointed Speaker of the House. This first session beld but three days, in which time sixty laws were enncted with all necessary forms. It was not until the Second month of 1683 , that the families of James Harrison and those who came with him, reached the place of their destination with their household goods.

James soon had a dwelling-house erected, and in it, as had been the case at his resideace in Bolton, his Friends met for worship. But there was this difference; in this new settlement there were no informers, and the magistrates were generally Friends. Here every one was free to worship according to the dietates of his own conseience. William Penn wished his old friend James Harrison to accept the office of steward of his manor, at Pennsbury. Accordiag to William's direction this service embraced the general oversight of " the servants, building, \&c., and what relates to the place, to receive and pay, -take, and put away every servant;-to receive all strangers, and to place them as to lodgings." So much was to be his service; then his wile was to "overlook the maids in the dairy, kitchen and chambers, with the charge of linen and plate, and to have the maids accountable for inferior matters to her." The compensation for this general oversight was to be "a couple of chambers and a horse, and besides meat, drink, washing and lodg-ing;-forty pounds the first ycar, and fifty ever atter; which I conceive," Witliam Penn says, "will be a clear subsistence. I have truth and virtue in my eye for my family."

James Harrison accepted tho appointment and held it until his death. James was much esteemed in civil and religious Society, and both in 1683 and 1654 he was appointed with a few others to prepare und sign the epistles to be issued on behalf of the learly Meeting. Being in l'hiladelphia at the Nonthly Neeting, in the Sixth month, 1684, he was appointed by that meeting as one who would sign the returning certificate, issued that day on behalf of William Penn, then about returaing to Eagland.
'The discase of which Roger Longworth died, fell upon a number of the members in James Ilarrison's family. His aged mother, Agnes Harrison, who bad come with him from England, soon sank under its power. She departed in peace on the 6th of Sixth month, 1687, nged eighty-six. James Harrison soon after was himself taken ill with it, and after a time of much suffering borne with Chtistian patience, and cheered with the Cliristian's hope, he quietly departed this life, on the Gih of the Eighth month, being in his fifty. ninth year.

William Yardley, and Phineas Pemberton, prepared a joint testimony conceraing James Llarrison, of which we give the substance.

That the righteous may not be buried in oblivion, we give forth this short testimony concerning James Harrison, who was born near Kendal, in Westmoreland. In the breaking forth of the Truth in those parts, he was early convinced thereof, and in a short time after came forth in a public testimony for the same. His ministry was not 'in the wisdom of this world, but in the demonstration of the Spirit and power of God,' Many were convinced [thereby], the serpent's head was broken, the wisdom of the flesh confounded, and several came forth in a living testimony for God, who were begotten to the Lord by him, and still remain seals of his ministry. As he was instrumental in turning many to God, so he was helpful in the establishing of sueh as were converted, being a good pattern, as well in conversation as doctrine, walking uprightly as in the daytime, being bold and valiant for the Truth, opposing its enemies, whether professors or profane. They often raged sore against him, so that his sufferings were very great, both by imprisonment and spoil of goods. He always with courage steadily kept his ground against all those who rose up against him for the Truth's sake, which was of more worth to him than all outward enjoy ment. In the year 1682, he removed with his family into Pennsylvania, and as his testimony was in the land of his nativity, so was it here. He was likewise serviceable many ways. Though he had great concerns in this world, yet he earnestly laboured to keep a conscience void of offence. He was a man of a peaceable spirit, and the Lord's power kept him a sweet savour to the end. He bore his sickness with much patience, though
often greatly bowed down therewith to the time of his departure, laying down his head in peace and passing away in much stullness; in his removal is our loss but his gain, for 'blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, they rest from their labours nad their works do follow them.'"

Before leaving James Harrison, we may jusi add, that lis beloved partaer Anne survived him about three years. During her last sickness, she manifested much composure and resigation. In parting with a Friend alter some affectionate expressions, she added, " 1 an satisfied of a resting place." Her daughter, Phebe Pemberion, sitling by her bedside weeping, she said, "Be glad, be glad," thereby giving her to understand that she ought rather to rejoice than mourn on her account.

## thomas langhorn.

This valuable minister of the gospel was a na. tive of Westmoreland, but of the time of his birth we find no account. IIe was convinced of the Truth pretty early, and was a sufferer for it in various ways. The principal account preserved of him is hut a record of small fines and imprisonments for his faithfulness to his religious pria. ciples. He came to Pennsylvania to settle in the year 1684, leaving England in the Sixth moath. The Quarterly Meeting for Westmoreland held at Kendal, in the Fifih month previnusly, gave forth a certificate for him, in which they say, "The Lord hath blessed him with the riches and glory of His own life, and of the kingdom which hath no end; and in the enjoyment of which God hath made him an instrument in His hand, for the help and comfort of many, and for the service of Truth in the church of Christ ; an elder that hath ruled well, and is worthy of honour; who in his own country hath so large a share thereof, that be need not covet the enlargement thereof elsewherc. And for outward things God hath given that plenty thercof, and dominion therein, in the Divine life, wherein the blessing and fulness in obtained, to true content; so that the glory and riches of the kingdoms of the earth he need not covet after." "And dear brethren, you may be assured if it were not for brotherly respect, and the gospel's salie which we have received, the virtue whereof is sweet unto us, and the enlargement of the dominion thereof, we seek for over the whole earth,-for the furtherance whereof God hath made him an able minister, we would not have willingly given him up into that outwardly remote part of the world; whom whether wo shall ever visibly see the face of again, or no, God alone knows; however, we are content, that we live together in that life and nearness, which, as we keep faithful to our God, will be everlastiog, We have been comforted in him in the Lord's power, and faithful hath he been to the work God hath called him to, which we doubt not will praise him when he is far from us."
(To be continued.)

> For "The Friend."

## cilister for yottii.-o. з.

## BE STILL ANU LOOK UP.

Two little boys were playing hide and seek in hay-mow. One hid in the hay, and it was a long time before the other found him. When the turn came for the other to hide, he took a seat in the corner, close up to the eaves some leet above the level of the hay. Here he whooped now and then to incite his comrade to hunt; but the latter, like people who always do the way others have done, hunted in the hay, tearing it up to no purpose, until the voice of the hider brought him directly under the spot where he was hiding, Observing the fruitless cfforts of the boy to find his friend, I told him to be still, and do nothing; for he would find him sooner in that way. But he thought it harder to be still enough to catch the direction of the sound, than to tear up the hay; so he tired himself in that till his patience failed, and be concluded to be still and look up,-by which be found the object of his search. I thought it a time to teach the following lesson. We see some rushing headlong into schemes to get wealth and bring happiness; some for the same reason, leave their friends and spend tho prime of life hunting gold in California or Aus. tralia; whilst they would find buth sufficient wealth, and more happiness, by ceasing from immoderate striving, or ill-directed searching, and by being still and looking up for treasure iu
n; remembering that " godliness with concot is great gain."

## No. 4.

good beginning for a good ending. e following is extracted from a book entitled sory and Practice of Teaching," by D. P.
a all my intercourse with the young, I have no greater evil" (in schools) "than that of eding to the more difficult branches before ementary studies have been mastered. It is ncommon thing to find those who have aded' to the higher mathematics-Algebra, retry, and the like-whose reading and writre wretched in the extreme, and whose spells absolutely intolerable. They have been ing quadratics, but are unable to explain they carry one for every ten; they have ered among the stars in search of other s, without knowing the most simple points geography of our own; they have studied ithms and infinite series, but cannot be safeisted to add a column of figures, or to comsimple interest upon a common note. In , they have studied everything, except what st useful to be known in practical life, and really learned nothing!"
is surprising, that whilst many parents and ars admit the truth of the above remarks, measure knowledge by books gone through: they are satisfied to substitute a routine of ;, for that rational method of parsing which lates an author's style, and invigorates the by the habit of analytical investigation.

> For "The Priend."

## public reflections on otilers.

efact that almost every provision contained discipline of the Society, is alluded to in way in epistles written by George Fox, s that he was a man of remarkable qualities, aprehensive mind, large rcligious experience, aighly favoured by his Divine Master with sight into the nature of church government. following epistle written in 1669 , advising ters against public reflections on one an, accords with the rule directing all to guard ist disorder and confusion in our meetings ablic worship, and when any think they have against what is publicly delivered, they d speak to the parties in private.
O ministering Friends,-Friends all ye that e in the light as Christ hath commanded, are become children of the light and of the and of the promise, and minisler therein, do udge one another in public meetings. As ave received the grace, and have the word Lord God committed to you, that minister d in cities, towns, countries or nations, do eflect one upon another in public meetings, at hurts the hearers, and you do more hurt you do good, and that makes confusion. If nave anything to say, have patience; let that ee exercised, and speak to one another by velves alone; for that was the way before ing was spoken against any of the church, hat will slow the spirit of order and govern, and the spirit of love, and of patience and lity. Keep down passion, and that part in selves that cannut bear all things, whereby ve comes up that will cndure all things, and bich the body is edified. "The spirit of the eets is subject to the prophets.' 'This shows ue spirit; for that spirit which cannot bear ings, is many times forward in judging; and eth out of the true love and edification, which
breeds confusion and distraction, and destroys curring of a nature to stimulate their vigilance in more than ever it will beget to God. It also goes this respect-and our coloured friends repose out of the church order, first to speak to him more confidence in us, when they find we are alone; for by that he may win his brother. thus carefully interested for the welfare of their Speaking publicly makes strife, some owning offspring.
and some disowning; and that spirit must be shut We would hare express our sense of obligation out, by the true spirit that keeps order and unity, and fellowship, and the true love that edifies the body.
"And every one who feels the power stirring in them to minister, when they have done; let them live in the power, and in the Truth, and in the grace, that keeps in the seasoned words, and that keeps in an established and seasoned life. And so all may minister as they have received the grace. Every one is a steward of the grace of God, if he does not turn the grace of God into wantonness ; and so to minister in that love, grace and power, that keeps all things in subjection and order, and in unity in the life, power and light, by which you may see that of God in every man, and answer to that which God hath showed unto the people. For the true labourers in the vineyard do answer that of God ; the true ministers bring people to that which is to instruct then ; viz., the Spirit of God, and so are ministers of the Spirit, and ministers of the grace. They answer the Spirit, the grace and Truth in all, in which all that minister have unity, and through which, they have fellowship with God and Christ."

## TIIE SIIELTER.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Associa. tion for the Care of Coloured Orphans. Adopted First month 6th, 1854.
Although the past year has not been distinguished by any event of unusual interest in connection with this Institution, yet in the prosecution of our humble duties, scenes have been witnessed of a description to a waken afresh our feelings of thankfulness, that we have such a place of refuge for so many of the children of want.

But while grateful, that like a peaceful fold it is thus sheltering these helpless innocents from the pittiless storms to which they had been exposed, we desire not to forget that the spirit of evil can insinuate his snares even here, and that we may so feel our responsibility as guardians of this little flock, as to watch over them, in humble dependence on the Great Shepherd, "as those that must give an account."
The domestic concerns of the family have been conducted with their usual good order and economy, under the direction of our valuable Matron. There are in the school fifty-seven children under ten years of age, hirteen of whom read with ease, ten write in their books, while many of them practice on the slate, as a preparatory exercise; and the first class nre making pretty fair progress in Geography, Arithmetic, and Definitions ; sewing work is carefully attended to, but the girls are so young, that but little has been accomplished in this useful branch. It is very satisfactory to observe that the teachers continue to fulfil their arduous dutics with so much patient care and faithfulness. There are now in the nursery a healthful, happy group of thirteen little ones, under three years of age.
We have heard objections made, to what appears to some an excessive care, with regard to the character of the persons to whom we burd our children-it being our practice to require references and make inquiry without distinction of persons-the longer those are in office to whom this unpleasant duty is entrusted, the more they feel their responsibility; instances sometimes oc-
to Jacob Sinyder, who in his office of Alderman, ever serves us with the greatest kindness and promptitude, and in presenting to us his binding fees, is one of our liberal donors.
Whilst we acknowledge the general attention of our kind physician, Dr. Caspar $W_{\text {ister, }}$ and especially his care in vaccinating a number of the children who required it, we desire to number among our many blessings, the almost uninterrupted health of our little inmates; some cases of whooping cough, and one death from scrofulous consumption, of an interesting little girl, being the only cxceptions.
We think we slaill hardly be charged with want of economy, when the list of expenditures in the Treasurer's statement is examined; yet our funds proving inadequate to the expenses incurred, a kind friend to the Institution voluntarily solicited contributions, and obtained an amount sufficient to relieve us from immediate pressure; for which, and also for various other donations in money, provisions, \&c., our grateful acknowledgments are due.
Though we cannot at times but desire that we had at our command an income sufficient to meet the demands of the family, and thereby be released from the necessity of calling so frequently upon our friends to supply our deficiencies, yet we still hope this home of the orphan may continue to be cherished, and its prosperity not be suffered to languish; trusting in Him who hath hitherto helped us by seasonable aid in times of discouragement, affording evidence that his blessing has not been withheld from our work.

When the last Report was adopted there were in the House,

For "The Friend."

## conscieyce void of ofrexce.

On the 15th of the Eighth month, 1664, above forty Friends were brought to the session-house in the Old Bailey, in London, and called to the bar, two, three or four at a time, as they were included in one indictment ; the substance of which was, that they were present at an unlawful assembly, under the pretence of the exercive of religion, in other manner than is allow d by the practice of the Church of England, and that they had been twice convicted of the suid ollience ; notwithstanding which, they thus met a third time in manner aforesaid, \&c.
Sixteen plead not guilty, but others considering it merely an accusation of being nt their religious meetings, could not deny i , and thercfore gave only gencral answers, as, "I have wrongcd no man," "I am not guilty of the breach of any just law," "I think the meeting at the Buil and Mouth to be lawful and peaceable," \&c. These wero set aside as guilty by confession, and the court
procceded to try the sixteen. The first witness said, "The court is willing to show you favour, to the jail, that their death might be concealed
who was a turnkev, surprised the jury by his contradictions in giving evidence; for he swore that he took the prisoner, John Hope, at the Bull and Mouth last sunday, and being checked for it, he said the Sunday before, both which were false, for the prisoner had been in jail three weeks. Aflerwards he said, the prisoner was brought out to him, and that he did not see him in the meeting. Upon this, one of the jurymen spoke to the judge. ". My lord, I beseech you, let us be troubled no more with such evidence; such witnesses will make us tedious work, and we shall not cast men upon such evidence." But Judge IJyde endeavoured to palliate the evidence, and reproved the juryman for being too scrupulous.

Another turnkey was brought as witness, who being asked whether the person at the bar was at the Bull and Mouth such a day, answered, he was there that day, he came with the constable. The jury had good reason to doubt his testimony, who was so hardy as to swear the prisoner was at the Bull and Mouth, though he did not see him until lie was brought to Newgate prison. When one of the jury objected to this evidence, the judge became angry, and threatened him for undervaluing the king's withess, saying he should know the court had power to punish him, and would do it. After some time the jury was sent out, and the court adjourned till five in the afternoon. About six the jury brought in their verdict, that four of the prisoners were not guilty, and the rest they could not agree on. The judge seemed much displeased, and having given them further instructions, sent them out again. About an hour alter they returned with this verdict in writing: "Guilty of meeting, but not of fact." The judge asked, "What do you mean by not guilty of fact?" The jury replied, "Here is evidence, that they met at the Bull and Mouth, therefore we say, 'Guilty of meeting,' but no evidence to prove what they did there; therefore we say, 'Not guilty of meeting contrary to the liturgy of the Church of Eng. land.'"

The judge asked some of the jury, whether they did not believe in their consciences, that they were there under colour and pretence of worship. To which one of them replied, "I do believe in my conscience that they were met to worship in deed and in truth." Another of them said, "My lord, I have that venerable respeet for the liturgy of the Church of England, as to believe that it is according to the seriptures, which allow of the worship of God in spirit and in truth; and if any man in the world worship God in the spirit, he doth not worship contrary to the liturgy, it being according to the scriptures; if not, I shall abate my respect for it." Neither persecution nor threats could induce the jury to bring in any other verdict. Then Judge Hyde, after more threats, took the names of the six who stood out, and told them they should be bound to answer for their misdemeanor at the King's Bench bar, the tirst of the next term. One of them seemed unwilling to be bound, but the judge told him, he must and should. Then sand he, "My lord 1 am content; any wounding but the wounding of my conscience." So they were bound in in hundred pounds each to appear at the King's Bench bar.
The court adjourned to the 17 th, when tour women Friends were brought to the bar, being part of those who had been set aside, to whon the recorder said, "You have beentwice convieted upon record of being at an unlawlul meeting, nud now the third time. You sball be committed to the Ilouse of Correction lor the space of twelve months, unless your husbands will pay forty pounds for each of you." Alter some pausc, he
and to abate of the forty pounds and to take twenty." To which the women replied, "If you would take forty or twenty farthings, we would not give it." Nineteen more Friends were then brought to the bar. One of them was a boy about fifteen years of age, to whom the recorder said, "Litule boy, will you promise to go to church, and hear common prayer?" A turnkey standing by, said, "My tord, 1 believe he will, if he were away from the rest." Then the boy was brought up to the elerk's table; where he showed a certificate that he was not sixteen years of age. The recorder asked him whether he
would swear he was not sixteen ycars of age. The boy answered, "I was not brought up to swearing." And being asked again, "whether he would promise to go to church," he replied, "I shall promise no such thing." So the recorder passed sentence upon him and the other eightcen, thus: "You and every of you shall be transported beyond the seas, the men to Barbadoes, and the women to Jamaica, being two of his maesty's plantations, there to remain seven years.'
While we regard the perversion of law and jus tice as proof of the blindness and the cruelty of the judge towards the prisoners, in attempting to coerce their jury by threats, it is a relief to find men, who understand their own as well as the rights of others, and will not allow their consciences to be wounded by any act of theirs, through fear of the penalties which human power can infliet. And no less firm and decided were those sufferers for their religion, who could not be decoyed into a compromisc of principle, by an abatement in the fine, but would take joyfully the speiling of their goods, and the loss of their liberty, rather than violate the law of their Ged. We would recommend the example of the boy, under sixteen years of age, to the young people of this day, who, they may sce, felt the importance of keeping to his relighous convictions, in refusing to barier away his testimony to the Truth, to avoid the punishment he was threatened with. Keep to the Truth and to the friends of Truth, and the Truth will keep you.
On the 6th of the Tenth month, twelve Friends were tried at Hicks-hall, and sentenced to be transported to Jamaica. Their trial was short, the judges being determined, and the jury ready to act by their direction. When one ol the prisoners asked, whether it was a crime worthy of banishment to meet to serve the Lord; Judge Hyde answered, "It's erime enough; it's crime enough ; set him by." To another who asked, " If we meet really to worship God, must we suf: fer for that ?" he replied, "Yes, that you must." A thard said, " 1 understand that God is a Spirit, and I met to worship the eternal God in spirit, as he persuades my heart and conscience; must 1 be condemned to banishment for that ?" The judge replied, "Yes, yes; for the law is against 11." The spirit of intolerance ran very high at that time, determined, if practicable, to destroy the harmkess Quakers; and they succeeded by their imprisonment in the filthy apartments of Newgate, in terminating the lives of many. By siekness contracted there, twenty-five Friends were released from their loathsome sulferings this year, and having come through great tribulation, and washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Samb, we may believe they were translated imto the glorious kingdom of the Son of Gad, where sorrow and sighing does not come, and tears are wiped from every eye. When the relations of some of the deccased desired their bodies, they were not granted, but they were privately jnterred in the burying.ground belonging
much ns possible from the observation of ib people.
Near the close of the year three Friends wer placed on shipboard to be transported to Jamaica but one of them being sick and taking medicine died soon after being put on board. The other arrived there, and prospering in husiness, the lived in good circumstances; and Edward Bruab though a gray-hcaded old man when he wen from England, lived to return to his native land Sonn after their embarkation, the pestilence brok out in London, which had been foretold by som Friends. George Bishop, of Bristol, severa months before, published this warning "to the king and parliament: Thus saith the Lord; med dle not with my people, because of their conscieno to me, and banish them not out of the nation be cause of their conscience; for if you do, I wi send my plagnes upon you, and you shall knoe that 1 am the Lord. Written in obedience to the Lord by his servant Geo. Bishop, Bristol, the 15th of the Ninth month, 1664."
It was also taken notice of by many, that the sickness broke out first, next door to the hous where Edward Brush, had dwelt in Bear-binder. lane. Notwithstanding this fearfut pestilene made its appearance, they still continued to banish Friends for keeping up their religious meer. ings. On the 18 th of the month termed April, 1665, eight were carried down the river to Graver. end and put on shipboard; and a few days affer their embarkation, Judge Hyde, who had treated thelr conscientious persuasions with such costempt, and contrary to all justice and sound construction of law, had gone on imprisoning then unto death, and banishing others, died suddenls, being in health, at Westminster, in the morning and found dead in his closet the same day at noon. "The memory of the just is blessed, bui the name of the wicked shall rot."

For "Tho Friend"
REMARKABLE DELUSIOXS.
(Contunued from page 158.)
'Delusions involving health and life. Medical science has been a plant of slow growth." "At the time of the Trojan war, the administration of remedies was principally iu the hands of the priests, who believed that their prayen accomplished more than their prescriptions. The remedies of the Orientals and the Romans co sisted mainly in charms ; the Greeks alone su passed their contemporaries in science. C proposed that, in cases of fracture, the limb whil bound up should have the following charm dominalo, dammastrce et luxata', 'The Druid: appear to have accompanied their medical appli; ances by religious ceremonials, which it was im agined gave them their chief virtue. The mannee in which the medical herb was plucked, whethe by the right hand or the left; the metal of the instrument by which it was procured; and evet the dress of the person collecting the simples, wen carefolly prescribed; and the alleged absenceo some parts of the given formula olten saved tbre credit of the operator."

About the fifleenth century, Jewish medica practitioners were much employed in Europe One of these, John of Gadesden, the court physi cian of England, ordered the king's son, thet ek of the small-pox, to be rolled op in scarle cloth, and his roon to be hung with the same mos, terial, as an infallible remedy."

The middle or dark ages abounded with in countless variety of charms, supposed to posset,
cy in the removal of various diseases. As e for the ague, the word A B R A C A D A R A he leaves of an alder tree on which the sun shone were prescribed for erysipelas, and a made of the nlder and sallow for epilepsy. are consumption, certain inhabitants of Scotied a rag to the finger and toe nails of the person, and then, having waved it thrice his head, buried it privately. This appears a relic of Druidism. Ricketty children drawn through a split tree, which was after; bound up so that its several parts might together, and the recovery of the diseased was believed to correspond with the restoof the tree."
$V$ riters on medicine about two hundred years nade frequent mention of certain potations ld prescribed for various disorders. Little can exist that the auram potabile was meant ow the precious metal, not so much into the : of the patient as into the pocket of the phy-

At the samc period, great virtues were ed to bezoars, that is, certain hard subes found in the interiors of land animals. a stones were supposed to expel poisons, and sold at enormous prices. One variety of redicine was formed from the heart and liver ers. But at that period, the more disgusting
edicine the greater were its reputed virtues.' edicine the greater were its reputed virtues.'
'he well-known custom of touching for the ; evil, as scrofulous complaints were once d, originated in the practice of Edward the ssor, though the manner in which it was d by that monarch was somew hat different that which afterwards became the custom. ears that Edward employed sundry manions, and did not exclusively rely upon the y of the royal touch. Referring to a subnt period, Aubrey says: 'The curing of the ; evil by the touch of the king does much e our philosophers, for whether our kings of the house of York or Lancaster, it did the or the most part.' The following descrip. f the religious ceremonial, as employed by es II., is given by Evelyn: 'His majesty to touch for the evil, according to custom, -His majesty sitting under his state in the deting House, the chirurgeons cause the sick brought or led up to the throne, where, they ng, the king strokes their faces or cheeks both his hands at once, at which instant a ain in his formalities says, 'He put his upon them and healed them.' This is said ry one in particular. When they have all touched, they come up again in the same and the other chaplain kneeling, and havgels of gold strung on white ribands on his deliver them one by one to his majesty, uts them about the neeks of the touched as rass, whilst the first chaplain repeats, 'That true light who came into the world,'" $\& c$. ohnson, it will be recollected, was thins d by Queen Anne.
is related that an old man, a witness in a before a court of justice, having declared ee had been touched by Queen Anne for la, was asked by the judge whether he were cured. He smilingly replied, that he did nk he ever had the complaint, but that his is were poor, 'and had no objection to the gold.' It will be readity believed that such currence was by no means a solitary one." he sympathetic mode of cure was subse. y practised with great success, if we may himself, by Sir Kenelm Digby, secretary e himself, by Sir Kenelm Digby, secrctary
arles I. . . Mr. Howell, who had attempted
to part two men when fighting a duct, got bis hand severely wounded. 'I asked him,' says sir Kenelm, 'for anything that had the blood upon it. So he presently sent for his garter, whercwith his hand was lirst bound, and as I called for a basin of water as if I would wash my hands, I took a handful of powder of white vitriol, which 1 had in my study, and presently dissolved it; as soon as the bloody garter was brought me, I put it within the basin, observing in the interim what Mr. Howell did, who stood talking with a gentleman in the corner of my chamber, not regarding at all what I was doing; but he started suddenly as if he had found sume great alteration in himself. I asked him what he ailed. 'I know uot,' said he, ' what ails me, but I find that I feel no more pain. Methinks that a pleasing kind of freshness, as it were a wet cold napkin, did spread over my hand, which hath taken away the inflammation that tormented me before.' . . . Whatever might be the merit of the powder of sympathy, the treatment of the wound by Sir Kenelm, who, contrary to the practice of those days, ordered the patient to keep it clean, and to throw away all plaisters, was well adapted to effect a cure."
"Lord Bacon refers to the sympathetic powder, in his Natural History, with approbation. The secret ol composing similar powders, had it been known to the public, would probably have caused many more diseases than cures. It is a singular phenomenon connccted with the evidence of testimony, that remedies praised by a thuusand mouths in one age as infallible, should be ascertained in the next to possess no virtue whatever. All charlatanism, however, exhibits a succession of similar changes, and has cycles of recurrence too.
"In process of time there arose a new method of applying this magnetizing influence. Mr. Valentue Greatraks, once a soldier of the Commonwealth, professed to effect astonishing cures by stroking with his hands the parts affected. Headache, palsy, rheumatism, epilepsy, convulsions, were said to yield to this remedial treatment. In 1766, this mode of cure was taken up by Mesmer, who was half an astrologer and wholly a quack. He gave similar applications the name of a science, and called it animal mag. netism, to distinguish it from mineral magnetism, in which it origmated.
" The mode in which Mesmer operated in Paris was extraordinary. He placed in the centre of a room a vessel, about four feet in diameter and one in depth, containing a number of bottles filled with magnetized water. From the cover of this vessel proceeded various rods of iron, each of which was held by a patient, who made one in a circle placed around the baquet, whilst every patient was united to the neighbouring one by a chain of connexion. Certain "magnetuzers" then went round and directed to the pattents various passes, till the expected hysterical symptoms began to appear. All this was done in perfect silence. Mesmer himself then appeared, dressed in robes of flowing silk, and holding in his hand a long wand. He professed to regulate the crises of his patients, and when he found them in a convulsed state, he made passes upon or towards them. At his pleasure, calmuess succeeded to the energy of intense action, and the patients de. scribed themselves as feeling streams of cooling vapour at his touch.

Hesmer now became the talk of the sulons of Paris. Wealth stemed within his grasp, and he was offered by the king (Louis xvi.) a large sum to make known his discovery. He had, however, no desire to submit his empiricism to investigation and removed precipitately to Spa. Ha lea be-
the Royal Commissioners all the explanations he could give, and an inquiry was forthwith instituted into the alleged phenomena. It was conducted by scientific men of the highest reputation. Their conclusion was, that animal magnetism had no proofs to sustain it except the eflects apparently produced on the human frame-that these effects could be produced without passes at all-and that whatever manipulations were employed depended for their success on the patient's real though unconscious knowledge. The couclusion was, that the whole proccss was purely imaginative."
(To be conthued.)

## Circular of the Bible Association of Friends in America.

In again calling the attention of Auxiliaries to the annual Queries to be auswered previous to the general meeting of the Association in the Fourth month, the Corresponding Committee would press upon F'riends who have been engaged in the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, the im. portance of furnishing full and accurate answers to all the Queries, and of forwarding their Reports seasonably to the Depository.

It may be recollected that in making donations to Auxiliaries, the board are guided in deciding what number of Bibles and Testaments shall be sent to each, by the information given in its Report. Hence those Auxiliaries that do not report in time, are liable to be left out in the distribution.

Specific dircetions should be given in every case, how boxes should be marked and forwarded; and their receipt should always be promptly acknouledged.

Address John Richardson, No. 50 North Fourth strect, Philadelphia.

## Thomas Kimber, Cifarles Yirxall, Samuel Bettle, Jr. Committee of Currespondence.

Philada., Second mouth, 185.4.

## Quertes.

1. What number of families or individuals bave been gratuitously furuished with the Holy Scriptures by the Auxiliary during the past year
2. What number of Bibles and Testaments have been sold by the Auxiliary within the past year?
3. How many members, male and female, are there belonging to the Auxiliary?
4. What number of families of Friends reside within its limits?
5. Are there any fumitics of Friends within jour limits not supplied with a copy of the Holy seriptures in gooll clear type, and on fair paper ; if so, how many?
6. How many members of our Sivciety, capable of reading the Bible, do not own such a copy of the Holy Scriptures?
. How many Bibles aud Testaments may probably be disposed or by sale within your limits?
7. Is the income of the Auxiliary sufticient to supply those within its limits who are not duly furnished with the Moly Scriptures?

What number of Bibles and Testaments would it be necessary for the Bible Association to furnish gratuitously, to enable the Auxiliary to supply each famity?
10. What number would be required in order to turnish each member of our religious Society, capable of reading, who is destitute of a copy, and uuable to purchase it?
11. How many Bibles nad Testaments are now on hand?

A Curious Bank.-A painting, the property of a broker in Andersun, was the other day confided by his daughter to a Pole, for the parpose of having it glazed. The owner, on missing the picture, betrayed an unusual anxiety as to its whereabouts; which, however, was somewhat natural, seeing that he had been in the habit of depositing
bank notes for safety between the back and the canvas. Upon the discovery into whose posses sion it had fallen, the broker instantly repaired to the Pole, and on unscrewing the baek, found, to his great mortification, that six fl notes had been abstracted. Information was immediately conveyed to the police, who had the glazier's house searched, but none of the money thrned up, and it having since transpired that the picture, with the hidden treasure, had passed through other hands before it reached the Pole, he has been discharged from custody.-Worth British Daily Mail.

Earthquake at Algeria.-A shock of earthquake was felt at Algiers, on the morning of the 25 th of December, and on the same day a more severe shock was experienced at Boghar. There were ten different oscillations, three of which were so violent, that persons were almost thrown from their chairs. The movement was from the S.S. E. to the N. N. W. In the hospital the movement of the building was so great, that the patients awoke from their slecp. The shocks continued throughout the night. The noise was that of a number of heavy wagons passing.Foreign Paper.

## THEFRIEND.

## SECOND MONTH 4, 1854.

We ask the attention of our readers to the "Eighteruth Annual Report of the Association for the care of Coloured Orphans," published in our present number. We bave on former occasions more than once expressed our opinion respecting the claims of this valuable and most deserving Institution; we shall therefore substitute for any thing we might desire to say now on the subject, the following communication received from a correspondent who signs it, "Not a member of the Association."

In the Annual Report of this excellent lnstitution recently published, allusion is briefly and modestly made to the importance of having at their 'command an income sufficient to meet the demands of the family, and thereby be released from the necessity of calling so frequently upon our friends to supply our deficiencies.'
"The income from annual subscriptions and investments falls short annually $\$ 1000$ to $\$ 1200$ of meeting the expenses of the Association, which it has been reluctantly obliged to call upon its iriends to make good.
"The question naturally arises, Llow ean the Association be relieved from this burthen, and its means of usefulness be further increased? I believe that if the friends of the coloured race were sufficiently alive to what they owe to this downtrodden people, a very few ycars would suffice, through the means of legacies, to realize the sum of $\$: 0,000$, which, when invested, would place the Institution on a permanent basis. Sume who have not the means of giving much themselves are sumetimes placed under circumstances, where they could influence others in the disposal of their property to appropriate part of it to this worthy object. The Institution is so well known here, that but hule need bee said in its favour. In taking children at so early a period of life from the haunts of vice, training them in the path of virtue, and placing them out in situations, where their morals will be guarded, an amount ol benefit is conferred upon them and the community, which cannot be appreciated."

## THE NEbRASKA BILL.

The extent of the wrong proposed to be perpetrated by the bill now before Congress, for organizing the two territories of Nebraska nod Kansas, can only be appreciated by looking at the vast expanse of country embraced within its limits. It extends over more than eleven degrees of longitude and twelve of latitude, comprises an area of $4-5,000$ square miles, more than sufficient to form twelve States as large as Ohio, and larger than the area of all the existing free States, excluding California. Into this territory it is now proposed to introduce slaveny, in open violation of the plighted faith of the government, as solemnly pledged in the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820, by which it is declared that slavery and involuntary servitude shall be and is For ever prohibited there, except as the punishment of crime.
It appears to be the design of the friends of this unjust measure to endeavour quietly to hasten it through Congress, before the country can be aroused to a sense of the enormity of the act, under the plea that it is a pity to agitate the people by discussion, and that however repugnant the act may be to many of the citizens when once passed, all will submit to the law.
Should they succeed in their unjust designs, the vicious despotism of slavery must be faslened upon our national government, with all its attendant miseries. We trust that this calamity may be averted, if the people will awaken to the impending danger, and speak out in terms not to be misunderstood.
We would earnestly request the readers of
"The Friend" to exert themselves in their respective neighbourhoods, to gel up remonstrances, and procure the signatures of their neighbours generally, and forward them early to some member of Congress for presentation. We subjoin a short form of Remonstrance, which has been printed and circulated here, copies of which may be had by applying at the Book Store, 84 Arch street. Those who may not find it convenient to apply there for them, can write out copies. 'Two copies should in all instances be signed by each jerson, one for each branch of the Legislature. The Remonstrance is as follows, viz:
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Lnited States of 1 merica in Congress assembled:
The undersigned, citizens of the State of
-spectiully, bat carnestly remonstrate against the passage by Congress of any Bill which will permit the introduction of Slavery, either now or at any future period, into any portion of the Territory of Nebraska, or in anywise infringing upon the Eighth Section of the "Act passed in the year 1820, " commonly called the Missonri Compromise Act, which declares, "that in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisina, which lies north of $36^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$, North Latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this Act, SLavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than as the punishment of crime, shall de and is heredy foreter prohibited."

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Atlantic and $A$ sin steamships, we bave Liverpool dates to the 14 th ult.
ENGLAND.-Cotton steady with small sales. Breadstutls advanced, with a riotous disposition manifest mongst some of the poor at the "famine prices." Terrific gales in England, which have driven very many vessels on shore. No less than twenty-five were stranded at Sunderland. The heavy snow had rapidly melted, and considerable damage had heen done to low-lying lands.
FRANCE-Active preparations for war are in progress.
RUSSSIA AND TURKEY:-An insurrection in favour of Torkey has broken out in Wrilachia. Two or three battles with considerable loss of life, has taken place near Kalafat, in which the Turks wero victorious. Rus-
$\sin$ is prepariag to concentrate an immense forco at the seat of war.

UNITED STATES.-The attempt to introduce alarery into "Nebraska" territory, is creating mueh excitoment in Congress and out of it. There is an evideat intent in those in power, to force the bills allowing it through the Senate as speedily as possible.

The Telegraph suit has been decided at Washington, by which the United States Court sustains Morse ia the possession of the peculiar mode of registering iaforme tion reecived by telegraph wires invented by him, ad sustains the owners of the Bain and Honse lines in the modes practised by them.

Uaine.-The thermometer this week has been at rarions places trom 18 to 30 degrees below zero.

Pennsylvania.-The Legislature has repealed the charter of the Franklin Canal Company, in right of which the railroad is making, which has increased the troables at Eric. The Aet to incorporate the whole of Philadelphia county into one City, has also passed by large majorities. The Pennsylrinia Central Railroad is completed. The freight trains already pass through the tunnel. Passenger trains will commence ranning through next Second-day, shortening the time to Pittsharg to it hours. Deaths in Philadelphia last week, $172-16 \mathrm{by}$ croup. The Councils liave agreed to the purchase, at an expense of $\$ 650,000$, of six lots of ground for matr ket-houses, in the limits of the present city. When the houses are erected, the sheds on Market street will be removed. Flour has been much advanced by the iatetligence from Europe bronght by the Ningara, ; hut sinet the arrival of the Asia, has fallen 25 cents per barrel. Wheat is selling at $\$ 2.10$ red, $\$ 2.20$ white. Stocks an rising.

New York.-The New York Weekly Tribune has 98 , 000 regular subscribers. Two more large fires, manufactory of ball-cartridges on Long Island, blew ap on the 28 th ult., by which 20 lives were lost. The wes: ther at New York has been colder the first two days in this week than for many years. Deaths last week, 442. Consumption 55, cronp 14.

Louisiana.-New Orleans. The steamboat Georgin was destroyed by fire at the wharf. The flames spread so rapidly, that about forty lives were lost,-aboat half of them coloured.

## NOTICE.

The manual meeting of the Anxiliary Bible Associ tion of Friends of Pbiladelphia Quarterly Meeting, be held at the Mulberry strect meeting-house, on Se ond-day, the 13 th inst., at $7 \frac{1}{2}$ o'clock. P. M.

Friends of both sexes are particularly invited to attend.

Theophiles E. Beesley,
Philad., Second mo. 1854.
Married, on Fifth-day, the 22d of Ninth month, I855, nt Beekman meeting, New York, William Osbons, of Pawlings, to Content W., danghter of Stephen boi Ruth Moore, all of Dutchess county, N. Y.

Dred, on the 28 th of Twelfth month, 1853, after an illuess of ted weeks, in the 49th of her age, Lidis, wit of Ezra Battey; a useful member of Starksborough Monthly Mecting, in Addison county, Vermont. In the course of ber last sickness, her busband spoke of the uncertainty of her recovery, and queried of her if then was nay thing in her way. She signified that ber mind had been occupied on that subject, and that she found nothing; nfterwards, with much composure, she informed her daughter that she should not recover ; and gare directions respecting her grave-clothes; expressiag o willingness to go if it was the Lord's will. The same day, in conversation with her sister, she made allusion to the love which had always subsisted between them hoping they might part in the same love; and on hel sister remarking, that it would be a grent trial to par with her, she said, " It is the Lord's will, and it is for $u$ to he reconciled." She was an example of patience an resiguation in bearing her sufferings, and through lif adorned her profession, by being kind and affectionat on her lamily, exemplary in her deportment, diligent i the atteudance of our religious meetings, and sound i the doctrines of Friends. Nothiog appeared to distur the peace of her mind; and her triends have the con soling evidence that she had oil in her vessel, ber lam was trimmed and burning, and that she was in readi ness to enter that city, "whose walls are salvatio and whose gates are praise."

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Pourth above Chespat street.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL. 

## PUBLASHED WEEKLY.

ice two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
at no. 50 north pourtil street, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.


#### Abstract

tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, 1 in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any f the United States, for three months, if paid in


 ce, six and a-half cents.For "The lriend."
TO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELGION.

## (Continued from page 162.)

Some of the minute plants called Diatoms, are on the confines of the animal kingdom, - in eoormous quantity. Thus myriads of are found in the mud at the mouths of rivers, bottom of the ocean, and in various deposits at and sand on the surlace of the globe. In peat lately sent from Cantyre by the Duke rgyle, there have been found at least filty es of diatoms in immense quantity. Such is the case with peat in Ireland, examined by Rev. Wm. Smith, and peat at Premnay, Abershire, examined by Professor Dickie. The species are widely diffused, and they seem capable of enduring great extremes of heat cold. They were discovered in millions in ake ice and in the deep soundngs in the est latitudes reached by the antarctic expediand they also oceur in vast numbers on the ches of trees in the virgin forests of South rica.
It would appear, from the researches of nberg, that in the atmosphere we breathe are numerous species of diatoms which are ed by the winds and deposited in various

The immense quantity of matter so transd is proved by the various instances of black colourcd rains, arising from smoke, pollen, ther substances, which have been conveyed - 10 a great distance; and there is no doubt myriads of minute species of fungi and other togamous plants are thus diffused. The sirand trade-winds convey oaganisms for huns of miles. These have been found by Eherg to be myriads of infusorial animals and maceous plants. Clouds of dust sometimes aring the atmosphere orange or ochre, have observed. These clouds of dust occur withle course of the trade-winds, and have been coming in various directions from the coast frica, as at Malta, Genoa, Lyons, and SileThe dust consists of various land and fresh$r$ diatoms, the flinty spicula of sponges and r zoophytes, pollen-grains, fragments of phagamous plants, such as hairs, cuticle, and ous internal parts of structure, and some pores ingi. The matters contained in these currents lead to interesting observations as to the ation of winds, and various meteoric pheno-

Coloured snow in the Tyrol has been ivn to be in some instances due to the same e as coloured rain. What have been called
showers of blood are, in reality, nothing but the sudden growth of palmella cruenta, one of the lower plants at the base of damp walls. Black rain fell in Ireland, in April, 1849, over a district of 700 square miles, and was due to portions of decayed plants mixed with diatoms."
"To the organic chemist who examines the mode in which the functions of living bodies are carried on, plants present objects of high interest. They may be looked upon as the great laboratoties of nature, by means of which the materials of the atmosphere and the soil are rendered fit for the nourishment of man and animals. They constitute the herbage upon which animals feed, and they elaborate the nutritions matter from which our bread is prepared. Mareover, they act an important part in those atmospheric changes which are essential for the proeess of respiration. The life of plants is intimately connected with that of animals. The presence of a rich and luxuriant vegetation may be conccived without the concurrence of animal life, but the existence of animals is undoubtedly dependent on the life and development of plants.
"Although chemistry has enabled us to explain many of the changes which take place in the soil and atmosphere, by the agency of plants, still much is wanting ere we can understand the processes of assimilation which go on in the vegetable tissues. A blade of grass, says Dr. Brown, (that yet mysterious community of parts, so consummate in living oneness) imbibes the moisture of the earth, inhales the fixed air and the ammonia of the atmosphere, and weaves its own expanding form, with all its delicate organs and their susceptibilities, out of their dismembered particles. By a similar but more wondrous alchemy is the herbage of the fields translormed into the quivering fibre of still bigher and higher forms of animated existence. And of all these stupendous operations we know absolutely nothing. Water, cartonic acid, and ammonia are traced into the vessels of plants, but no farther. An organism dies, and once more falls down into the ammonia, carbonic acid, and water, from which it sprang. The chemist does all he can to investigate these changes, but he has not been able to explain the process of organization.
"To the student of agriculture, botany presents an important field of inquiry. The knowledge of the mode in which plants germinate and derive nourishment, aids him in the various operations of draining, ploughing, sowing, and manuring. In speaking of the sprouting of the seed, we hive already noticed the requisites for this process, and have pointed out the necessity of attention to the circumstances in which the seed is placed in the soil. Each plant during its growth takes up certain matters from the soil, particularly inorganic substances, as silica and salts of lime, potass, and soda; and some plants take up more of one kind than of another. It is on this principle that the rotation of crops rests, plants being made to succeed each other which require different substances for their nutrition. Now that the chemist and vegetable-physiologist have been called to the aid of agriculture, the farmer is enabled, by an analysis of his crop, of his land, and of his
manure, as well as by attention to proper drain * ing and sowing, to carry on his operations in an enlightened manner, and not under the guidance of a blind empiricism.
"The art of horticulture, too, owes much to the labours of the vegetable-physiologist, as may be seen by the examination of Lindley's able work on the "Theory of Horticulture.' The effect of soil and of proper exposure to light and air in the formation of wood and various vegetable products, in giving colour to flowers, and flavour to fruits, are now well ascertained. No one can be a successful gardener who does not act according to the correct principles of batanical science."
"We have thus endenvoured to lay before the reader, in a cursory way, the mode in which the science of botany ought to be prosecuted, and some of the advantages to be derived from the study of it. It is a science calculated to give pleasure to every mind. Though relating to living and organized beings, the prosecution of it calls for no cruel experiments, nor for any re. searches which could excite feelings of disgust even in the most sensitive heart. It is a study which can be turned to account in every situation, whether in the closet or in the field, on the high. way or on the hillside, on the cultivated plain or in the wild mountain glen. Every flower on which we tread becomes a useful object of coa. templation, and a means of pleasing recreation even amidst the cares and toils of life. The pleasure to be derived from this science is not confined to any period of life, nor to any rank of society. 'In youth, when the affections are warm and the imagination vivid; in more advanced life, when sober judgment assumes the reins; in the sunshine of fortunc, and the obscurity of poverty, it can be equally enjoyed. The opening buds of spring; the warm, luxuriant blossoms of summer; the yellow bower of autumn ; and the leafless, desolate groves of winter, equally afford a supply of mental amusement and gratification to the botanist.'
"'To the admirer of natural scenery, plants possess powerful attractions. Without them the landscape loses all its charms, and their presence gives beauty to objects which would otherwise attract little notice. 'Even the miserable hovel becomes picturesque when overspread with the foliage of the vine; the ruins of former magnificence acquire more reverence, and command a double share of our respect, when seen through the tracery of the ivy; and the horrors of the frowning rock nre sofiened into beauty when mantled with pendent creepers, or with alpioe shrubs. The ivy-tendril, pendent from the orient window of the nncient ruin, lightly defined in the ray which it excludes, twining with graceful easo round some slender shuft, or woven amid the tracery of the florid ar:h, contributes in no smull degree to give embellishment and interest to the ruin.'
"The love of flowers and of rural scenery is inlierent in the constitution of man; and when deprived of the means of gratifying bis taste in this respect, we see him adopting various expedients to supply the want.
"What ure the casements lined with creeping herbs, The prouder sashes fronted with a range Of oraage, myrtle, or the fracrant weed, The Frenchman's darling? Are they not all proofs That man, immured in cities, still retains His iobord inextinguishable thirst Of rural scenes, compensuting his loss By supplemeutal shifts, the best he may.

## There the pitcher stands

A fragment, and the spoutless teapot there Ead witnesses how elose-pent man regrets The country; with what ardour he contrives A peep at nature, when be can no more.
' A garden presents many points of interest, and is associated with some of the most important events which have taken place on the earth. . garden was the habitation of our first paremts in their state of innocency. 'The Lord God planted $n$ garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed,' telling him 'to dress it and keep it.'-(Gen. ii. 8, 15.) A garden was the place where Cbrist olten retired with his diseiples for meditation and prayer.-(John xvii. 1, 2.) When man yielded to the tempter, it was in a garden. There the curse was pronounced; and there, too, the Redeemer was promised, who was to bruise the head of the scrpent.- (Gen. iii. 15.) It was also in a garden where the promised Messiah agonized under the withdrawal of His Father's face, when He was nbout to be betrayed into the hands of sinners, and to suffer the just for the unjust, that He might bring sinners unto God.-(Matt, גxvi. 36-46.) The similitude of a garden is often used to represent the people of God (Song of Solom. iv. 12, v. 1), who are His husbandry (1 Cor. iii. 9), and the trees of His planting (Isa. Ixi. 3.)
"Flowers lorm one of the first delights of early age, and they have proved a source of recreation to the most profound philosophers. Some of the greatest men of both ancient and modern times have been lovers of a girden. When man came forth from the hand of his Maker, a garden was selected as the fittest scene for a life of happiness. With the descriptions given, even by heathen writers, of a state of bliss, gardens have been often associated. The Elysian fields of the polished Greeks and Romans, and the Paradises of other nations, bear wituess to this. The emblems and badges of nations and clans are frequently derived from the vegetable kingdom. The poet was crowned with laurel, and peace was marked by the olive branch. The groves of Academus were the resort of the Grecian philosophers; and under the sacred trees of Indin the benighted heathen worship their idols. Even our cemeteries are converted into gardens, and their gloom is enlivened by the beauteous flowers which blossom around; while the lesson is rend, 'Man that is born of a woman, is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down.'-(Job xiv. 1, 2.)

## (Conchnsien nextweek.)

How to get the real Flavour of Coffee.-In Knighton's "Forest Lile in Ceylon," a book just published, we find the following lints on the preparation of coffee, derived from long experience: The subtle aroma which resides in the essential oil of the coffee berry is gradually dissipated after roasting, and, of course, still more after being ground. In order to enjoy the full flavour in perfection, the berry should pass at once from the ransting pan to the mill, and thence to the effleepot; and again, ufter huving been made, should be mixed, when almost at a boiling heat, with the hot milk. It must te very bad coffee, indeed, which, if these precautions be taken, will not
grent evils nre constantly perpetrnted in England in its preparntion, which are more gun rded against in almost all oher countries, and which materinily impnir its flavour and strength-kceping the coffee a considerable time afier ronsting or grinding, by which its slrength is diminished, nond its delicate and volatile nromn lost; und mising the milk with it after it has been allowed partinlly to cool.

## From Juhn Churchman's Journal.

My mind has for several days been attended with an uneommon sweetness, the like I never knew for so long together, with a succcession of soul-melting prospects. I have freedom to relate what I had a sight of this morning before day, as I lay in a sweet slumber; which was nearly in these words, viz.:-I thought I sav Noal's ark floating on the deluge or flood, with Noah and his family in it, and looking earnestly at it, I beheld the window of the ark, and saw Noah put out the dove; and I beheld her flying to and fro, for some time; but finding no rest for the soul of her foot, I thought she relurned, and I saw Noah's hand put forth to take her in again.

Alter some time 1 thought I beheld her put forth a second time, and a raven with her; the dove fled as before for some time, and then I saw her return with a green olive leaf in her mouth, as a welcome token of the floods being abated. I thought I saw also the raven fly, cawking to and fro, but he did not return; and it came into my mind, this is a ravenous bird, and seeks only for prey to satisly his own stomach, otherwise he inight have returned to the ark with good tidings, or some pleasant token, as well as the dove. Agnin, ifter a short space, I thought I beheld the mountain tops, and some of the tree tops, beginning to appear above the waters, and that I could perceive the flood abate very fast; and as the waters fell away, I saw the trees bcgan to bud, and a gradual greenness of new leaves came upon them; and I heard the voice of the turtle, and saw many symptoms of a pleasant and happy scason approaching, more than I can now relate; and the prospect thereof ravished my soul. I beheld the trecs blossoming, the pageant valleys adorned with grass, herds, and prelty flowers, and the pleasant streams gushing down towards the ocean; indeed, all nature appeared to have a new dress; the birds were hopping on the boughs of the trees, and chirping, each in their own notes, warbled forth the praise of their Creator. And whilst I beheld these things, a saying of the prophet was brought fresh in my memory, and applicable as I thouglat to the view be!ore me, viz., " The mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands; instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree, and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off." See Isaiah lv. $12,13$.

When I awoke, the prospect remained elear in my mind, and had a sweet relish, which now continues with me ; and the application of the vision seems to me in this manner. The flood which appeared to cover the face of the earth, is the corruption and darkness which is so prevalent over the hearts of mankind; the ark represents a place of safe, though solitary refugc, wherein the Almighty preserves his humble, at. tentive people, who, like Noah, are aiming at perfection in their generation. The dove sets forth the innocent, harmless, and loving disposi-
who are always willing to bring good tidinge, when such are to be had. The raven represents a contrary disposition, which reigns in the heart of the children of disobedience, who chicfly aim nt gratilying their own sensual appetites ; the wa. ters gradually abating, the trecs appearing, and nfierwards budding, the voice of the turtle and the pleasant notes of the birds, all secm clear to me to presinge the approach of that glorious morning, where in eorruption and iniquity shall begin to abate, and be swept away; and then everything shall appear to have a new dress.

I am fully confirmed in the belief, that that scason will approach, which was foretold by the prophets, wherein the glory of the Lord shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the sea; and in a sense of these things my soul is overcome. I feel the loving-kindness of the Lord Almighty ye waiting for the return of backsliders with unspeal. able mercy; and my soul in n sense of it, scems bound stronger than ever, in the bonds of the gospel travail; which travail I hope will increase and spread amongst the liithful, for the enlarge. ment of the church; that the nations may flock unto Sion; which shall become nn eternal excel. lency, even the joy of the whole earth.
"I have often observed this, that people of the world, never speak well of it at parting."

From the Leisure ttour.
A Visit to the Gutha Percha Works.

## (Concluded from page 163.)

The alleged disagreeable smell of this article is frequently adduced as an objection to its use; but, in the matter of soles, we are assured that it arisa from the bad neplatha which is employed in the preparation of the solution that is often sold with them, and not from the gutta percha itself; and this we readily believe, for, although our olfactory nerves are keen, the odour was but slightly percepible in the vast factory, although several lown

* Should any difficulty be experienced in this matter. let shoes or boots be soled in the following manuer without the solution:-Rough the sole, then bold it to the fire, and while warm rub into it with a heated iron o poker (in the same manner as you would make a pitch plaster) some thin parings of gutto percha, which wild melt without burning if the instrument be not too hos Having covered the leather sole in this manner, ware both it and the gatta perchn sole until they are sticky, is the usual way, and bring them together as before directei Many persons adopt this method in preference to any other. As the frosty weather approaches, it may be aseful to state that gutta percha soles may have their slippery tendencies removed by being warmed a lituh betore the fire, and then pressed upon some smooth surface sprinkled with sand or rough emery powder. Is patting on these soles, in addition to the above directions, we would recommend that a number of little holes be made in the old sole of the shoc, or in the surfact presented when the gatta percha sole is placed on the welt: these holes will be filled up by the plastie portions of the gutta percha sole, when applied, and an ishing degree of firmness may thus be secured. for this parpose may easily be made out of an giving it two or three short teeth, like a small section of a saw. In preparing a new sole, cut all the "grain" off the sole, rasp it well over, and brush the dust of carefulty, before you pierce the holes above alluded to Having made the holes, lay on a thin coat of solution: let it dry, nad then apply another coat, and when tha is dry, il the gutta percha sole to be applied is a ston one, soften it in boiling water; having taken it out, dr it well with a cloth, hold it and the shoe sole to the firt for a few minutes, till they are sticky ; be careful, how ever; not to blister the sole; then apply it to the shoe and press it well orer: the softened surface of the guth percha sole will enter the holes and effectually preved ? its coming off. We hope the above directions will b. found sumticiently explicit to prevent any failure for th future.
a sanitary agent, in the conveyance of wautta percha tubes are highly valuable. Our rs will remember the dangerous position of
te Louis Phillippe and family while at Clare. , from the water being impregnated with the of the pipes in which it was conveyed. We shown some sections of lead pipe from the $f$ Wight, in which the water in two years aten holes a quarter of an inch deep! The quences to the health of the persons drink. ch water it is truly frightfol to contemplate. 3 pipes have been taken up. and gutta percha substituted in many instances. In no case d water be kept or conveyed in metallic or cisterns. Gutta percha is at least twice rable, and far more easily applied. e latest application of gutta percha is in the of little shoes for sheep, to prevent the rot," which, singular to say, is caught by et being much in the wet! These shoes of the exact shane of the sheep's foot, are lon, and the thin upper edge is tied on with of twine, or fastened to the loot by being ened with warm water. The "anti-dry-rot ," which is placed in the shoe, as we are ned, removes the disease; and the use of curious little novelties is an excellent pree against it.
drawing our remarks to a close, we are re11y compelled to omit much interesting ; and must content ourselves with the most allous of all the marvels which even this ntration of curiosities could present-the arine Telegraph.
nust be obvious to all acquainted with the rties and tendencies of the electric fluid, that sulation of the telegraphic wires is a very te process, requiring the greatest care, and percha of the purest quality; for the slightrticle of any conducting substance, such as for instance, in any part of the gutta perovering, would permit the escape of the city, and render the whole contrivance enuseless. The Gutia Percha Company have ered a process, of a highly ingenious chaby which gutta percha undergoes this ous perfection of purification, but of course ept a profound secret. As it would never ay down the wires, or even to encase them geir outer covering, while any uncertainty he perfection of the communication remain$y$ are all tested previous to leaving the
On the occasion of our visit, some filty On the occasion of our visit, some filiy of wire were submerged in the canal adjoin2 factory; one end oi the wire was put in nication with a powerfol galvanic battery, Statham, Esq., the managing director, and ier end was placed close to a wire which communication with the earth. At the signal, the electric fluid flashed down the ound the fifty miles of coiled "insulated" the canal, and in less than the twinkling ye flashed out in a spark at the other end inicating with the wire having an earthanication. This experiment was repeated l times. The wires were for a submarine ph between Portpatrick and Dorughadee. are in course of preparation to connect ch and Ostend, as well as to unite England lland from some paiuts not yet determined do show the strength of the Submarine Te$h$, as thus constructed, we may state, that e laid down between Dover and Calais has oeen caught by the anchors of ships passing he channel; bot, in both cases, after "heavor a considerable time, the cable of the ship be "cut away," and the anchors were left
npany with the submarine cable. The
communication was not impaired in the slightest degree.

As our object kas begn to show the vast diversity of uses to maich geita pereha may be applied, we can hardly da botter than conclude with the following poetic summary of them, written by a visiter who had preceded us :-

1. My parent died, when I leap'd from her side, To fill mankind with wonder;
2. And now I abound in the wide world around, The green-sward above and under.
I hold the flower in the sunny bower; I shelter the dead in their graves;
I circle the hair of the maiden lair; Aud bid defiance to knaves.
The miser his gold often gives me to hold; I aid to extinguish the fire.
3. I'm chased o'er the green, where the schonlboy is seen;
4. I wait at the toper's desire.
5. I ride on the wave, the sailor to save, When he shrieketh alond in despair ;
6. I whirl the machine, whose arms, dimly seen, Hiss as they fly through the air.
7. I've been tried, and am cast with felons at last ; I'm balm to the wounded and torn;
I rival the oak; (16) the tell-tale J cloak; J'm fashioned as high and low boro.
I constantly mind the sightless blind; Many garments my long arms bear;
8. By the sick man's bed; (21) by the 'ship's mast-head-
In various forms I am there.
9. Deep in the earth, thongh unseen is my worth, I faithfully serve mankind;
10. I bear the whisper of the softest lisper; And hold that which traceth the mind!
11. When the emigrant lands on far-off strands, Perchance he treadeth on me;
12. On the rich man's table, (27) in the horses' stable, My forms you may frequently see!
Now I challenge your mind my secret to find,
13. Though I trarel along by your bed;
14. I came from the south; (30) I may dwell in your mouth;
15. Or may rest on the top of your head $!\%$

When we took leave of the factory, which we did with a grateful sense of the facilities that had been afforded to us, we found, to our otter astonishment, that, instead of the single hour we meant to have occupied, we had been three hours and a half engaged in our survey. Having thus introduced this wondrous article to the attention of our readers, and indicated the general principles sufficiently to enable them to make mulifarious applications of it without difficulty, we leave the matter in their hands; and if they have felt a tithe of the interest in perusing our remarks that we experienced in our visit, and in subsequently jotting down these ohservations, they will be abundantly repaid by the amusement and instruction thus afforded them. $\dagger$
\# The following explaoation may serve to illustrate the above.-(1) Iiefers to the gutta percha tree; they are tapped, and the article, which is then a milky joice, exudes. (2) It is used both abore and under ground. (3) Gutta percha flower-pots. (4) Liniug for coffins. (5) Bonnet caps. (6) Poliecmen's staves. (7) Moneybowls. (8) Water-buckets and engine-pipes. (9) Crick-et-balls. (10) Mugs. (11) Life-buoys. (12) Machine driving-bett. (13) Indestructible vessels for the use of prisoners. (14) Balsam for slight wounds, instead of sticking-plaster. (15) Ornamental mouldings. (16) Coating of the telegraph wires. (17) Medallions and easts of celebrated and notorious persons. (t8) Cord for window-blinds. (19) Clothes-lines. (20) Utensils for sleeping apartments. (21) Cordage and speakingtubes. (22) Jipes for drainings, \&c. (23) Aconstie tubes. (24) Inkstands. (25) Soles. (26) Urnamental dishes. (27) Buckets and barness. (28) Noiseless cnr-tain-rings. (29) From Singapore, \&c. (30) For filling decayed teeth. (3i) "Sou'-wester," hat.
$\dagger$ We may add, in conclusion, that, with the view of promoting the frugality and comtort of the men employed ia the gutta percha works, a savings-bank has recently been estabtished amongst them. At the time of
payiog the wages every Fridny, such men as desire to leave a shilling or lipwards as a deposit are at liberty to do so, upon which interest is allowed. Although this entails some amount of labour in keeping the books, the trouble is cheerfutly undertaken by one of the principals. A large nuablier of the men nad boys have now begun to put by a little for "a rainy day."
"The Christian path is a plain path,-blessed be his name who is the Captain of salvation, the Leader and Cominander of his spiritual Israel; ho hath opened and cast up the way for them; through his obedience unto suffering, unto death, he hath consecrated it by his own example, and hath graciously offered to guide us by his Spirit into all Troth. It was his own declaration, 'If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself; that is, he shall have adequate evidence of my doctrine; and again, he declared, ' My sheep hear my voice,' 'and I am known of' mine.' These were, however, to become as little children, to receive the kingdom of God as a little child, as new-born babes; for unto such, these things were to be revealed, but not to any others. Our wonderful Counsellor did not even clear up his Divine Truth to the understandings of his disciples, further than he saw needful for their present growth, further than they were able to receive and to bear it, Mark iv. 33, and John xivi. 12. And though his apostle Paul wrote some things 'hard to be understood,' yet himself testifies, that he had led his hearers 'with milk, and not with meat,' because they were not able as yet to bear it. Our Lord accepted, and he still accepts, the meek and contrite spirit, the soul that is simply made willing to come unto him, to learn of him, and to obey him: his anointing teacheth them of ' all things.' "-John Barclay.

## THE STOLEN HIDES.

William Savery, an eminent preacher among the Quakers, was a tanner by trade, and known by all as "one who walked humbly with his God." One night a quantity of hides was stolen from his tannery, and he had reason to believe that the thief was a quarrelsome, drunken neighbour, whom I shall call John Smith. The next week the following advertisement appeared in tho county newspaper:

- Whoever stole a quantity of hides on the fifth of the present month, is hereby informed that the owner has a sincere wish to be his friend. If poverty tempted him to this false step, the owner will keep the whole transaction secret, and will gladly put him in the way of obtaining money hy means more likely to bring him peace of mind."

This singular ndvertisement attracted considerable attention; bot the culprit alone knew who h.dd the kind offer. When he read it, his heart melted within him, and he was filled with sorrow for whit he had done. A few nights afterwards, as the tanncr's fanily were about retiring to rest, they heard a timid kurock; and when the door was opened, there stood John Smith with a load of hides on his shoulder. Without looking up, he said, "I have hrought these back, Mr. Savery ; where shall I put them?" "Wait till I can get a lantern, and I will go to the barn with thee," ho replied; "then perhips thou wilt come in and tell me how this happened. We will see what can be done for thee."
As soon ns they were gone out his wife pre. pared some hot coffee, and placed pies and meat on the table. When they returned from the barn she said, "Neighbour Sinith, I thought some hot supper would be good for thec." He turned his
back towards her and did not speat. After lean. teen years, he having been instrumental in the hath good cause to bless the Lord, and to praiso
ing against the fireplace in silence a few moments, he said in a choked voice, "It is the first time I ever stole anything, and I have lelt very bad about it. I am sure I didn't once think that I
should ever come to what I am. But I took should ever come to what I am. But took 10 drinking, and then to quarrelling. Since I began
to go down hill everybody gives me a kiek. Jou are the first man that has ever offered me a help. ing hand. Ny wife is sickly, and my children are sturving. Vou have sent them many a meal; God bless you; and yet I stole the hides: But I tell you the truth when I say it is the first time I was ever a thief."
"Let it be the last, my friend," replied William Savery. "The secret still remains between ourselves. Thou art stili young, and it is in thy power to make up for lost time. Promise me that thou will not drink any intoxicating liquor for n year, and I will employ thee to-morrow on good wages. The little boy can piek up stones. But cat a bit now, nod drink some hot coffee. Perhaps it will keep thee from craving anything stronger to-night. Doubtless thou wilt find it hard to abstain at first; but keep up a brave heart for the sake of thy wife and children, and it will soon become casy. When thon hast need of coffee, tell Mary, and she will always give it thee."

The poor follow tried to eat and drink but the food seemed to choke him. After vainly trying to conpose his feelings he bowed his head on the table, and wept like a child. After a while he ate and drank, and his host parted with him for the night with the friendly words, "Try to do well, John, and thou wilt always find a iriend in me." He entered into his employ the next day, and remained with him many years, a sober, honest, nnd faithful man. The secret of the theft was kept between them; but after John's death William Savery sometimes told the story, to prove that evil might be overcome with good.

## BIOGRAPIIICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelpbia.

## thomas langhorn.

(Concluded from page 164.)
Thomas Langhorn settled about Middletown, Bucks county. He purchased a plantation thete, and made some improvements, labouring with his own hands with industry and strength. In the manuscript memorial of his friend John Ilayton, concerning him, this passage occurs: "As concerning his coming to this country, I never beard anything fall from him, but that be was well satisficd, believing it to be his place. Accordingly [he] did go upon his plantation with courage, in order to make a comiortable settlement for his family, upon the creek called Neshaminy, in the county of Bucks. He often told me that he was in as good a condition to work and go about his business as he could desire, being strong and hearty and in good and perlect health."

Whilst busy in looking alter the comfort of his family he did not neglect his religious duties. We find him in various appaintments of the Yearly Meeting, and he evidently had the goodwill and confidence of those amongst whom he moved. On the 261 h day of the Sevenih month, 1687, he was takeu sick, and his strength was wasted away under the presence of disease, until the evening of the 6 th of the Eighth month, when he died uttering these words as he departed, "The will of the Lord be done."

John Hayton says of him: "I knew him four
hand of the Lord, to turn me from the evil of my Ilis mercies whose presence was with us both by ways, and from darkness to his marvellous light. sea and land.
"Since we came to this part of the world, $[m y$ dear husband] retained his love and zeal for God and his Truth. The integrity and sincerity of his heart I well knew. His treasure was not in this world; and as it often opened in his heart, he ex. horted and ndmonished others to stand loose from the things that ure here below, and diligently to seek after those that are above. He was a teadel hushand to me, ready to encourage and strengtheat me in that which was good.
"A bout the latter end of the Fifth month, 165\%, I was sick, and some fears having entered bia mind of my being taken from him, he came and leaning down by me, spoke after this manner. 'l have much desired, if it were the will of the Lond, to go bence before thee, but I think I must give thee up.' When I had spoken what was on my mind to him,-lie lay still a time, and then told me, 'he did believe, for so it opened in hin heart, that I should recover, and he should fal sick and die.' That very evening he was taket with the ague and fever, which much weakened him. In his weakness he continued for a consid. crable time, being well content with the dealiog: of the Lord. His heart was often opened it prayer and supplication that he might be preser. ed in patience to the end, and that we might nowe of us think hard of any of the trials [the Lord] was pleased to exercise us with. At timeshe would look at me and say, 'My dear wife, the Lord preserve thee and take care of thee. I mus leave thee and go to my rest." This [rest] ht much longed for. Many more sweet and heaven. ly expressions and exhortations, [he uttered] ir the time of his weakness, which continued uoti the 31 st day of the Eighth month. In the mom ing of [ihat day] he called me to him, and oac more exhorted me to be content, for his time wa then near at an end. He [also wished] that would desire his brother, who was then abseat, 1 be content also. So desiring a Friend who wa with him to raise him up in the bed, he passe away as one falling into a quiet sleep.
One of the early settlers in the province of New Jersey, was Thomas Aikinson, who, with his wife Jane, were called to the work of the ministry, and qualified for usefolness thercin. She is noted as one of the "active and useful Friends" in New Jerscy of 1681, and shortly after. Her life will hereafter be given. But few particulars relative to Thomas Alkinson can be gleaned from other sources than the testimony of his wife, and these relate only to slight sulferings in Yorkshire from whence they came.

There is a short testimony in my heart concerning the life and death of my dear and loving husband, Thomas Atkinson, whom God in his wisdom, hath removed from off the stage of this world. I doubt not but that he is entered into that rest and peace which are durable. He was born at Newby, in the county of York, being the son of John Atkinson, of ' ''hrush-cross, who was an honest Friend. [Thomas] was convinced of the 'Truth betore I knew him, and had received a gilt in the ministry. We were joined together in marriage in the year 1678, and lived together in love and unity. This testimony I have to give for him,-he was a zealous man for the 'Iruth, and according to the gift he had received, he bore a faithful testmony. This, I with many others, were witnesses of in the country from whence we came. In the year $168{ }^{2}$, it was in our minds to come to this country, which we did with one consent, and in the unity of our dear Friends and business, being doubtessty active and energe brethren, who gave a good testimony for us by a in character. He received a gift in the ministt certificate from the Monthly Meeting. My soul but we know not that he travelled much in
:ise thereof, yet be was esteemed by the ren as a faithful standard bearer. Besse, narrating the sufferings of Friends in Lonadds, "The storm had continued many 3 with little intermission, and the courage constancy of those who passed through it very remarkable, particularly those who fretly exposed themselves, at the hazard of their es, liberties and lives for the sake of their c testimony to the Truth, by preaching in ssemblies for worship at London, estecming orldly interest too near or dear to part with, hey might te found in the faithful discharge eir duty in that respect." He then gives a $r$ such as had thus distinguished themselves, g whom we find James Claypoole enume-
the 26th of Third month, 1673 , we find with others signing an epistle of counsel to Ids, on behalf of the Yearly Meeting in LonHe was a member of the meeting for sufrs, being one of the representatives for Stafhire and Derbyshire, from Bristol and from od. Some, at least, of the first meetings of ody of Friends were held at his house.
hen William Penn obtained the grant of land nerica, James Claypoole was one who much ved of the measure, and purchased 5000 of land in the wilderness. He was one also e "Free Society of Traders" who took up ch larger body of land in the new province. s Claypoole sent his son John in the "Amirhich was to sail about Fourth month 30th, , for Pennsylvania. John was to accomand assist Thomas Holmes, who was going s surveyor for William Penn. Writing the eefore his soo's departure he says, " we cale there will go thither from hence above one and Friends this year.". . "So that if the bless us and prosper our way, the country e plauted in a little time."
the year 1683 he himself with the rest of mily sailed for Philadelphia. The time of rrival I know not, but he was present at the iage of David Brientnall to Jane Blanchard, h took place the sixth day of the Tenth month, . On the fifih of the following Sixth month a icate was received for him and his family London by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting; bich occasion the following minute was made. e certificate of James Claypole and his wife Friends of London touching his good, honest eligious behaviour during his abode among was read in the meeting and accepted; ich certificate mentioned his three daugho be clear from all engagements in relation irriage."
nes had many employments civil as well as ons, heaped upou him. He was appointed gn patents,-made a justice,-a provincial , reyister general, and one of the council. ppointments in his Monthly and Quarterly ngs were frequent. Great difficulties having a in Philadelphia, from the fact that many of erificates for unmarried persons from Engdid not state whether they were clear from iage engagement, the Monthly Meeting in enth month, 1651, appointed James Claywith some others to write to the "Yearly ing in Sondon" to desire its care and atten o the mater. In accordance with the direchus given, an epistle was prepared of which ffer some extracts, viz.
"Philadelphia, ye 22, 11 mo., 1686. arly beloved Friends and Brethren, Who are fathers, elders and overseers in the th of God, and whose care, love and travail the good and benefit of the whole family of

Jesus Christ. We salute you in that love and life wherein our fellowship abides forever. We have a certain sense and feeling that we are near unto you, and you unto ns, though outwardly far distant, and that the prosperity of Truth in all places is your rejoicing." They then state the occasion of their appoiniment and the difficulties which meetings were under for want of clearness of the certificates, and add: "Young people when they are agreed to marry and intend it in a little time, are very unwilling to wat for answer from England. And, considering the uncertainty of letters going and coming safe, we must needs conless it is a very hard case,-yet the good order of Truth must be regarded above all."... "As for the prosperty of Truth in these parts, which we know you love to hear of, we can say, that the power and presence of the Lord is with us as in the land of our nativity. We have oftentimes very loving heavenly precious meetings, and the name of the Lord is magnified amongst us, and we are growing into the good order and practice of Truth, wherein you, our elder brethren have been examples unto us. Dear Friends, communicate grod counsel as ye are free, and remember us in your prayers, that the Lord may preserve us to the end of our days in the blessed Truth, to the honour of his name and our own everlasting peace and comfort."
James Claypoole died in the Fourth or Firth month, 1687, and has left behind him the reputation of having been a oseful citizen and a faithtul Friend.

A Mine of Wealth.-Dr. J. V. C. Smith, in an address recently delivered in Boston, on Palestine, alluded to the following circumstance:
The Shieks or A rab chiefs, are in the habit of burying their treasures in the sand of the desert; no matter what it is, an American half eagle or a tin box, anything they wish to preserve secure, they immediately repair to the desert and deposit it, where none but themselves can hope to find it.
When the doctor visited the Dead Sea, he hired Sheiks to accompany him as guides and protectors; he gave five dollars to each, besides the present always necessary at the close of the bargain ; the Sheiks went immediately out into a desert place to deposit their money.
Some of these Arabs live to be 125 years old; they continue to bury their wealth as long as they live; they are reputed to be weallhy because they have much wealth buried; increase of riches make scarce any difference in their indulgence, or mode of life. In their old age they forget where the articles are deposited, and die willout ever leaving anything for their children.
It is supposed that not less than a million dollars in value is thus buried annually! and the time will come when the searching for and recovcring of this hidden wealth, will be an extensive and profitable business.

Do not quarrel with your friends; there are more than enough enemies in the world for every Clristian to strive against.

McDonogh Estate.-As a warning to those who accumulate large estates, with the expectation of leaving them for bencvolent purpuses when they can no lonyer use them, in the meanwhile neglecting all works ol charity, it may be mentioned, il we may rely on newspaper accounts, that during the last year the income from the Mc Donogh estate was eighty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollurs, and the expenditure in taxes, repairs, \&cc. was eighty-one thousand one hundred and ten dollars!

## From the National Era.

## THE HASHISH.*

BY JOItN G. WHITTIER.
Of all the Orient lands can vaunt Of marvels, with our own competing, The strangest is the Hashish plant,

And what will follow on its eating.
What visions to the taster rise, Ot Dervish or of Almeh dances, Of Elbis, or of Paradise, Set all aglow with Houri glances.
The Mollah and the Cbristian dog Clap the same pipe beneath their noses; The Muezzin climbs the synagogue, The Rabbi shakes bis beard at Moses!

The Arub by his desert well
Sits choosing from some Caliph's daughters, And hears his single camet's bell Sound welcome to his regal quarters.

The Koran-reader makes complaint Of Shitan daneing on and off it ; The robber offers alms; the saint Drinks tokay and blasphemes the prophet.

Such scenes that Eastern plant awakes, But we have one ordained to beat it-
The Hashish of the West, that makes Or fools, or knaves, of all who eat it.

It makes the merchant class, with ware And stock in trade, his fellow sinners; And factory lords, with equal care, Regard their spindles and their spinnerz.
The preacher eats, and straight appears His Bible in a new translation;
Its angels, negro-overscers, And Heaven itselt a smug plantation.
For seraph songs he takes the bark And bay of blood-hounds nothward setting; The planter for a patriarch, With servants of his own begetting.

The noisest Democrat, with ease, It turns to Slavery's parish beadle; The shrewdest statesman eats, and sees Due southward points the polar needlel

The man of peace, about whose dreams The sweet millennial angels cluster, Tastes the mad weed, and plots and schemes A noisy Cuban filibuster!

The Judge partakes, and sits ere long Upon his bench a railing blackguard, Decides, off-hand, that right is wrong, And reads the ten commandments backward!

Ob, potent plant! so rare a taste Has never Turk or Gentoo gotten;
The hempen Hashish of the East Is powerless to our Westera cotton!
*A preparation of the Cannabis Indica or Indian hemp, under the name of Mushish, or Huschisch, is famous throughout the Eastern world for its singular narcotic and intoxicating qualities, producing an agreeable hallucination, or fantasia, and disposing the eater to all kinds of exaggeration and extravagance. The effect of the cotton plant, mentat, moral, religious, and political, upon the people of the United States, would form a proper subject for a medico-phtitosophic essny like that of 11. Morcenu's " /tu Haschisch et de l'. Ilienation Mentale."
'Cotton!" snid a distinguished speaker in Congress, some yars ngo-"Cutton! one would think, from the manner in which genttemen speak of cotton, that all their conceptions of good were in that one word, cotton; that the destinies of this grent nation were bound up in cotton; that the very thread of our fate, which the Parcae are spianing for us is, of cotton."-Speech of Hon. R. C. Winthorp.
"There is a sacredness in tenrs. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power! They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love.

## For "The Frimal."

SERIOLS COSSIDERATIOXS.
The state of the world at large, as well as the low state of the church, call for scrious consideration and reflection. "Nation rising against nation ;" pestilence has been raging and fire destroying. Famine, occasioned by the high price of provisions, appears very likely to occur in many places, whilst the low and outward views of the professors of the christian name are abundantly manifes:ed and ought to arouse such as are living at easc. There is a dependance upon the sacrifice of Christ Jesus the Lord, as being sufficiently meritorious to wash away sins, without our knowing him inwardly revealed, to take them away; but "they that are Clurist's have crucified the flesh with its affections and lusts." A celebrated writer, J. Wesley, makes this distinction, 'by justification I mean that which Christ has done for us; by sanctification I mean that which he d es within us, but justification precedes sanctification." Beauties of Wesley.

This doctrine appears to be held by most of the sects in christendom, and it leads men to rest in the first without coming to the se-cond-to rest while in their sins. The writings of eariy Friends conclusively show that they believed the two can only be known working unitedly together. That it is through the operation of the Holy Spirit in our bearts, raising them from earth and earthly things, sanctifying us, making us boly, making our hearts fit, as a tem, ple, for him to dwell in, "making all things new," we can experience peace, or feel accepted and justified through the offering of Christ. It is not as pardoned criminals alone, but we are to be made just, by the washing of regeneration through obedience to the spirit of Jesus Christ dwelling in us, as saith the Apostle, "I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me." "Know ye not that your bodies are the temple of the Holy Ghest, that if any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy." Our beloved Barclay, in his article on justification, in his unanswerable Apology, defines it clearly. George Fox says, that he knew (or was in a state of) innocency and purity in his youth. That eminent and able minister of Jesus Christ, Stephen Crisp in his last discourse at Devonshire House, London, 1692, has the following, "For I know the devil is near at hand; and when people meet with divine operations in their souls, that humble them and bring down their pride, and convince them of the danger of their condition, he lies in the way and suggests some prisonous thing that takes the edge of these operations, that they may dislike them; it is truc they meet with convictions of $\sin$, but they reckon they have that faith and belief in Christ, that doth obliterate all their sins, that can be laid to their charge, both past and to come. If I would look, say ilsey, to the divine operations or any thing wrought in me, it were enough to make me mad. I look only to the merits of Clarist ; my mind is wholly fised upon bim, who is the author of eternal salvation : his meritorious sufferings and obedience can obliterate and blot out all my sins. My Friends, 1 tell you many a poor soul hath split upon this ruck. By undervaluing the operations of the Spirit upan their own hearts, they make a false and wroug application of the merits of Chist, which indeed are so great that none can overvalue them; but we must not make a false application of them, "For this purpose was the Son of God manifested that he might destroy the works of the devil.' IIe takes not away the guilt of sin that you might live in it still. Whosoever believeth in Christ, shall have power over their sins, and not be under the dominion and power
of sin. 'Sin shall not have dominion over you; cerity appear before him. If I take a Comme for ye are not under the law but under grace.' Prayer Book in my hands, and pray never sod - But God be thanked ye were tho servants of vontly and solemnly, ifI be not sincere, or ifI pra sin, but you have obeyed from the heart that form without a book, or if I pray without a form, or $n$ of doctrine which was delivered you,' 'being ject the forms that others have made for me, wh then made free from sin ye becnme the servants will this nvail? But the cry of the poor, the aighin of rightcousness."-Rom. vi. 14, 18.

It is indeed ligh time that we nll arise and shake ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit ; our eye must be single and then our whole body slall be full of light. I am well aware that many well meaning persons, passing through the state the A postle speaks of, "The things that I would not that I do," are apt to scek to rest here, and it is only as the mind turns to the living power of Christ to will and to do, that any will ever be able to say, "There is therefore now no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus, who walk not alterthe flesh, but alter the spirit."-Rom, vii. 1.

In the year 1691, at Devonshire House, Stephen Crisp is said to have delivered the following. "And now my Friends, you that desire to see this work wrought in yourselves, commit the whole work to God, and trouble not yourselves about it. I am surc God will carry on his own work, and bring down the devil's kingdom, and rebuke that unclean spirit that is gone lorth over the whole nation, and pour out abundantly of his holy Spirit to earry on a glorious reformation. This I belreve God will certainly do, from what he hath wrought in my soul. I know not what instruments are to be employed in the work. I leave that to the Lord; but the kingdom of Christ shall be advanced, and it shall be outwardly, and a besom of destruction shall sweep away all his enemies from the earth, and the wrath of God shall burn against them; only an obduration hath been upon the nations of the earth, and something hath stood in the way in all gene. rations. But however, I am sure wicked men in England and London may well say, "That Christ is the Saviour of all men, especially of them that believe.' He hath saved this city and nation trom the plagues and vengeance that hang over us. Many years the Lord bath spared us, and waited to be gracious a long time, to see it we will at last turn to him. How long the Mediator will interce de we cannot tell, there is a time when the long suffering of God will come to an end. God hath brought a scourge upon the nations round about us, and the flames of his wrath have kindled upon them, and destruction bath overtaken them; how soon it may be our lot we know not, all our money, our silver and gold, our valor and courage will not be able to stave it off; if the Lord but blow upon us. It is even at the door, there is but one way to save us, and that is turning to the Lord, and crying to the Lord tor the continuance of his mercies and long suffering, and patience towards us. What shall we do for the good of our nation, and cities and families, but labour every one in the fear of God to reform our lives, and to take heed that we sin not ngainst the Light, lest we die and perish in the midst of those terrible judirments that hang over us. Let us turn Irom our evil ways, nad depart from all iniquity, that the kingiom of Christ may be set up 10 ourselves. It is the righteous in the nation thit the Lord looks at, and for their sakes be will spare a nation. If there be a people among us that walk in humility and lament and mourn for the abominations commited in the midst of us, God will have regard to them, and he will hear the cries and supplications of his people. Friends, you that cannot make use of sword and spear for the saving of a nation, you may do good by your prayers, and turning to the Lord with an unfeigned heart, and let your sin-
of the needy, and the effectual fervent prayer the rightcous, hath availed much for the savio this nation many years. Therefore I exhort ye all, as you love the nation, and as you love you selves, families, and relations, sin not again the Lord; for he is now setting up righteousnes equity, and justice, which shall prevail in the m tion. God hath been pleased to gather in man that have been enemies in it, that are now turne from $\sin$ to God, and led captive by the 'Trut and it is their greatest joy that they are no loag servants of $\sin$, but are now become the servan of God. Now Truth will prevail, and righteou ness go forth as the morning sun, and we hop the Lord will show mercy to us for the glory his own name, though we be an unworthy pe ple. It will be matter of joy to us if the kingdo of God be come, and we can say the will of tl Lord be done; then satan's will, will be done longer; the devil will have but little power if do God's will on carth as it is dene in heaven
It is now nearly two centuries since the abor was delivered, and we cannot suppose thnt thing are now better in our Society, but rather wors I How few comparatively can be said truly to lis in or walk by the Spirit! " one in a city or two in family," like "the gleaning of grapes after tl intage is over, a fow in the uppermost branches. Nevertheless the Lard will undoubtedly appear c behalf of his remnant, and judgment will certai ly fall, and that heavily, on their adversarie May our young Friends not be taken with sp cious appearances, "with fine words and fa specches," "with the enticing words of man wisdom," but gather to the True substance, th you may be weighed as in the true balance; ev remembering "that glory, honour and peace, every man that worketh good, but indignatic and wrath, tribulation and anguish, to every so of man that doth evil."-Romans, ii. 9. It is n by working in unions formed in the will of mal however laudable their object may appear to b that will save ourselvcs or others, but to obe and leave the event to him. He will preser and enable, not only to judge all by his spir but even to bind, by the spirit and power of Jesu whose power is over all, and whose promise wa and still remaineth to suchonly that depend ala upon him, " W hatsocver ye biud on carth is boun in heaven," \&c. For the Truth. S. C.
Canada West, First mo. 1854.

For "The Friend:
Review of the Wealter for First Month, 1554.
Although the month just ended cannot be sa to present any thing remarkable in the meteor logical annals of the past, as regards this inm diate neighbourhood, yct from accounts it his been one of unexampled severity, in various part both of this country and Europe. A great amou of snow fell during the early part of the mont in England and on the continent; which in man places drified to the depth of several feet, for tl time being, completely blockading many of $t$ railroads. The 3 d was colder by $7^{\circ}$ than it he been in England since 1510 ; the mercury sar to $4^{\circ}$ below zero. T'wo policemen were four frozen to death in London. As abundance snow has also fallen in Maine and other of 11 New England Slates; as also in some of $t$
ern States．Along the Chicago and Missis－ railroad a train of cars was detained in con－ ence of the snow drifts，in the midst of a ie，for thirty－six hours ；there were 150 pas－ ers，who suffered greatly with the cold and ：ity of food．
is stated in the North American，that there number of vessels frozen up at Cairo at the h of the Ohio，and that the woods there nd with the tents，\＆c．，of emigrants，who turned off the boats；there being no less 1500 ，whose sufferings from cold and lack ovisions have been very great．Many are ；with cholera and yellow lever．
uring the course of the month，several of the s were visited by viulent tornados，which oyed much timber，unroofed and blew over mber of houses and barns，\＆c．Some of were attended by un unusual fall of rain and and incessant thunder．It is said that the ye of Brandon near Mount Vernon，Ohio，was st totally destroyed by the violence of the cane there on the 20th．
the morning of the new year，the ground covered with about 8 inches of snow，near of which fell during the previous night． hing was very good for several days，and thing in the shape of sleigh，in great demand． he morning of the 11 th ，it commenced rain－ noderately，and kept on more or less steadily the evening of the next day．Near an inch The morning of the 13 h was clear and de． fully pleasant；but ere the sun had reached neridian，it was again obscured by clouds， n the evening it again commenced raining． niglit was very windy．On the 17 th， 18 th and ，some snow tell－in all about 2 inches．An of snow fell on the 26 th，which was followed tin ；during that and the day following near an inch fell．
he range of the thermometer for the month from zero on the 3 d to $57^{\circ}$ on the 12 h and
The average temperature for the month $3 \frac{3}{3}-2 \frac{1}{4}$ colder than the first month or last The amount of rain and melted snow was 6 inches，－of snow 7 inches．For the cor－ 1.532 ，－of snow $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches．
st－town B．S．，Second mo．1st， 1854.

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ㅎ 部 } \\ & \text { 훌 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 品 品 g g | 品 |  | Direction and lorce of the wind． | Circunstances of the wea－ ther fur First month， 1854. |
| 30 | 231 | 2937 | N．W．tos．W． 1 | Clear． |
| 20 | 15 | 29．72 | N．W．\＆N． 3 | 1 \％． |
| 34 | 17 | 29.79 | S．W．$\quad 1$ | Do |
| 55 | 43 | 29.67 | S．W． 1 | Do． |
| 47 | 37 | 29.60 | S．W．$\quad \frac{1}{1}$ | Do．cleudy in eveaing． |
| 44 | 36 | 29.56 | N．W．${ }^{3}$ | Foggy－some clouds |
| 30 | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | 29.75 | W．in N．W．${ }^{2}$ | Clear． |
| 28 | 25 | 29.50 | N．N．W． 3 | Ctoudy at times． |
| 29 | 22 | 29.65 | N．W．${ }^{2}$ | Clear． |
| 28 | 93 | 29.65 | S．S．W． | Nearly clear． |
| 45 | 351 | 2957 | N．E． 2 | Cloudy－rainy． |
| 57 | 50 | 29.00 | v．E．to S． 3 | Rainy，Do． |
| 47 | 401 | 29.66 | S．W． 1 | Very clear．Rain at 10 p．M． |
| 38 | $27 \frac{1}{1}$ | 2）． 53 | N．W．W ${ }^{5}$ | Clear－cloudy． |
| 35 | 28 | 2．）．7．2 | N．W．toS．W． 1 | Do．Do． |
| 57 | 421 | 29.47 | S W．W | Do．Raıning at $9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ ． |
| 44 | 37 | 29.64 | S．W． 10 W .1 | Rainy－cloudy． |
| 31 | 29 | 29.70 | E． $10 \mathrm{~N} \quad 1$ | Cloudy． |
| 30 | 26 | $\underline{29.70}$ | S．E．to E． 1 | Do．snow in evening． |
| 50 | 39 | 29.20 | －．E． 10 S．W． 2 | Foggy－cloudy． |
| 52 | $34 \frac{1}{2}$ | 29.35 | S．W．toN．W． 5 | Cloudy－clear． |
| 20 | 17 | 29.84 | N．W． 3 | Clear and cold． |
| 23 | 161 | $\underline{99.85}$ | N．W． 3 | Snow squall－clear． |
| 30 | 19 | 29.89 | W．$\quad \stackrel{3}{3}$ | Clear－gearly clear． |
| 28 | 21） | 29.95 | S．F．to E．$\quad 3$ | Do．cloudy． |
| 45 | 324 | 29.43 | S．W．W ${ }^{2}$ | Clondy anil rainy． |
| 43 | 35d | 23.42 | N．N．W． 3 | Do．clear． |
| 30 | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ | 29.90 | N．W． 3 | Clear． |
| 21 | 151 | 30．00 | S．E．to E． 2 | Some clouds． |
| 39 | 24 | ． 23.76 | N．E．${ }_{\text {W．}}$ | Cloudy． |
| $4{ }^{5}$ | 32 | 2929 | S．W．$\quad 1$ | Do．Clear． |

count him thy real friend who desires thy rather than thy good will．

## For＂The Friend．＂

remarkable delesions．

## （Continued from page 167．）

＂Delusions involving supernatural visitations． There is no part of man＇s organization more dis－ tinctly marked than his longings after the unscen． To commune with the invisible，and to expatiate on the eternal，are original instincts of man＇s na－ ture－noble when taking the direction which God himself indicates；but paltry and pucrile when employed for purposes different from those which he has prescribed．All who are not abandoned to entire thoughtlessness，are conscious of periods when deep solicitude about things invisible fills the soul．It is felt at such seasons that man is more than a material thing，and that the grave can－ not be the limitation of his existence．Hence the anxiety of the soul to know what awaits it beyond the tomb．＊＊＊God，while refusing to gratify idle curiosity，has met the cravings of man＇s na－ ture by revealing to him the momentous truths of his eternal existence in a world to come；the misery or bliss that must characterize that exis－ tence，as he dies at enmity against God or in state of reconciliation with him；his lost and ruined condition by nature；［and］the need of his being born again by the Holy Spirit，as the sole ground of a sinner＇s acceptance．The carnal heart， however，while refusing faith in God＇s testimony on these points，is too often distinguished by childish credulity with respect to facts respecting the un－ seen world，which are only man＇s erroneous inven－ tion．We feel it our duty to call upon our readers to test all narratives of popular superstitions by the severest and strictest laws of evidence．A spirit of credulity is the very opposite of the spirit of true faith．It is curious，indeed，to observe how those who forsake the latter are gencrally prone to indulge the former．Napoleon Bonaparle believed on the presiding star of his destiny；and many of the literary circle that surrounded the＂philosophi－ cal＂king Frederick the Great，while they derided the truths of revelation，could yet perpetrate such follies as those which are recorded in the follow－ ing extract．＇Lanethric，an avowed athiest， ust d to make the sign of the cross if it thundered． D＇Argens would shudder if there were thirteen seated round the table．Others were the dupes of fortunc－tellers，and full half of the court be－ lieved that a woman，all in white，appeared in one of the apartments of the castle，holding in her hands a large broom，with which she swept the room when any of the royal family were about to die．Several persons of distinction，occupying high places under government，were duped by a person who pretended to have the power of in－ tercourse with evil spirits so as to discover hidden treasure．They even went the length of offering sacrifices to the devil，and procured at a great cost，as an acceptable offering，a goat which had not a single hair that was not black．＇
＂Among the superstitions which paganism trans－ mitted to nominal Christians，was one of which scarcely any traces are now extant，though in its day it exerted a horrifying influence．It was knowu under the name of Vampyrism．A vam－ pyre was represented as a dead man，quickened by magical processes into supernatural lite，which was sustained by preying upon the bodies of the dead．The Greek Christians appear to have been specially addicted to this delusion，and in varions countries of Europe，as in Bohemia and Ilungary， such superstitions were provalumt even during the last century．To such an extent did crodulity on this subject prevail，that not only were vampyres imagined in every district，but assemblies of sol－ diers and ecclesiastics gravely met to deliberate
discovering a vampyre was to pace a jet－black horse up and down the churchyard between the graves．If the animal turned restive，and refused to procecd，it was concluded that a vampyre ex－ isted somewhere in the vicinity．

## THEFRIEND．

SECOND MONTH 11， 1854.
Our readers，as well as ourselves，will be gra－ tified to find that a Friend at West－town has kindly undertaken to prepare a monthly＂Review of the Weather，＂similar to those heretofore pub－ lished by us．His first essay appears in the pre－ sent number．

The Meeting for Sufferings was convened in Philadelphia，on Sixth－day，the 3 dinstant，for the especial purpose of considering，whether any ac－ tion，on its part，was called for，in reference to the proposed enactment of what is termed the Ne－ braska bill，admitting slavery into the territory purchased from France，north of $36^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ north latitude．

The deliberation resulted in the adoption of the following Memorial to Congress，and the appoint－ ment of a committee to take it to Washington， and have it presented to the Senate and House of Representatives，also to the Executive．The com－ mittee went down to Washington on Third－day， the 7th．

## memorlal

## To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

 United States of America in Congress assembled：The Memorial of the Representatives of the Reli－ gious Society of Friends，in Pennsylvania，New Jersey，Delaware and parts adjacent，

## Respectfully showeth，－

That the religious Society of Friends las lnog held and openly professed to the world，an un－ wavering conviction that the holding of our fellow men in bondage，as now practised in many parts of the United States，is totally irreconcileable with the just and benign principles of the Christian religion．It requires no argument to show，that where the injunction of our blessed Redeemer， ＂All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you，do ye also even so unto them，＂is duly regarded，there slavery must cease．

To us it appears clear，that a system which had its origin in violence，and is alone maintained by arbitrary power；which subjects men and women to the irresponsible control and disposal of per－ sons with like passions as theinselves；must ine－ vitably tend to the injury of both the master and the slave，be inimical to the social and political welfare of our beloved country，and prevent the maintenance of that high standard of moral and religious obligation，which the gospel enjoins．

We are also fully persuaded，that hereditary and involuntary servitude，is wholly repugnant to the just and liberal principles upon which the people of these United S：ates assumed their sta－ tion anong the nations of the earth．The decla－ ration that＂all men are created equal，and en－ dowed by their Creutor with an unalienable right to lite，liberty，and the pursuit of happiness，＂and that governments were instituted to secure those rights，must，if carried out in practice，annihilato slavery，wherever it exists．
It was for the support of the declaration in which this doctrine is conspicuously set forth，that the Congress of 1776 pledged themselves to each other；and the people of the United States，in the Constitution from which Congress derives its au－ thority，declare that，umong the objects they had how the enormity could be staycd．One mode of in view in framing tho government，were＂to
establish justice," to "promote the general wel fare," and "to secure the blessings of liberty."

Neither in the prenmble, nor in the Constitution itself, do we find an intimation of any power or authority being conierred upon Congress to promote the system, or to extend the area, of slavery. On the contrary, it was well understood it the time that Constitution was adopted, and for many years thereafter, that slavery was expected to run its course and expire in the States where it then existed, without spreading its blighting influences over any others. The history of the times confirms this statement, and we have a striking illustration of its truth, in the ordinance of 1787; enacted by the Congress of the confederation, and ratified by the first Congress under the present Union. By this law, hereditary slavery is for ever excluded from the territory on the north-west of the Olio, the only oue then held by the United States. The wisdom of this measure has been conclusively demonstrated, by the unparalleled prosperity and growth in population and wealth, of the States which have been formed out of that region.

Ia the gradual diffusion of light and knowledge, the manifold evils of slavery have commanded the attention of the professors of the Christian religion, and so far been condemned, that nearly all those governments of the civilized world, which at one time sanctioned the iniquitous system, have passed laws prohibiting it within their jurisdiction; and the few which still tolerate its exisience, with the exception of our own, are now entertaining or maturing plans for its gradual or more speedy extinction.

Impressed with these considerations, we have scen with feelings of deep concern and sorrow, that a bill is now before Congress for the establishment of two territorial governments, in that section of country called Nebraska, legalizing the existence of slavery there, and providing that when any portion of it shall hereafler be admitted into the Union as a State or States, it shall be received with or without slavery, as the people applying for admission may elect.

We feel a lively interest in the fair fame and well-being of our beloved country, and in the Christian character and stability of its government, which claims to be pre-eminent in recognizing the rights of man, and securing the enjoyment of those rights to all; and we feel ourselves called upon, by an imperative sense of duty, as Christians and as citizens, respectfully but carnestly to remonstrate ngainst the passage of the bill in question, with the provisions alluded to; or to any other legislative enactment by which slavery, now so generally recognized as a crying evil, and one of the darkest blots upon professung Christendom, may be introduced into any part of the United States from which it is now legally excluded.

Instead of opening new territory to the paralysing and deeply injurious influences of this system, and thus multiplying the wrongs and cruchies which it inflicts upon its unoffending victims-our jellow beings, entitled equally with ourselves to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and social and domestic comforts, and who are alike the objects of that salvation, purchased for all by a Saviour's blood-we believe the Divine call to the rulers of the aution, is to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, that so the blessing of him that is ready to perish and hath none to help him, may come upon them.

Besides the evils resulting from slavery, which of themselves form on unanswerable objection to the proposed legislation, we conceive that the permission to introduce slavery into any part of the
of thery in question, would be in direct violation an Address upon the slave trade and slavery, of the Missouri Compromise Act, passed by Con- the Governors of the Western, South-western s gress in 1820, which declares, "That in all that Southern States. While passing through Te territory ceded by France to the United States, nossce, he was taken sick at a private residen under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of at Low's Ferry, in Knox county, and after $36^{*} 30^{\circ}$, north latitude, not included in the State illness of nearly five weeks, deceased on the 27 contemplated by this nct, slayery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than as the punishment of crimes, shall be and is hereby for ever prohibited."
In this act, the faith of the government was solemnly and irrevocnbly pledged to leave this condition of the Compromise for ever undisturbed. The fact is indisputable, that such was the general understanding of the law at the time of its enactment, and that but for this conviction and assurance, Missouri could not have been admitted as a slave State.

But the Bill now before Congres ${ }^{\text {a }}$ contemplates the abrogation of this contract, and the virtual repeal of the eighth section of the law; thus throwing open that vast tract of country to slavery and involuntary servitude, which were by its provisions forever excluded therefrom.

If the supreme legislative council of the nation, can thus violate its pledge and annul a compact which it has deliberately formed, what confidence can be reposed in the probity of the government, or what security is there for the rights and the liberties of the people? It is giving the sanction of its high example to practices, which, if carried into the concerns of private life, must be destructive to the integrity and truthfulness of the community. We sincerely hope for the reputation of our common country and of its government, that this obvious dereliction from fidelity to contracts may be rejected.

The Sovereign Ruler of the universe, who holds in his hand the destiny of nations, has declared by his inspired servant, that " he who ruleth over men, must be just, ruling in the fear of God." He can control the kingdoms of men, and set up or pull them down, as He sees will most conduce to the spread of universal righteousness. None are so great or so powerful that He cannot punish them; none so weak and low, as to be bencath his notice and protection. Many are the instances on record, where the has been pleased to bless and prosper a government administered in his fear for the general good of the people; and though He is longforbearing and slow to anger, yet there are also many proofs, that national sins have incurred his just displeasure, and drawn down upon their authors national calamities.

We fervently desire that it may please Him to influence those, to whom the legislative authority is entrusted, with the wisdom which cometh from above, which " is pure, peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and of good fruits," that thus they may conduct the concerns committed to them, so as to secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessing of Heaven, and to render this great and growing republic, a model of wise and virtuous government, and a praise and glory in the earth.

Signed by direction and on behalf of a meeting of the representatives aforesaid, held in Philadelphia, the 3 d day of the Sccond month, 1854.

William Evans, Clerk.
Intelligence reached this city on Sccond-day morning, the 6th instant, of the death of our friend William Forster, of England, who some years ago performed an extensive religious visit in this city, and was well known among Friends generally. Together with three other Friends under appointment by the Yearly Meeting of London, he had been engaged in the presentation of
ultimo. His remains were interred in Frien burial ground at Newberry. He had been a mi ister in the Socicty for many years, and his rem val under these afllicting circumstances must deeply felt by all who knew him.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Arabia we have infurmation from Liverpool the 21st ult.
The news points to nu early declaration of war Russia against England and France. A battle at Citu between the Russians and Turks bad taken place, which the Russians have been defeated with the low 4000 men. The English and French combined fleets in the Black Nea. Two steam ships are to be sent the British government to renew the search for Frankl Cotton dull and declining,-bread stuffs fluctuating, at the time of the sailing of the Arabia, about at $L$ advices.
CHINA.-The Imperialists bave retaken Amoy, anc great massacre of the insurgents, and those suspected favour them has taken place.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.-The continuce peaco b brought prosperity. Large quantities of ivory and otb products were arriving at Capetown from the interic Rich Copper mines are being worked.
ST. THOMAS.-The Cholera is raging fearfully at th island. From the 1st of First month to the 18th, fiflos hundred persons had died of it, mostly blacks.
UNITED STATES.-Pennsylvania. The school I idiotic and weak-minded children at Germanton through the aid of the State and charitable individon is now in successful operation. The soperintendant James B. Richards. Philadelphin, deaths during week, 201, by croup 13 , diseases of lungs, 33 . during the year 1853-9744, of these 1246 were of co sumption of the lungs.
A bilt has been introduced into the Legislature fort sale of the public works for twenty millions of dolle

Nero Iork.-Many cases of smuggling have beend detected on the Cunard steam ships.

## RECEIPTS.

Receired from S. K. Chureh, N. Y., for Joseph Joa S2, vol. 27 ; from E. Bundy, agent, O., for J. T. Schofe \$4, vols. 26 and 27 ; from R. K. Williams, Va., \$2, tol vol. 28 ; from Richard T. Osborn, N. Y., \$4, vols. 27 28 ; from H. Robinson, agent, N. Y., \$1.85; from Pa Boyce, Vt., $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from P. P. Dunn, N. J., $\$ 2$, r 27 ; from Israel Buffington, agent, Mass., for Levi Che \$2, rol. 27 .

## Notice.

The annual meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Assoc tion of Friends of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, $\mathbb{\pi}$ be beld at the Mulberry street meeting-house, on $S$ ond-day, the 13th inst., at $7 \frac{1}{2}$ o'clock. P. M.
Friends of both sexes are particularly invited attend.

Theophiles E. Beesley,
Philad., Second mo. 1854.

## WEST TOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

Some of the members of Philadelphia Yearly Meetil having been disappointed in getting their childrea mitted into West Towu Boarding School last sessiod, consequence of not applying before the list was full, aroid a similar disappointment, those who intend enter their children for the summer session are request to make early application to Joseph Snowdon, Superi tendent, at the school, or Joseph Scattergood, Treasur No. 84 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Philada., Second mo. 1854.

## JSDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and bis wife to resi at Tunessassah; to be engaged in managing the far belonging to the committce of Philadelphia Xearly Mea ug ; and other domestic conceros of the family. Al a suitable Friend to teach the school.
Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, 3 outh Second street, or Thomas Evans, 180 Arch stre
Philada., 2d mo. ith, 1854.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL。 

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two dollare per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
at no. 50 north fouath street, up stairs,
PHILADELPHIA.
tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, d in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, il' paid in ce, six and a-balf cents.

## For "The Fri=ud."

## YTO-THCOLOGY, OR BOTANY ASD RELIGION.

(Concluded from page 170.)
There is thus a natural taste for the enjoyto be derived from the vegetation which rs the earth. Would that this taste had als been properly controlled and ditected, so as asure man's comfort and true happiness! ly God gave us a source of great enjoyment He made the wild flowers so plentilul, and , He gave them to man as common things. e wander by the stream, listening to its soft $c$, there we find them clustering on its suror crowding among the verdant sedges and sy banks through which it flows. White fools lie in patches, and rich blue forget-mepeep up among the waters ; and the tall yelris waves like a banner; and brouklimes, and r-violets, and water-cresses show their blue, lilac, and snowy blossoms. On the banks, yellow flowers of the silver-weed glisten ag the grey-green leaves; and the sweet r of the queen-of-the-meadows is wafled far y over the land, like a sweet strain of me-

We have already attended to the beautiful displayed in the colours of flowers, and the with which they are arranged; we would notice the regular succession in which flownake their appearance, as indicating another provision of our Creator. How interesting instructive to trace the floral productions of seasons, from the early buds and flowers of g to the withered stems and the lifeless boughs inter! How does the voice of spring call us ntemplate the wonder-working Jehovah! 'A months ago, and the earth was a desert of ice, ras silent and lifeless. The plants were dry their beauty gone; everywhere they presented 3 only the aspect of death. The trees stripped eir foliage, like dry bones, rattled their bare thes against each other; the brooks and the ents were arrested in their course ; their mowas suspended; instead of the breath of life th animates them to-day, the north wind, like oreath of destruction, swept along over that cemetery. Who of us, if eustom had not lered us familiar with the prodigies of spring, Id not, at the sight of all that death, have been oted to exelaim, Lord, can all these things live n? And yet what have we seen! From the days of spring the Almighty has prophesied a these dry bones; they have appeared to $e$, to be cevered as it were with the nerves of Now they live, and they seem to be an ex.
ceeding great army to the praise of God. Has not a spirit of resurrection, a living soul entered into nature? Has not the breath of God, from the four winds, breathed upon these dry bones? Each succeeding day these miracles of resurrection increase and spread with as much rapidity as splendour. The whole ereation, as if raised from a tomb is penetrated with life, and pulsates with joy. All these marvels preach to us the truth and certainty of the Divine promises. They repeat, in a manner most impressive, that the day is coming when the earth, hitherto eursed, shall see rising upon it the sun of an eternal spring.'
"Flowers do not appear all at once, but in orderly rotation. "The snowdrop, foremost of the lovely train, dressed in its robe of innocency, breaks its way through the frozen soil long before the trees have ventured to unfold their leaves, and even while the icicles are pendent on our houses; next peeps out the crocus, but cautiously and with an air of timidity; nor is the violet last in this shining embassy of the year, which, with all the embellishments that would grace a royal garden, condescends to line our bedges, and to grow at the feet of briars. The polyantbus, after adorning the border with its sparkling beauties, gives place to the auricula, with its eye of crystal and robe of the most glossy satin. Tulips then begin to raise themselves on their stately stalks, and adorn the parterre with the gayest colours.' In succession appear the anemone, ranunculus and carnation, to add fresl beauty to the scene. It is in vain to attempt to enumerate the varied flowery forms which succeed each other in the garden. There is an endless multiplicily in their character, yet an invariable order in their approaches. Every month, every week, has its peculiar ornaments; not servilely copying the works of its predecessor, but forming and executing some new design-so lavish is the fancy, yet so exact is the process of nature.

Spake full well, in language quaiut and oldeu, One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,
When be called the flowers, so blue and golden, Stars, that in earth's firmament do shine.

Stars they are, wherein we read our history, As astrologers and seers of eld;
Yet not wrapped about with awful mystery, Like the burning stars which they beheld.

Woudrous truths, and manifold as wondrous, God hath written in those stars abore ; But not less in the bright flow'rets under us Stands the revelation of His love.

Bright and glorions is that revelation, Written all over this great world of ours ;
Making evident our own creation, In these star's of earth,-these golden flowers.

And the poet, faithful and fir-seeing, Sees, atike in stars and flowers, a part Of the self-same, universal Being, Whieb is throbbing in his brain and heart.

Gorgeous flowers in the sunlight shining, Bossoms flaunting in the cye of day,
Tremnlous leaves, with soft and silver lining, Buds that open only to decay ;
Brilliant hopes, all woven in gorgeous tissues, Flannting gaily in the golden light;
Large desires, with most ancertain issues, Tender wishes, blossoming at night!

These in flowers and men are more than seeming; Workings are they of the self-same Power,
Which the poet, in no idte dreaming, Seeth in himself and in the Hower.

Everywhere about us are they glowing, Some, tike stars, to tell us Spring is born ; Others, their blue eyea with tears o'erflowing, Stand, like Ruth, amid the golden corn.

Not alone in Spring's armorial bearing, And in Summer's green-emblazoned field, But in arms of brave old Autumn's wearing, In the centre of his brazen shield;
Not alone in meadows and green allers, On the mountain-top, and by the brink Of sequestered pools in Woodland valleys, Where the slaves of nature stoop to drink ;
Not alone in her vast dome of clory, Not on graves of hird and beast alone, But in old cathedrals, high and hoary, On the tombs of heroes, carved in stone
In the coltage of the rudest peasant, In the ancestral homes, whose crumbling $t$ owers, Speaking of the Past anto the Present, Tell us of the ancient games of flowers.
In all places then, and in all seasons, Flowers expand their light and soul-like wing3, Teaching us, by most persuasive reasons, How akin they are to human things.
And with childike, credulous affection, We behold their tender huds expand; Emblems of our own great resurrection. Emblems of the bright and better land." Longfellow.
، We ought never to forget, that we may look on the broad landscape smiling in summer beauty, and speak with delight of the wonders of nature, and the goodness of a beneficent God, and follow with reverence the man of science as he displays God's wisdom and power in the creation of the universe ; and yet there may be no true appreciation of the character of God, no sense of his holiness, and none of that wisdom which cometh from above.-(James iii. 17.) 'Where shall wisdom be found? or where is the place of understanding? Man knoweth not the price thereof; neither is it found in the land of the living. The depth saith, It is not in me; and the sea saith, It is not with me. It canuot be gotten for gold, neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof, for the price of wisdom is above rubies. Behold the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding.'-(Job xxviii. 12$18,28$.
"The study of the cconomy of vegetation in all its bearings makes the devout mind exclaim in wonder and praise, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thon made them all; the earth is full of thy riches.'-(Ps. civ. 24.) 'The works of the Lord are great, sought out of them that have pleasure therein.'-Ps. cxi. 2.) The more we examine into all God's ways and doings in providence and grace, the more are we led to see the force of the apostle's statement, -- O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of Gad! how unsearchable are His judgments, and Ilis way past finding out!'-(Rom. xi. 33.)

[^5]Where ptuarmet of arctangel's intettect
Could never yet find soundings, but froan age
To age let down, drawn up, When thrown agnin,
With lengthen'd line and ndded weiglot, stilt fails And still stie ery in Heaven is, 'O the depth?'
"The contemplation of God's handiwork, whether displayed in the Etarry heavens, Where Ile hath set a tabernacle for the sum, or in those stars of the enrth-the flowers-should ever, ns in the case of the Psalmist, he accompanied by the heartfelt conviction that " The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple: the statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart: the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes: the fear of the Lord is clean, enduring for ever: the judgments of the Lord are truc and righteous altogether.' $-(\text { Ps. six. } 7-9 .)^{\prime \prime}$

## REMARABLE DELCNON.

## (Contmued rrampage 175.)

"The process of ascertaining the innocence or guilt of an accused person by the trial of ordeal is of great amtiquity. The followers of Zoroas. ter, the Ilindoos, nod the Tartars, allie practised it. It has been already shown, in one of the volumes of the Monthly Series, how the human body may be rendered capable of resisting the ef. feets of intense heat. Such preparations were well known to the anci-nts, and to those who lived in the dark ages. Accused persons often handled red-hot iron without sustainng injury. Harold, king of Norway, in order to prove his title to the crown, walked over metal in this state unscathed. Popon, to convince the Danes of the truth of Christianity, (a wretched proof of so im. portant a theorem,) put his naked arm into a gauntlet heated to a white heat, and drew it forth entirely sound. In such instances there can be no doubt of a familiarity with certain secrets known only to the initiated.
"Under the Anglo-Suxon government of these islands, the imperlection of knowledge in the use of circumstantial evidence rendered such trials of frequent occurrence. The principal ordeals were two-by water and by fire. If the trial was by the former, a caldron of water was made to boil in some part of a church, varying in depth according to the prosumed guilt of the accused person. A heavy weight was then placed within the caldron, to be drawn out by the prisoner with his arm bare. The arm was afterwards covered over and sealed up by the priest until the third day. If, at the expiration of that time, the limb was healed, the accused person was deemed innocent; if otherwise, he was punished as unquestionably guilty. The corresponding ordeal was similar. A red-hot piece of iron being produced, was to be lifted by the hands of the accused, who was required to take three prescribed steps whilst holding it. The hand was then bound up and sealed as before. It is evident that such cases alforded much opportunity for comivance and collusion. and that the interested or party prejudices of the judges would materially modily the results.

Many other ordeals are mentioned by various authors. At St. Sunć, in Bretagne, was an iron collar, which, bound round the neek, left (it was said) the innocent uninjured, but strangled the guilty. The action of the collar was regulated, in all probability, by the opinion the operator might have of the merits of the ease before him.
"Credulity has, however, found no more extensive field for the exercise of its powers, than that which is associated with the idea of forms from another world."
"It would be clearly impossible to undertake
the elucidation of every occurrence which seems to firvour the belief of this superstition. Yet the explanation of $n$ few cases may afford a light by which to estimate the force of others yet involved in mystery.

That some of these alleged cases are the simple eflect of error or misapprehension is what will be denied by no judicious inquirer.
"The following is the narration of a Neweastle sea-captain: 'llis cook,' he said, 'chanced to die upon his passage homeward. This bonest fellow having had one of his legs a little shorter than the other, used to walk in that way which our vulgar idiom calls with an up and a down. A few nights after his body had been committed to the deep, our captain was nlarmed by his mate with an account that the cook was walking before the ship, and that all hands were on deck to see him. The eaptain, angry at being disturbed in his sleep, ordered them to let him alone, and try which, the ship or he, should get first to Newcastle. But turning out on further importunity, he confessed that he had like to have caught the contagion; for, on seeing something move in a way so similar to that which the cook was wont to do, and withal having a cap on so like that which he was used to wear, he verily thought that there was more in the report than he was at first willing to believe. A general panic diffused itself; be ordered the ship to be steered round towards the object, but not a man would move the helm. Compelled to do this himself, he found, on a nearer approach, that the ridiculous cause of all their terror was part of a main-top, the re mains of some wreek floating before them.'*
" Sir Walter Scott, in his 'Letters on Demonology and Witcheraft,' relates the following occurrence, which we imagine refers to himself and to the supposed apparition of his deceased friend, lord Byron:-

Not long after the death of a certain illustrious poet, who bad filled, when living, a great station in the eye of the public, a li erary friend, to whom the deceased had been well known, was engaged, during the darkening twitight of an autuan evening, in perusing one of the publications which professed to detail the habits and opinions of the distinguished individual who was now no more. ... A visitor was sitting in the apartment who was engaged in reading. Their sitting-room opened into an entrance hall, rather fantastically fited up with articles of armour, wild animals, and the likc. It was when laying down his book and passing into the ball, through which the moon was beginning to shine, that the individual of whom I speak saw, right before hion, and in a standing posture, the exact representation of his departed friend, whose recollcetion bad been so strongly brought to his imagination. He stopped for a single moment, so as to notice the wonderfol accuracy with which fancy had impressed on his bodily eye the peculiarities of dress and posture of the illustrious poet. Sensible, however, of the delusion, he folt no sentiment save that of wonder at the extraordinary accuracy of the resemblance, and stepped onwards towards the figure, which resolved itself as he upproached into the various materials of which it was composed. These were merely a screen, occupied by great coats, shawls, plaids, and such other articles as are usually found in a country entrance hall. The spectator returned to the spot from which he had seen the illusion, and endeavoured with all his power to recall the image which had heen so singularly vivid. But this was beyond his capacity; and the persun who had witnessed the

* Hibbert.
pparition, or, more properly, whose excited state had been the means of raising it, had only to return, and tell the young friend he had left under what a striking hallucinution he had for a moment laboured.'
"The narration which follows presents a strik. ing ense in illustration of our subject :-

A club of persons in the town of Plymouth
was accustomed to meet during the summer months in a sceluded summer-house, accessible to many of the members by a pass-key. On occa. sion of one of its mectings, the president for the evening was taken dangerously ill, and, as a mark of respeet, the chair designed for him was left unoccupied. Ilis absence naturally led to a conversation on the talents and character of the absentee. Whilst the members were thus speaking, the ligure of the president entered the room. It was ghastly pale, and clothed in white. Gliding to the vacant chair, it lifted the empty glass before him, bowed to the company, and put it to its lipsthen, in dead silence, disappeared as it had entered. The eflect on the club was horrifying. Alter remaining for some time together conversing on thin appalling incudent, two of the number went to the house of the president, and found him dead.

Long nfier the news of the supernatural visi. tation had been circulated and obtained an awful credence, it was discuvered that the deceased man, immedialely before his death, and whilst the nume appointed to wateh by his bed-side was nsleep, had, in a fit of delirium, actually gone to the sum. mer-house, and had only returned to his own bed to die. If that explanation had been wanting, the whole scene, witnessed as it was by many specti. tors at once, might have passed for one of the best attested ghost stories on record."
"Dr. Clarke, the traveller, relates, that being in the vicinity of Constantinople, he was looking out of his cabin window, having an officer by his side, when he witnessed a horrible apparition. There floated before him a corpse, scwed up in a hammock, in almost an opright position, half oul of the water, and borne along by the current of the ocean. 'Nuthing,' he says, 'could be more horrible; its head and shoulders were visible, turning first to one side, then to the other, with solemn and awful movement, as if impressed with some drendful sceret ol the deep, which from its watery grave it came upwards to reveal.' The cause is evident. The process of decomposition had rendered the body light enough to counter balance the weights with which, at the time of its burial, it had been sunk, and this explaiued its ereel posture."
"Certain physical disorders of the stomach and organs of digestion are well known by medical men to be attended by vivid imagery, as dis. tinct as if the objects of delusion had themselves passed before the eyes of the spectator. Such impressions, often heightened for the time by the effects of anodynes employed for their relief, have been frequently inistaken tor sometbing supernatural."
' 'A highly intelligent friend,' says Dr. Aber. crombie, 'whom I atteuded several years ago in a mild but protracted fever, without delirium, had frequent interviews with a spectral visitor, who presented the appearance of an old and gray. headed inin, of a most benignant aspect. His visits were always conducted exactly in the same manner; he entered the room by a door which was on the left-haad side of the bed, and seated himself on a chair on the right-hand side; be then fixed his eyes upon the patient with an expression of intense intercst and pity, but never spoke; continued distinctly visible for some seconds, and then semed to vanish into air. These
were repeated daily for several days, but times he missed a day; and the appearance aued for several weeks. The saine gentleon another occasion, when in perfect health, ; in his parlour in the evening, saw distinclly corner of the room, a female figure in a ing posture, who continued visible for seve. conds.' "*
'erhaps, however, of all the narrations reyardpparitions, there are none so striking as which owe their existence to the power of ence. How that extraordinary mental or power can excite the mind into the most sus action, can quieken sensibility, can inte memory, ean rouse the imaginative faculthe guilty, we need scarcely tell. The - carries thus within himself a phantasmainstrument of fearful and portentious power. d that criminals could read the lesson which ret teaches, sometimes in lines of blood
'Be sure your sin will find you out!
,ercrombie on "The Intellectual Powers."
(To be conlumed.)

## From John Churchman's Journal,

rew monthly meeting being allowed to be ished at Uwchlan, Chester-county, it arose mind to salute Friends there with an episcopy whereof 1 sent to the first meeting in rst month, 1763 , being as follows :-
ir Friends, - In the gentle springing-up of love and fellowship I salute you, my dear en and sisters, and hereby lot you know, is my fervent desire and praycr that you ndividually attend to the gift of God in your earts, and therein wait for the arisings of re life and power; that therein and thereby
the affairs of the church may be transacted the affairs of the church may be transacted
honour of 'Truth and your own peace and
For to speak in the church to the busiand affairs of Truth by the will, wisdom jwer of man, however knowing he thinks If, will lead into its own nature; and in the inster strife and contention, and break the of the one Spirit wherein the peace of the
tsands. Wherefore I beseech you beware 1 stands. Wherefore I beseech you beware f , and as I know there are among you such
the Lord by his Spirit and the sentle ope. of his power, is preparing lor his own mind your calling in deep hamility and :tention of soul; for in your obedience ouly, ou be elected and chosen to the work whereIe hath called you. So shall you be made watchmen and watch women, placed on the of Zion to discover the approach of an , in whatsoever subtle appearance, and d to give warning thereof to others. Miy f youstand upright in your own lots in the ration, waiting tor the pouring forth of the and anointing of the Holy Ghost ; by the ing whereof, a true qualification is given, in fluence of the love of the Father, rightly ersee the flock and family of our God; st whom there are some plants with you, y of your care.
ould have been glad to have sat with you, $r$ monthly meeting, from the sense of that hich I now renewedly leel to spring and wards you, but canmot well leave home. I re at this time, in the pure refreshing strean again salute you, and remain your friend otlier.

Johe Churchane."
Nottingham, First month 4th, 1763.

## Naples and its exyirons.

beauties of the Bay of Naples have no
been exagyerated. The harbour was much smaller than 1 expected to find it, and the shipping docs not equal that of Boston, either in the number or the size of the vessels. A considerable part of the bay is too shallow to afford anchorage even for small vessels, and it is occupied as the rendez. vous for fishing boats and pleasure boats, of which there are many hundreds thus clustered toget her. In its associations with the conmerce of the world, in sweep, and depth, and majesty, in the roll of mighty rivers and their struggles with ocean tides, in its floating forest, bedecked with the steamers of every nation, in its peopled islands adorned with palaces, and its spreading cities upon cither shore, the Bay of Now York very lar exceeds the Bay of Naples.
But New-York Bay is not a unit ; the eye cannot take it at a glance; from no point can its whole scope be seen from the Hook to the Battery; it has its upper and its lower; it is broken by the long reach of Staten Island ; it is formed on the scale of the panorama rather than of the picture. But the Biy of Naples is a picture-a beautiful picture-a perfect picture, one that you can look upon as a whole from one point to ano. ther, and then examine in detail, wihout being oppressed with its vastness, and without losing in its diversities the sense of its completeness. In this respect-as a picturesque object to be seen and enjoyed, the Bay of Naples altogether transcends that of New York. It is large enough to meet the conception of vastness, swelling outward into the sea, and in that direction bounded only by its horizon, and yet compact and definite enough to meet the sense of beauty. It has the further advantage of being flanked on either hand by massive mountains, while its islands give to it a pleasing variely, without breaking its inpression by their own prominence.
The city, too, spreads gracefully around it-as if Brooklyn, New York, and Jersey City formed one continuous circnit about the harbour-and rises over it in tiers of buildings crowned with forts and towers. From whatever point it is viewed—whether from the bold promontory of Misenum on the west, or the smoking cone of Vesuvius on the east, from the castled heights of the city, from the long promenade hat skirts its westeru margin, or from the deck of the retiring steamer until it is sealed behind the [sland of Capri-it is still the same picturesque, beautiful, imposing sheet of water, shimmerinf under the noonday sun, or silvered by the lustraus moon that here shines through an atmosplere of crystal purity. From sume points you command a view at once of Vesuvius and of Misenum, with the city and its suburbs girdling the intermediate bay ; and this coup d'cil of the Bay of Naples is the most enchanting picture that imagination can suf. gest or art portray.

The diameter of the bay is about sixteen miles, and it is surrounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of hills which, at either extremity, shut down close upon the sea ; all along this range of hills, on the iuner or northern margin of the bay, stretches the city of Naples, with its dependencies, cuvering an extent of at least twelve miles, and embraeng a population of nearly half a million. Yet the ciny proper is compactly built, and as in all the Italian cities, its popalation is s) densely packed that it does not appear to the eye to compete so nearly wib New York in its census.
The street hating the harbour, free from all the nuisances common to a seaport, broad, well-paycd, and in many parts adorned with elegunt buildings of a cream-coloured stone, is one of the most magnificent strects in the world. Here is the royal palace, a buildiny of grod arehitectural pro.
portions, more than 403 feet long, commanding a tine view of the harbour, and not this only, butso connected with it and with the forts as to afford the requisite facilities for escape in the event of a popular revolution. In the structure of almost every Europan palace, the two prime ideas ap. pear to be defence and escape-ihe loxurious embellishments within only making it a more wearisome prison-louse. Every palace is a guardhouse and a prison.

But this sea-bird palace at Naples, with all its adjuncts of barracks and artillery, is a beautiful object notwithstanding. All the principal hotels are built along the same street, facing the bay; and here too, stretching for nearly a inile along the water's edge, is the public promenade, well shaded and adorned with statues and with cullivated flowers. But the beauty of Naples lies mainly upon this one street, and upon two or three others in the suburbs. The rest are narrowmany too narrow lor vehicles, and interrupted by flights of steps; they are naisome with filth, and teeming with a shiftless population. The business streets are thronged with out-door salesmen and mechanics, and in this luxurious elimate the whole population seems to live in the open air. Gayety, elegance, poverty, filth, activity and sloth here exist in constant juxtaposition,-Elitorial Cor respondence of the Independent.

> For "The Friend."
blograpilical shetcies
Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

## thomas ellis,

Was born in Merionethshire, Wales, perhaps between the years 1620 and 1630 . In the lan. guage of Hugh Roberts and John Bevan, who prepared a memorial of him, "He was a religious man, and had a zaal for God before he was convineed of the Truth. He walked among them that were called Independents, and by them was accounted a godly, gifted man."

He was one of Vavasor Powell's congregation, among whom for a time there did appear life and light. Yet not keeping to that which tendered their hearts, and which would have enlightened their eyes to see the true spirituality of the Gospel dispensation if they had been faithlul to it, they gradually settled down into as great formality as their neighbours. Having lost too much the sensible presence of the Lord Jesus Christ among them, who had once in measure broken the bread of life for tham, and given them to partake of the wine of His kingdom, they clung to the outward breaking of bread, and drinking of wine, as if the ritc were spiritual substance.

Some short time before 1660 , as this company of once spiritually-quickened men, then gradually drying $u_{i}$, towards formality, were gathered to partake of what they called the Lord's Supper, two women ministers of the Society of Friends came in among them. When the "Motion of Truth" came up in thom, the women spoke in the nane of the Lord, " m much fear and humility." The evitenc: of right authority so accompanied what they said, that the elders of the congregation, let them spuak. When they ceased, the breaking of breal was resuned. After a tims the Friends agwin spoke, but the elders not wishing to he:r them, commanded that they should be taken away. No one scemed willing to do it, so Vava. sor Powell addressing Thomas Ellis, who was a. deacon nnong them, said,-" Brother Ellis, tako hem away."
Remembering that the blessed Master had not been hasty in conlemning the woman that the

Jews had brought before him, Thomas was not willing to interiere with these women, untit they had detivered all that rested on their minds, so he stirred not. After a time be was again bidden to take them away. At this he rose, and going to the women, requested them to accompany him to the next room, for that he had something to say to them. They followed him, and he addressed them to this eflect. "Priends, you see how we are met together here. We are like the prodigat, who was spending his portion. We have a litte yet unspent. When we have spent all, we must return to our heavenly Father, and rome to you and your way." The women Friends departed well satisfied, and Thomas Ellis lingered a short time longer among the Iodependents, ahhough he had a clear sight of the deeay of vital religion and the growth of formality among them.
But he could not long be satisfied, and about the beginoing, perhaps, of 1660 , he witnessed a fuller and clearer convincement of the Truth. Then, "when the Lord in His great love reached unto him, opening his understanding to see the way of peace and salvation, he did not long consult with flesh and blood, but gave himsell' up in obedience to the Lord's will, and in testimony for his blessed Truth. For this he was an early sulferer, both in body and estate."

In the Sixth month, 1660 , he with a number of others were arrested at a religious meeting, and with much abuse were driven twenty miles on foot to a town called Baala, where for the conscientious refusal to swear they were put in fetters, and sent twelve miles further to prison. In this prison, they were kept about fifteen weeks, during which time they suffered much abuse and hard usage. In the next year he with six other Friends were again arrested, and for refusing to take the oath of allegiance were committed to prison, where they were kept fifteen weeks. Being brought before the Quarter Sessions, and offering to make public declaration of their fidelity to the king, in place of the oath, they were discharged. T'wice again during this ycar, they were arrested, and the last time they were confined in a hole, in which the marshal had been accustomed to keep his hogs. They were much exposed to the weather, in time of rain not being able to find dry spots to lie down on, and this together with the noise of the swine, who at night clustered round their usual lodging-place, prevented the prisoners getting much rest. They were kept in this pig-pen for ten weeks, and then were removed to another prison, where they for a time did not receive proper nourishment, and had to sleep upon the bare floor, because they were not willing to subnit to the illegal and exorbitant demands of the gaoler. However in time their patience proving more than a match for his cruelty, he became much softened towards them, and treated them with some degree of humanity. This imprisonment was one of many weeks' continuance.

In the year 1662 , for a tithe valued at £1 10 s . he had 51 loads of rye, oats and barley, worth £10 taken from him. Thus was he schooled in persecution, "which," say his friends in their memorial, " he bore patiently. Glad he was that the Lord counted him worthy to suffer for His name sakc, and for the testimony he gave him to bear for His Truth. So he came to sce that his sufferings and outward losses were not to be compared to the gain and inward comfort the Lord had brought him unto." He was disposed to judge favuarably of those who seemed aming at something more spiritual, and on this ground was deceived for a short time by John Perrot. Itis elder brother in the Truth, Richard Davies advised him to have nothing to do with that spirnt
he bore a testimony against his "mongrel moderation" to the satisfaction of his friends, being sweetly restored to hisplace in their love and esteem. II mouth was now opened in the ministry, and although the had been considered as an emment prencher among the Independents, yot his first appearances among Friends were in a few words. In 1668 he was taken with many others from a meeting $n t$ Aberystwith in Cardiganshire, ind sent to the prison in Cardigan. When information of this reached his fricnd Richard Davics, $n$ concern came upon him to go to the magistrates of that county, and offer himself a prisoner instead of Thomas Lllis and some others of the more newly convinced, that they might have liberty to visit their families. 'This concern was matter of deep exercise to his wife, yet she, after considering it, gave him up to the service. Stopping on his way to Cardigan, at the house of Thomas Ellis, Richard was glad to find that he was at home, he whole company of Friends having been released from prison. Thomas and his wife were both sensible of the love which prompted the act, and Richard was comforted in the feeling, that his heavenly Father had accepted the will, for the deed. As he was bound io spirit to visit Pembrokeshire, Thomas accompanied him. The first meeting was at Aberystwilh, and here they and all the Priends of the place were taken and sent to prison. In the evening Richard declared the word of the Lord in Welch to many of the town's people, who came to the house where they lay confined; and he records it as "a sweet, comfortable meeting."

Richard was concerned that these young Friends so recently let out of prison should be again confined; and having asked counsel of his heavenly Father, it seemed best to him to write to the chief magistrate, stating that he and Thomas Ellis being bound into Pembrokeshire, had stopped with their Iriend at Aberystwith for a day, and held a mecting, in which they and their Friends were taken prisuners. He then begged him to accept of Thomas Ellis and himseli as prisoners, and discharge the rest. He received no answer, but the constable was directed to do as he had suguested. The Friends they had met with were discharged, and they were sent to the Quarter Sessions. When they were brought to Llanbedar, where the justices were sitting, they were moderate to Thomas Ellis, who had been himself on the bench, wherein he had been somewhat sharp to offenders. Richard had an opportunity of declaring to the justices his original concern, to come and offer himseli' as a prisoner in place of his triend. The bench scemed affected, and they were both discharged, the deputy sheriff and high constable treating them very civilly and desiring to bestow on them the best the town could afford. 'These two men were convinced, and persecution ceased in Cardiganshire.
The travcllers then went on towards Pembrokeshire, meeting some dangers and difficulties in the way, yet satisfactotily surmounting them all. Richard says that in this journey, the weight of the service lay principally upon him, for that Thomas " was but very little as yet opened by way of testimony among F'riends. He was un understanding man in the things of God, and was not hasty to offer his offermg, till he found a weighty concern on him."
'homas expericnced a growth in the Truth. IIs triends say, "The Lord was pleased to bestow on him a large gili in the ministry, which he, like the good steward, diligently improved. He gave himself up to visit the churches through
his native country, Wales; and his ministry was very clfeetual to the convincing of many. Those who were convinced, his godly care was very much to water and nourish them, that they might grow in grace and in the wisdom that cometh from above. We may truly say of him as Paul said of Timothy, that we had nmongst us no man in those days, like minded, for his godly care was very much for the growth of Truth amongst us. He was very much given to travel ad visit the meetings in Wales."
Eurly in the Eighth month, 1677, travelling with John Burnyeat, in Montgomeryshire, they were stopped on the highway for having been at meeting, and their horses were taken from then. Johul Burnyeat's horse died within two hours after the seizure, and Thomas Ellis's with. in six months, in the hands of the informer. The next year he was arrested, but does not appear to have been cast into prison. In the year 1681, the Yearly Mecting of London gave liberty to the Friends of Wales at their Half Year's meeting, to appoint a Yearly Meeting for Wales. At the time of the Yearly Meeting, Thomas Ellis thus wrote to Richard Davies, who was detained al

## London.

## Dear Friend, R. Davies, -

- In the love of God is my remembrance of thee at this time, with many others of the like minded, in and about the city, and especially those who from the beginning have been, aad still are, most exercised under the glorious weight of the eare and concerns of the church of Christ, the remembrance of whom hath divers times, and especially of late, as at this present, brought boith eyes to tears, and hearts to tenderness. Although I was disappointed in my expectations of seeing thee here, at this Half Year's meeting, yet thr letter to John Ap John, coming so seasonably, did so answer for thee, that it was both joy and relreshment to many of us. We had a full mea. ing of Friends from most parts of W ales ; many having come upon the account of the Yearly Meeting, which was concluded to be at Haver. ford-west, the Second-day of the week called Easter-week, for the following year. Here were E. Edwards, John Ap John, W. Players, Francis Lea, Philip Leonard, and Richard Walter, who had testimonies; and many other Friends beside from other remote parts, all zealous for the Yearly Neeting. We had meelings here tho three last days. Thy friend and brother, Triomas Elles."


## Siwanzey, the 28 th of Serenth mo., 1681."

Glass.-Perhaps there is no article in common use, the manufacture of which is so interesting and iustructive, and at the same time linle known to the thousands and millions who are daily en joying its benefits. Every grade in society, from the poorest labourer, with the thrippenny glass in his window, to the wealthy milliouaire, whose
palace is decorated with thie most costly mirrom are enabled to use it. Where or when the man. facture of ulass was first invented, is a mater on which writers disagree. It seems that the story promulgated by some ancient writer, that it was first dicovered by on accident that happened to some merchants who were shipwrecked oa the coast of Syria, and who, alter kindling a fire on the sand, noticed some small globules, perfectly transparent, among the cinders, has, to a great eatent been regarded as true; but indubitableevi dence has been adduced by travellers in the vicinity of the Nile, to show that glass had been in ase by the Egyptians many centuries previous. Austra can claim the honour of haviag first introduced the manufacture of this very importaa:
on a large scale into Europe; and the gathering of our religious Society, it was required ve establishment near Vienna, founded centuries ago, and which first supplied with mirrors and glass plate, is yet in op-

France and England, at the present ave many and large manufactories, which, ery great extent, supply our own market. lew York, Boston, Pittsburgh, and other can cities are extensively engaged in makmmon glass for windows. As yet the es have not commenced the finer departof the manufacture of glass.
m Clark in a letter to one of his friends writes ncerning the ministry-"I am afraid lest I learn to preach without the help of the Spirit. My dear brother, surely my poor ch as it is, has been a life of study. I have myself of every help almost within the of human power; I have had advantages ; kind that few of my brethren have pos; and without boasting I may say, that I ised them, in general, to the utmost of my standing and strength. I have left nothing e to acquire knowledge. What is my ex-
ce in regard to preaching? Why, that the uing which has not the immediate unction nergy of the Holy Ghost in it is good for $g$. It is the Spirit alone that can diffuse hrough the mind and beget its own image in ul. He who can preach without it, may is flesh the labour of the ministry; for the whom God will honour must be actuated by Himself."
For "The Frund."

## A WORD OF CAUTION.

how many ways may the subtle machina. of an unwearied enemy be suffered to lead ind from the place of safety, into a labyof doubt and perplexity. Is it not evident n undue desire for earthly things, and an ful pursuit of things in themseives lawful, done more to eclipse the beauty, and destroy efulness of the Society of Friends, than peron or imprisonment were permitted to do? time of outward ease and plenty, and it is natural to wish to have it so ; no objections It to the reception of the many blessings sed by the hand of a kind Providence; but eries arise, are we making suitable returns ese unmerited favours? are we clothed with ity and thankfulness of heart? are we feede hungry, and clothing the naked? are we to others as we would have them do to us? we spend money for that which is not bread, our for that which satisfieth not? I fear we many ways; but that which I wish to point a more especial manner is, a liberty which members of our religious Society seem to having their likeness taken. What advaniny Friend can expect to derive by preservo themselves an image or likeness of the al man, I cannot say, but the probability me is, that those who give way to this weak(for such I deem it) think they will have a ant piciure to look upon, and consequently a of self-worship is instituted. I believe none a better warrant for this indulgence than urely pride, which instead of being nourished cherished, should be immediately slain. It $s$ to me that if we were individually wearing mage and impress of the Holy One, we $d$ have no desire to treasure up our own, but feel restrained from countenancing the vanities of a world that lieth in wickedness. abundant evidence we have, that in the
of its members to come out from the world's maxims, its vanities and its sins, and to be a separate people; well would it be for us, were this our condition now; but how like Ephraim, many of us have mixed ourselves with the people, strangers have devoured our strength and we know it not. May it not be said of us, "l planted thee a noble vine, wholly a right seed. How then art thou turned into the degenerate plant of a strange vine unto me." O that we might individually be made willing to enter into the vineyard of our own hearts, labouring to have all things set in order there; and then become co-workers, under the guidance of best $W$ isdom, for the removal out of the church, of those things which mar its beauty and disturb its peace. Then might we hope that He who afflicteth not willingly, would dispel the clouds that hang over us, and cause his light to shine.

Ohio, Second mo. 1854.

## EARTH'S ANGELS.

Why come not spirits from the realms of glory,
To visit earth as in the days of old ?
The times of sacred writ and ancient story? Is heaven more distant? or has earth grown cold?

Oft have I gazed when sunset clonds receding, Waved like rich banners of a host gone by, To catch the gleam of some white pinion speeding Along the confines of the glowing sky;-
And oft, when midnight stars in distant chil!ness, Were calmly burning, listened late and long;
But Nature's pulse beat on in solemn stillness, Bearing no echo of the seraph's song.
To Bethlehem's air was their last anthem given, When other stars before The One grew dim?
Was their last presence known in Peter's prison? Or where exulting martyrs raised their hymn?
And are they all within the veil departed? There gleams no wing along the empyrean now; And many a tear from homan eyes have started, Since angel tonch has calmed a mortal brow.
No; earth has angels, though their forms are moulded But of such clay as fashions all below;
Though harps are wanting, and bright pinions folded, We know them by the love-light on their brow.
have seen angels by the sick one's pillow; Theirs was the soft tone and the soundless tread; Where smitten hearts were drooping litse the wiltow, They stood "between the living and the dead."

And if $m y$ sight by earthly dimness hindered Beheld no hovering chernbim in air,
I doubted not,-for spirits know their kindred,They smiled upon the wingless watchers there.

There have been angels in the gloomy prison,In crowded halls,-by the lone widow's hearth ; And where they passed the fallen have aprisen,The giddy paused,-the mourner's hope had birth.

I have seen one whose eloquence commanding Roused the rich echoes of the human breast,
The blandishments of weatth and ease withstanding, That hope might reach the suffering and oppressed.

O, many a spirit walks the earth unheeded, That when its veil of sadness is laid down, Shall soar aloft with pinions animpeded, And wear its glory like a starry crown.
"Tubaeco has spoiled and uiterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and freely smokes, or otherwise largely uses tobacco, is never known to make a man of much energy ol character, and generally lacks physical and muscular, as well as mental
energy. To people oldcr, who are naturally nervous, and particularly to the phlegmatic, tobaceo may be comparatively harmless, but even to these it is worse than uscless. We would particularly warn boys who want to be anybody in the world, to shun tobacco as a deadly poison."-Selected.

## GLEANINGS F0R ' TIIE FRIEND."

In no heathen country has superstition become so firmly rooted in the national mind, as in India; aided, as it is, by caste, by the impress of antiquity, by the powerful arm of a numerous and influential priesthood, and above all, by the sancion, the opealy-avowed countenance and encouragement of the British authorities. As regards all the educational establishments connected with the government of India, it is positively forbidden to introduce the subject of Christinnity in any way. Not a volume that makes any allusion to the gospel is permitted; not even the name of the Saviour, not the merest idea of the Creator, is allowed to pass the lips of any within those institutions of a Christian government! Professors who dare to infringe these stringent laws are dis. missed; native pupils who openly become converts to Christianity, are not permitted to remain as students; and even for an officer of government college to pen an article advocanng Christian views for a local periodical, is visited with the lieavy displeasure of the higher powers.

It is not difficult to picture the sad results of this state of things. Year by year the evil growe. Thousands upon thousands of young men are turned loose upon the world infidels in heart and practice. Profligate and unprincipled in their lives, and thecoming the heads of families, they propagate the vice and atheism engendered by the British College, to foture generations. It has been stated on authority too good to be doubted, that of between 50 and 60 pupils of the Government Hindoo College at Calcutta, who were privately questioned by their principal as to their belief in any creed, four only expressed their belief in the religion of the Vedas, a few were undecided, and the remainder openly avowed their utter disbelief in Brahminism and all other creeds. This fact is too well known in India to need confirmation. Yet, notwihstanding this powerful antagonism, it is gratifying to know that Christianity is making some progress even in India, and that it advances in a regularly increasing ratio. During ten years preceding 1512 , but 161 fimndoos had made prolession of Christianity. Within the next ten years, the number amounted to 403. The following decade witnessed the protession of 647 , and the period ending 1842 , as many as 1055. The tea years just past, it is estimated, have seen not less than $20 t 10$ embracing the Christian proiession.

Solomon Northup, a coloured citizen of New York, was in the year 1841 , decoyed to the city of Washington, and there kidnapped and sold into slavery. It wist twelve years before he was able to make known to his triends his condition and location. By the intervention of Governor Hunt, of New lork, and several influential entrzens of that State and of Louisiana, he was in the year 1853 restored to his wile and chiddren, after having endured for ten years the terrible sufferings iucident to the condition of slavery, under a severe and unfeeling master. That long period was spent on the cotton plantation of Lidwin Epps, of Bayou Bceuf; on the Red River. The narrative of his sufferings, edited by David Wilson, of Whitehall, his been published. The tul-
lowing is his account of the cultivation nud pick. ing of cotton, as experienced by himself.
The ground is prepared by throwing up beds or ridges with the plough. The women as frequently as the men periorm this labour; feeding, currying and taking care of their teams, and in all respects doing the field and stable work. The beds or ridges are six feet wide. A plough drawn by one mule is then run along the top of the ridge or centre of the bed, making the drill, into which a girl usually drops the seed. Behind her comes a mule and harrow, covering up the seed. This is doue in the months of March and April. When there nre no cold rains the cotton usually makes its appearance in a week. In the eight or ten days afterwards the first hoeing is commenced. This is performed in part also by the aid of the plough and mule. The plough passes as near as possible to the cotton on both sides, throwing the furrow from it. Slaves follow with their hoes cutting up the grass and cotton, leaving hills two and a-half fieet apart. This is called scraping cotton. In two weeks more commences the second hoeing. This time the furrow is thrown towards the cotton. Only one stalk, the largest, is now left standing in each hill. In another fortnight it is hoed the third time, throwing the furrow towards the cotton in the same manner as before, and killing all the grass between the rows. About the 1st of July, when it is one fuot high or thereabouts, it is hoed the fourth and last time. Now the whole space between the rows is plough. ed, leaving a deep water furrow in the centre. During all these hoeings the overseer or driver follows the slaves on horseback with a whip. The fastest hoer takes the lead row. He is usually about a rod in advance of his companious. If one of them passes him he is whipped. If one of them falls behind, or is a moment idle, he is whipped. In faet, the lash is flying from morning until night the whole day long. In the latter part of August begins the cotton picking. At this time each slave is presented with a sack. A strap is fastened to it which goes over the neek holding the mouth of the saek breast high, while the bottom reaches nearly to the ground. Each one is also presented with a large basket that will hold about two barrels. This is to put the cotton in when the sack is filled. When a new hand is sent for the first time into the field, he is whipped up smarly, and made for that day to pick as last as he can possibly. At night it is weighed, so that his capability in cotton pieking is known. He must bring in the same weight each night forlowing. If it falls short, a greater or less number of lashes is the penalty. An ordinary day's work is 200 pounds. A slave who is accustomed to pieking, is punished if he or she brings in a less quantily than that. There is it greal difference nmong them as regards this kind of latour. Some of them seem to have a natural knack which enables them to pick with great celerity, and with both hands, while ohers with whatever practice or industry, are utterly unable to come up to the ordinary standard. Pasey was known as the most remarkable pieker on Bayou Beeuf. She pieked with both hands, and with such rapidity, that 500 pounds a day was not unusual for her. The cotion grows from live to seven feet high, with many branches interlocking. There are tew sights more pleasaut to the eye, than a wide cotton field when it is in the bloom. Sometimes the slave picks down one side of' a row and baek upon the other. It is necessary to be extremely carefiul not to break the branches. 'Ihe cotton will not Lloom upon a broken branch. Eipls never fiiled to infliet the severest chastisement on the unluck y servant who either earelessly or unavoid-
ably was guilty in the least degree in this respect. The hands are required to be in the field as soon as it is light in the morning, and with the exception of ten or fifteen minutes which is given them at noon to swallow their allowance of cold bacon they are not permitted to be a moment idle, until it is too dark to see; and when the moon is full they oftentimes labour till the middle of the night. The day's work over, in the field, the baskets are "toted" to the gin-house where the cotton is weighed. A slave never approaches it with his basket of eotton but with fear. If it falls short in weight-il he has not periormed the full task appointed him, he knows he must sulfier: and if he has exceeded it, in all probability, his master will measure the next day's task accordingly.
whether he has too little or too much, his ap. proach to the gin-house is always with fear and irembling. Attier weighing, follow the whippings; and then the baskets are carried to the cottonhouse and their contents stored away like hay, all hands being sent in to tramp it down. This done, the labour of the day is not yet ended by any means. Each one must then attend to his respective chores. One feeds the mules, another the swine, another cuts the wood, and so forth. Finally, at a late hour, they reach the quarters, sleepy and overeome with the long day's toil. Then a fire must be kindled in the cabin, the corn ground in the small hand-mill, and supper and dinner for the next day in the field prepared. Alf that is allowed them is corn and bacon, which is given out at the corn-crib and smoke-house every Sunday morning. Each one receives as his weekly allowance $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of bacon, and corn enough to make a peck of meal. That is all-no tea, coffee, sugar, and with the exception of a very seanty sprinkling now and then, no salt. When the corn is ground, and fire is made, a slice of bacon is cut and thrown upon the coals. The majority ol' slaves have no knife, mueh less a fork. They cut their bacon wilh the axe at the wood-pile. The corn-meal is mixed with a little water, placed in the fire and baked. By this time it is usually midnight. The same fear of punishment with which they approach the ginhouse, possesses them again on lying down to get a suateh of rest. It is the fear of oversleeping in the morning. Such an offence would certainly be attended with not tess than twenty lashes. The sofiest couches are not to be found in the log mansion of the slave. The one whereon I reclined year after year was of plank. My pillow was a stick of wood. The bedding was a horse-blanket, and not a rag or shred beside. Moss might be used, were it not that it directly breeds a swarm of fleas.

An hour before daylight the horn is blown. Then the slaves arouse, prepare their breakiast, fill a gourd with water, in another deposit their dinner of eold bacon and corn cake, and hurry to the lield again. It is an offence invariably followed by a flogging, to be found at the quarters alter daybieak. Then the fears and tabours of another day begin. Such is the slave's daily life, during a period of four months-the time of cot-tun-picking, on the shores of Bayou Bœuf-, region in the midnt of gluomy swamps, and consequently concealed frum that public observation which elsewhere tends to restrain the cruelties of slavery.

Bencvolence.-Benevolence consists more in the spirit with which we give than in the amount which we contribute. One thing we are to give heed to, that the "love of Christ constraineth us." Rich men may cast large ollerings into the treasury without the slightest personal inconvenienco
or self-denial ; but when the poor widow casts her two mites, which is all her living, we are st that so exemplary an act of self.denial resu from a profound sense of her obligation to $\mathbf{G}_{\boldsymbol{r}}$ From the Annual Monitor for 1 les

## SUSASNA BIGG.

Susanna Bigy, [formerly Horne,] of Totte ham, a minister, widow of Thomas Bigg, decea ed Twelfih month 7hh, 1852, aged 85 years. Although this dear and honoured Friend h been long withdrawn from active service, ai from mingling much with her friends, she is he in sweet remembrance by many.
Of her early life we know very little, but appears from some memoranda, that she w early made sensible of the love of her heaven Father, and surrendering her heart to Him, it w her earnest desire to yield in simple obedience all his requirings. At this interesting period a frequently enjoyed the company and religio. labours of Thomas Scattergvod, of Philadelph who was long detained in the neighbourhood London ; and there is reason to believe, that । judicious counsel, and tender Christian sympatt his watchfulness of conduct, and his concern t the prosperity of the Truth, were blessed to h as they were to many others.
She was acknowledged as a minister by $\mathrm{T}_{1}$ enham Monthly Meeting, and in the exercise her gift she was, during many years, frequent and extensively engaged-visiting Friends in parts of this country, and in Ireland; and w. absent about three years on a religious visit Friends in Ameriea.
In the year 1819, she married Thomas Big of Swansea. She was anxious conseientiously fulfil the domestic duties which devolved up her, and was a kind and judicious mother tol tix children. Soon after the death of her hit band, our dear Friend returned to Tottenhat where she spent the remainder of her life. Af having, through a long period, been actively gaged in the service of her Lord and Master, $t$ evening of her day was peaceful and tranqu and in the quiet retirement thus permitted hi she was still a preacher of righteousness in ! life and conversation.

About eight years before her decease, a slif seizure of an apoplectic kind, almost deprived if of the power of walking, and rendered her neal incapable of any kind of occupation ; but still ! mind was bright. She was able occasionally enjoy the company of her friends, and those w were privileged to visit her can testify to t eheerfulness and sweetness of her spirit.
She was not exempt from trials, varied in th character, but she bore then with a meek a subnissive spirit. She was often engaged enumerating the many mercies bestowed up her, acknowiedging, with thanktiulness, the "qu hahitation," gramted her anidst her loved relativ and friends. She wiss a great admirer of 1 works of nature and art, and, wilhout impropel indulging in these allowable sources of pleasu they afforded her much gratilication in some her solitary huurs.

To the poor, and these who were in afllictic she was a kind and sympathizing friend, and w ing to distribute, as she had long been accustom to do, to those who were in want. She was only mueb interested in the eoncerns of the rit gious Society of which she had been so usefu member, bui took a lively interest in those bel volem and religious associations which are calc lated to alleviate sulfering, benefit in differe ways our fellow creatures, and promote the cat of Truth and righteousness on the earth.
[wards the latter part of 1852 , the weakness o beloved Friend rapidly iacreased, aad she an much oppressed with illness. From a thl servant, to whom she was much attached 1 hose kind attention she had more than thiryirs, we learn most of the particulars of the sg scene.
e day, when sitting in her chair, she said rgreat solemnity, "I believe the work is now oplished." She was silent for some time, Ifterwards had read to her the fourteenth yer of Joha, from which she seemed to derive consolation, her countenance indicating that vas one of those who could receive our sed Saviour's word, "My peace I give unto not as the world giveth, give I unto you, ot your heart be troubled, neither let it be
another time, when longing to be able to a little, she said, "But what a mercy to peace of mind-perfect peace." On her daat asking if she were in pain, she replied, no! I have no pain, I am mercifully dealt thou must pray with me, that patience may fanted to the end; 1 desire that the Divine nay be done. Tell my dear children, that 1 mber them all in love. I am ready, I hope, down in rest and peace in the ever blessed emer, and in love to all the world. I feel indemnation, before the righteous Judge, the asting arms are uaderneath."
taking an affectionate leave of the attend. who sincerely loved her mistress, and said to "What a favour that you are ready and ng;" she looked very happy, her countebeaming with joy, while she replied, "Yes , to live with Christ in glory,-suffer with ord to reign."
e afterwards appeared to be engaged in fermental supplication, which was her frequent ice duriay her long illness; aad often, whea hought she was quite alone, she would break in vocal thanksyiving aad praise. She frelly exclaimed, "Oh, how unworthy of the ies bestowed upon me!"
one inquiring haw she felt, she replied, "1 uch quietness-Oh, what a favour!"
e was asked the evening previous to her de, il she would like the usual portion of seripread to her; she assented, aad listened with tion; it seemed to yield her comfort. She ined for some time very quiet, aad then was to repeat in a low voice, several passages ipture. The last words were, "Blessed be holy name." She sank gradually into a sleep, so that the precise time was not n at which her spirit lelt its enfeebled taber, for the place prepared for it, in her Father's in heaven.

## Raral Economy of the Germats.

e account given by Howitt, of Germın agrie, cannot lail to interest our readers. He
ch German has his house, his o:chard, his side trees, so laden with fruit, that if he did arefully prop up and tic together, and in places hold the boughs together with woodmps , they would be torn asunder by their werght. He has his corn-plut, his plot of el-wortzel, or a place for potatoes, for hemp, He is his own master, and he, therefore, very branch of his family, have the strongotive for constant exerion. You s.e the of this in his industry and his economy. Germany nothing is lost. The produce of
fruit is dried for winter use. You see it lying in favours, our humble abasement before him. Seethe sun to dry. You see strings of them hangiag iag in the light the necessity of this, I have often from their chamber windows in the sun. The ferveatly petitioned for it, and though painful cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, uppreheasions and many fears do generally attead and every green thing is collected for them. a state of spiritual desertion, as if it was some Every little nook where the grass grows, by way or other our own fault, and the consequeace roadside, and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of women and children in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use is lost; weeds, nettles, nay, the very goose grass which covers waste places, is cut and taken for the cows. You sce the little children standing in the streets of the villages, in the streams which generally run down them, busy washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle.

They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even il other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlaads. One caanot help thinking continually of the enormous waste of such things in England-of the vast quantities of grass on baaks, by roadsides, in the openiags of plantations, in lanes, in chureh-yards, where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which if carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

To pursue still forther this subject of German economy. The very cuttings of the vines are dried and preserved for wiater fodder. The tops and refuse of hemp serve as beddiag for the cows; nay, even the rough stalks of the poppies, alter the heads have been gathered for oil, are saved, and all these are converted into manure lor the land. When these are not sufficient, the children are sent iato the woods to gather moss, and all our readers fumiliar with Germany will remember to have seen them coming homeward with large bundles of this on their heads. Ia autumn the falling leaves are gathered and stacked for the same purpose. The fir cones, which with us lie and rot in the woods, are carefully collected and sold for lighting fires.

In short, the economy aad eare of the Gerinaa peasmuts is an example to all Europe. They have for years, nay, ages, been doing that as regards agricultural management, to which the British publie is but just now beginning to open its cyes. Time, also, is as carelully economized as everything else. They are carly risers, as may well be conceived, when the children, many of whom come from a considerable distance, are in school at six in the mormag. As they tend their eattle or their swiae, the knitting never ceases, and hence the quantities of stockings and other household things which they accumulate are astonishing.

## Letter of Johte Thorp.

"Second month 2d, 1798.
"Though I have not written to the for a loag time, it would be great injustice to suppose I had forgotten thee; 1 do not even suspect thee on the same account, and I ann not willing to be sus. peeted; Ir member thee olien, my dear friend, I believe in the manner thou would wish me, according to, ability and strength afforded; and 1 have the comfort also to believe thou art gracious. ly remembered of God; yet, like a wise and tender lather, he knoweth how to preserve his people humble, and in a state of deep abasement before him, because he knoweth, whis knoweth all things, that it is best and saliest lor us. 1 have, indeed, often observed with humble admiration, the unfailing wisdom of his discipline in this re.
of some impropriety of conduct, yet, as the eye is kept single to him in submission, and the hunger and thirst after his righteousuess maintained, such shall at scasons, when it pleaseth him, and most certaialy when their days of mourning and conflict here are over, be forever filled and clothed with it; so that I believe the Lord would have us to be encouraged to press forward, keeping the mark in view: 'Be not weary in well-doing, in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not.' No. thing hath happened to us, but such things as are common to our fellow pilgrims; though I know the enemy tells a clear contrary story, and would have us to believe, that our case and lot is harder and worse than hath fallen to the shure of any other ; but no credit must be given to him, who was a liar from the beginning, and who always seeks to cast down those whom he cannot exalt above measure. But thou art not ignorant of his devices ; the good soldier, thou kaowest, must endure hardness; and let us always remember Him of whom the prophet spake, that he was a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief; and can we expect to get to heaven without passing through a similar process? Thou and 1 have now been long eagaged in the Christian warlare, I humbly trust not altogether uasuccessfully, we can be at no great distance from the end of the Christian race; the erown is at the ead of it, laid up for, and shall be given to those who love the appearing of the Lord, the riglteous Judge; which 1 have no doubt is thy case; 1 pray that it may evermore be mine. Give my love to thy wile, who I believe hath made great progress in that way that will ead ia peace. O how I long, how I wish to encourage all my fellow pilgrims to persevere in the high way to the kingdom, and in an especial manner such as have been long on their journey, and are at no great distance from the heavenly country, that the strength of all such may be so renewed, that they may run without being weary, that they may walk and not faint."

Vegetable Instinct.-If a pan of water be placed withius six inches of either side ol the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will, in the course of the night, approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of its leaves floating on the water. This experiment may be eontimued nightly, uatil the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young coavolvulous, or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shited dally. It, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound, and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position, or die in the attempt; yet motwithstanding, if two of those plants grow near each ohber, and bave no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spral, and they will twine round each other.

Dubamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; aller a short time they com. menced to germinate, of course sending the plume upwards, to the light, and the root down moto the sorl. Alter a few days the eylinder was turned onc-fourth round, und again and ngain this was repeated, until an entire revolution on the cylinder was completed. The beans were thet taken out of the earth, and it was loond that both the plume and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves o every revolution, the one in lis eflurts to
ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, they had formed a perfect spiral. But although the natural tendency of the roots is downwards, if the soil bencath be dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.

It is said of our blessed Saviour, that "he was led as a slieep to the slaughter; that when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, threatened not." And if he, the Lord of glory, suffered thus meekly and unjustly from his own creatures, with what face can we ever complain of any injury done to us?

## THEFRIEND.

SECOND MONTH 18, 1854.
The Memorial of the Meeting for Sufferings in Philadelphia, against the extension of Slavery and the repeal of the sth section of the "Missouri Compromise," published in our last number, was presented last week to the Senate and House of Representatives. Copies were likewise furnished to the President, and to each member of Congress, and also forwarded to the Governors of each of the States.

The prominent plea put forth by the authers and supporters of the bill now before Congress, providing territorial governments for Kansas and Nebrasku, to excuse the clause permitting the extension of slavery among the setters of that extensive region, is, that the principle of selfgovernment lies at the foundation of all our republican institutions, and therefore Congress has no right to impose restrictions before hand on a community clothed with authority to legislate for itself; but it must be lett to adopt such a social system and such laws as it may deem applicable to the circumstances under which it may be placed.

However true such a principle might be in reference to a community isolated from and independent of all others, it is untrue and inapplicable 10 one which in common with others, forms, or is to form part of a gencral gevernment, and has duties and obligations resting upon it, relating to that general government, and to the other coordinate parts. The Constitution of the United states rejects the principle now avowed, by providing that each State added to the Union, shall have a particular form of government, and restricting the several States from exercising the right of sell-government in many important parneulars.

Were this principle of self-government, (so lauded on the present occasion in order to dazzle the people, and keep them from discerning the iniquity it is designed to conceal,) carried out, it would necessarily destroy the system of slavery which our venal politicians are manifesting their willinguess to extend; and it is set at naught by the mere introduction of the term into the phraseology of the bill. How absurd, and may we not say, how degrading it is, for American statesmen to declaim about "self-goverument" as a "fundamental principle" in our "glorious republic," while bringing forward and urging the adoption of an act that provides for the introduction, into a region heretofore by solemn legislative enactment dedicated to freedom lorever, of a system that not only gives to one class of men the legal right to exercise absolute and uncontrolled power over unother class, whom it deprives of all free ageney, but which in its cruel disregard of the dictates of religion and humanity, reduces this down-irodelen class to the condition of chattels, to be bought and sold, tortured and destroyed, as the caprice or the
unbridled passions of their eppressors may dictate. Where can we find any two things more diametrically opposed than the principle of sell-gevernment, and such a system as this.

Nor is there any more truth or force in the as. sertion, that the "peculiar institution" of the South is part of their social system, and therefore they should have the right conferred upen them by the government, to carry it into any territory belenging to the United Siates. Apply this reasoning, if reasoning it can be called, to polygamy, the "peculiar institution" of the Mormons, and sce if the country would tolerate a Congress that would pass laws leaving it optional with the inhabitants of a Territory or a State, in the exercise of the right of sell-government, to make polygamy their social system. Such an act would not only bring upon our Government the scorn of the civilized world, but the people would rise up, and with one accord erase the degrading blot from the statute book. And why? because Christianity forbids it ; and Christianity underlies everything in our glorious republic," which has any good in it.
Our political and social systems are supposed to rest on Christian primeiples, and though habit, self-interest, or a want of serious consideration continue to betray the multitude into many evils sanctioned by long practice, yet any legislative act which would be generally recognized as a gross violation of those principles, would certainly be frowned down. Therefore, although many of the men now entrusted with the management of the alfairs of the nation, act as though they cared but little for those principles, yet few even of them would be base and daring enough, under the pretext of carrying out the prineples of sell: gevernment, to coneoct and urge the passage of a law, that, in providing for the establishment of a Territory, or the admassion of a State, should contain a clause expressly stating that polygamy might be practised by the citizens, if such should be the will of the majority.

But prolific of evil as this "peculiar institution" of the Normons, must be, it is not more opposed to Christian principles than slavery, and its fruits can hardly be a greater concentration of sinful enormities than those that spring out of the "peculiar institution" of the South. There is no other system tolerated in a Christian land, which is so calculated to stimulate the passions, while it necessarily removes the restraints to their indul. gence. Jefferson, who was himself a slaveholder, and had experience in the moral effects of the system, says, "the whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other." "Ihe parent storms, the chald looks on, eatches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose rein to his worst passions, and thus sursed, educated, and daily exercised in ty ranny, cannot but be stamped by it with 'odious peculiaraties." To what extent this "odious pecularity" may become impressed upon a cominunity, may be judged by the following transaction, marrated in a paper published in a slave State.

The burning of a negro alive near the city of Natchez, an acconnt of which appears in the Natchez Free Trader, is frightul. The shave struck a white man, and the Democracy of that region, not waiting for justice to take its course, inflicted Lynch law. The victim was chatined to a tree, laggots were placed around him, while he showed the greatest indifference. When the chivalry had arranged the pile, in reply to a question it he bad anything to say, he is reported to have warned all slaves to take example by him, and asked the prayers of those around. He then asked for a driak of water, and after quaffing it suid- "Now set tire, I am ready to go in peace." When the flames began to burn him, in
his agony he showed gigantic strength, and act forced the staple from the tree, and bounded from burning mass i But he instantly fell pierced with balls, and then his body was thrown into the flames consumed, to show that no such being had ever exis Nearly four thousand slaves from the neighbu plaotatious were present as at a moral lesson. Nu rons speeches were made by the magistrates and it isters of religion to the slaves, warning them that, same fate awaited them if they proved rebellious to : owners."-N. Y. Tribune.
A system which, under any circumstanc requires such a barbarous and revelting $s p$ tacle to uphold it, which so demoralizes community, that " magistrates and ministers religion, who are supposed to be the better cli not only stand by as approving spectaters of horrible eruelties practised on the poor black, cause he had "struck a white man," but mi use of its sickening tortures as a warning, which they might impress on the assembled sla the fitte that awaited them if they dared to pr "rebellious to their owners," can surely claim vernment cannot escape a deserved odium, sho it persist in breaking down the barrier it has it erected to prevent the spread of its baneful । destructive influences.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Africa steamship, we have advices from $\mathrm{Li}^{1}$ pool to the 29th nlt.

No further news from the seat of war, except a mo ment of large bodies of Russian troops towards Kala The Czar's conduct still evasive. Austria has orde 40,000 troops to Hungary.
UNITED STATES.-The Nebraska Bill is still un cided in the Senate.

Few York.-Arrival of steamship Star of the W bringing $\$ 1,000,000$ in gold dust. Deaths last wi 496-smatl pox 57.

Pennsylvania.-Philadelphia, deaths, 202. The n by the Africa has caused a fall both in wheat and fly Sale yesterday of 3000 bushels good red wheal, at \$, per bushel.

WHITELAND BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRL
Those intending to apply for the Summer Term, desired to do so, before the end of next month. particulars, address

Yardley Warner,

## Warren Tavern P. O., Chester Co.,

Second mo. 11th, 1854.

## FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committec on Admissions.-Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. North Tenth street; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Eie street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 S Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street ; Horati Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut str William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No Sonth Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. $187 \underset{t}{t}$ street, and No. 32 Nouth Second street ; John M. P' tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race streel.
risiting Managers for the Month.-William Thor No. 242 N. Fifth street. George R. Smith, No. Areh street. George G. Williams, No. 244 N. F street.
Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua II. Worthiagton.

Matron.-Elizabeth B. IIopkins.
Corrcetion.-In the notice of the decease of Will Forster, in our last number, the word "city" was 1 printed for conntry.

DiEd, at his residence, near Mount Union, Stark Ohio, on the 2nd of Twelfth month list, of drops the chest, Jesse See, formerly of Berks Co., Pa., in 34 th year of his age; a member of Salem Monthly M ing of Friends, Ohio. Many that knew and loved munrn their loss; but we humbly trust he is gath. to the home of the righteous.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut stre

# A Religious And Literary Journal. 

# PUBLISHED WEEKLY. <br> Price two doltars per annum, payable in advance. <br> Subscriptions and Payments received by <br> JOIIN RICHARDSON, <br> AT No. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA. 

ostage to any part of Pennsytvania, for three months, aid in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any g of the United States, for three months, if paid iu cance, six and a-balf cents.

## For "The Friend."

## REMARKABLE DELUSIONS.

(Continued from page 179.)
' Delusions connected with the belief in witchft. The narratives relating to witcheraft fur$h$ a singular chapter in the history of human dulity. The instinctive tendencies of the mind rards religion are shown in nothing more than he fact, that errors of a religious type are the st deeply rooted of all which possess the mind man."

- Nothing can be more clear than that a large portion of the ancient magical practices arose $m$ the possession of physical seerets, known $y$ to the initiated. The repeated stories respect; books, and their use in magical incantations, firm this conclusion. These books, though sched in mysterious and hieroglyphic characs , contained, in faet, experinients in natural ilosophy; their contents being, probably, not ry dissimilar from those now perused by the st students of natural phenomena. A name for Igical power being once gained, the greatest ins were taken to keep up the reputation. nan Raschid-Eddin, chief of the Ishmaelites of ria, apparently performed the miracle of makg a decapitated head speak. How was it maned? The explanation is very simple. A large le was dug in the ground, into which the body a pupil was thrust, and the head appearing ove ground, was surrounded by a dish of onze, having the appearance of a basin of ood. When the poor victim had, as by previis agreement, delivered the message he was structed to convey, he was killed to preserve e secret.
"In these pretended magical appearances, any arts, perfectly familiar in our day, were ed with great secresy. Ventriloquism was, ubtless, extensively employed. Automata were t infrequent ; jugglery very common; burning irrors and telegraphs seem to have been also miliar. Optics, ineluding the magic lantern and mera obscura, interposed their illusions; whilst e then ascertained discoveries of chemistry, ydrostatics, and acoustics, conspired to delude ignorant spectator. Nor must it be forgotten at drugs, odours, and unguents, were often freeused in preparing the inquirer for the wonders be revealed to him.
"It would be impossible, within a brief comass, to convey to the reader a due notion of the arious ranks and degrees of demons once suposed to exert a mysterious influence. . . . It is a ite remark, that a despised enemy is seldom a
dreaded one; and these ludierous distortions of vicar of Dolour, was similarly accused ; his crime the nature and eharacter of the great enemy of $b$ ing that he had taught his parishioners the pasouls must, doubtless, be ranked as among de- ternoster, the ereed, and the ten commandments viees of his own fostering, by which he, who was a deceiver from the beginning, seeks to delude his victims into forgetfulness of their danger."
"The air swarmed with demons, whose antic tricks, though the rolation of them provokes modern disdain, were sources of real terror to our forefathers. Spain boasted of a school of witcheraft, where the malignant arts, interdicted by the chureh, were eagerly pursued. It is ineonceivable what a succession of laws were directed against this imaginary erime. . . . Accusations of witcheralt were the most serious charges preferred against the Knights Templars at the suppression of their order, and fifty-nine of these knights were tor this crime roasted in Paris before a slow fire."
"The heroism of Joan of Arc has been often related, and is well known. Prompted by heads more eunning than her own, she yielded herself to the influence of a fallacious enthusiasm, which, at the time of the invasion of France by England, was rapidly imparted to others, and roused the flagging spirits of a depressed nation, though it onded in Joan's miserable death. When captured by the English, she was accused of having attended nightly meetings of demons near Domprine. It was stated that she constantly earried about her person the magical plant ealled mandrake. She was deelared to possess a miraculous sword, to employ charmed banners, and to have seduced the king of France and the duke of Bourbon by means of evil spirits. 'To these. accusations the innocent, but deluded young woman fell a victim, and was burned for sorcery.
"In the beginning of the fifteentli century, the burning of witches greatly increased, and it was convenient for the Roman Catholics to charge the Waldenses with the crime. During the next century, also, many suffered under this accusation. In 1515, five hundred persons were burned in Geneva under the name of witches, but really lor the crine of heresy. In 15)4, a thousand persons suffered for the same offence in Como; and one inquisitor alone boasted that in the course of fifteen years he had destroyed nine hundred.
"The glories of the Reformation in England were considerably diminished by the severe laws passed and executed by Protestants against this imaginary offence. A law of Elizabeth, in 1562 , declared witeheraft to be a capital crime."
"The peruser of the criminal trials of the Scottish judicature will ascertain that charges of witcheraft occupy a considerable space in these annals. Janet, lady Glammis, was celebrated lor lier personal beauty and her virtues. By the death of lord Glammis she was left a widow with one son. Her hand was subsequently sought by William Lyon, a relation of her first husband. This man, when he saw the object of his attention married to Archibald Campbell, began to regard her with deadly hatred, and accused her of the treason of endeavouring to take away ' king James V. his life by witcheraft.' For this crime she was burned, amidst the general sympathy of the people. At the same period, dean 'I'homas Forel,
in English, 'eontraire to all ouro acts that they suld knawe what they say.' The aecused produced a copy of the English Scriptures as his authority, which act was regarded as the strongest aggravation of his guilt. He was burned at the Castle Hill of Edinburgh.*
"The like accusation was brought against the celebrated Scottish reformer, John Knox. The charge, however, scems not to have been prosecuted."
"In Reginald Scot's 'Discoverie of Witcheraft,' $(15>4)$ we find the following observations, which considerably elucidate some of the occurrences relating to this subject: "The sort of such as are said to bu witches, are women which be commonly old, lame, blear-eyed, pale, lowle, and full of wrinkles-poore, sullen, superstitious.' The same author gives an account of 'the order of examination of witches by the inquisitors.' This we must eurtail. Suspected women must not be allowed to go home after their apprehension. Great persuasions must be used to induce others to accuse them. Immunities must be largely promised to witches who confess and accuse others. The children of witehes must be attached, and if they be craftily handled will confess against their own mothers. Witches must be examined as suddenly as possible, and the inquisitor must begin with smaller metters first, so as to throw them off their guard. The examiner must look steadfastly into their eyes. They must be examined of all accusations, presumptions, and laults, at one instant. A witch must not be imprisoned alone. To secure eonfession, the judge must put on a pitiful countenance, saying that it was not she, but the devil in her. It the accused be hardened against common tortures, an exquisitely cruel one is to be adopted. At the time of th: cxamination, a num. ber of instruments, grieves, manacles, and apparatus of torture must be exhibited before her eyes. If the prisoner will not confess, tbe inquisitor must declare that she has been accused by others, and then perhaps she will confcss out of revenge. Presumptions and conjectures are sufficient proofs. A perjured person is a good and lawful witness. If a woman's child die, no matter loow, witeheraft is to be presumed unless the contrary be proved. If the parents of a suspected person be witches, it is a strong presumption that the children are so too. It is a veloment suspicion if the witeh cannot weep at the lime of her examination ; and yet, Bodin saith, that a witeh may shed three drops out of her right eye. It is more than suspicionit is evident proni-if a man or beast die sudden. Iy where a person necused of being a witch hath been scen lately. Little children may be exposed to the torture, \&c. It will not greatly sirprise the reader, if, amidst this apparatus of all kinds of torture, bodily and mental, it has been calculated that, during a period of thirty-nine years, in the sixteenth century, the average number of annual executions for this crime, in Scotland alone. amounted to two hundred.
* Pitcairn's Scottish Criminal Trials.
" Nor can it be regarded as marvellous, if thus limited number of copies printed, we believe only treated, infirm or semi-insane persons often made confessions' of the imputed crimes."


## (To be centlument.)

The Genesce High Bridge. -The bridgc by which the Buffalo and New York Railroad crosses the Genesce river, near Portageville, is one of the most gigantic structures in this country, being eight huadred feet in length, and two huadred and thirty-four feet above the stream. About one hundred feet below the bridge is a perpendicutar fall in the river of sixty-six feet; bence, from the top of the bridge to the bed of the river below the fall, it is three hundred feet. The Genesee High Bridge towers above all similar structures in Amerien ; even the suspension bridge at Niagara is only two hundred and thirty fcet high, and no longer than this. Some more definite idea of this immense structure may be gathered from the following statistics:-rising from the bed of the river are eight stone aburments, each thirty feet high. On these rest the truss work of word, extending one hundred and ainely feet above the abutments. On the top of this structure stands the bridge itself, which is fourteen feet high. The base of the truss work is seventy-five feet in width, and the top of the bridge, twenty-five feet. To furnish the timber for it, over two huadred and filty acres of land have been required. More than a million and a-half feet of timber, board measure, have been used in the con-truction, together with sisty tons of iron in bolts. The work was completed in eighteen months, at a cost of about $\$ 140,000$. The bridge was designed by H. C. Seymour; and so pertect is the model, that from the supporting truss-work any piece of timber can be removed, in case it becomes defective, and a new one placed in its stcad, without affecting the strength of the work, or displacing any other tiniber. The truss-work is composed chiefly of timbers placed on their ends ia an upright position, and so braced, and counter-braced, and the whole structure made so firm, that it is estimated it will sustain with safety twenty times the weight of any train that can pass over it.-Annual of Seientifie Discovery.
"There is not a more common error of self. deception than a habit of considering our stations in life so ill-suited to our powers, as to be unworthy of calling out a full and proper exercise of our virtues and talents."

A Fortune spent upon a Book.-The Denmo cratic Review says, that the most costly undertaking ever attempted by a single individual, of a literary character, which the world has yet seen, is the magnificent work on the aborigines of Mexico, by the late Lord Kingsborough. This stupendous work is said to have been produced at the enormous cost to the author of $£ 30,000$ or $\$ 150,000$. It is comprised in seven immense folio volumes, embellished by about one thousand superb illustrations, coloured so exquisitely as to represent the originals with the most faithlul exactness. These volumes are of such extraordinary dimensions as to be almost unportable. 'This uoprecedented instance of munificence in the patronage of literature, is rendered the more astonishing, from the lamentable lact of its having proved the ruin of the projector. Not only did this enthusiastic nobleman undertake to defray the entire expense attending the publication, in every item of which, as might have been expected, he had to meet the most exorbitant charges, but he actually determined on having but a very
fifty, after which, the lithographie drawing from which the plates were taken, were crased. The copies were primed for gratuitous presentation to the several royal and public libraries in Europe. It is painful to add, that this noble patron of literature and the arts, actually died in debt, a few years since, $n$ sad iastance of self-immolation to his munificence, in a prison in Dublin. A copy of this gorgeous work is in the Philadelplisa Library.

## The First Day of the Week.

It was hought the following synopsis of the Opinion recently delivered by Chief Justice Black, of the supreme Cuurt of Pennsylvania, in relation to travelling on the first day of the week, might be interesting to some of the readers of "The Friend."

It appears that the driver of an omaibus had been convicted before an alderman, of driving, on the first day of the week, "certain horses to $w$ hich was attached an omnibus in which certain persons were carried over the strects of the city of Pillsburg, and from the said city over and along certain roads within the county of Allegheny." The case having been carried up to the Supreme Court, the conviction was quashed, and the opinion trom which the following eatracts are made, delivered by Justice Black.

From the lacts presented Lefore the court, it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained, "that the vehicles were used on the first day of the week lor purposes which are not only innocent, but meritorious and praiseworthy." "The inhabitants of Lawrenceville (a town three miles distant from Pitsburg, and between which places the omnibus in question was passing) prefer a residence there for reasons of taste, economy or health. But being a mere suburb of Pittsburg, their business through the week, and their religious duties on Sunday, require most of them to be in the city. The convonience of an omaibus to carry them and their families to church, was a motive which is proved to have influeaced at least some of them in the selection of that place. Without this mode of conveyance, there are great numbers who would be wholly deprived of all ecclesiastical communion with the people of their own faith, they having no places of worship nearer than Pittsburg; they are not able to keep carriages, and the roads are generally in a condition which makes travelling on foot dificult for anybody, and impossible for women, children, and persons of infirm health. The whole business is conducted with the utmost propriety. The proof is full that all disorderly persons were turned and kept out." The agent of the line testified that "the vehicles were run on Sundays with special reference to the hours at which the religious congregations assemble and dismiss, and not either as often, or at the same times, as on other days."
"It is important that the laws which relate to this offence should be properly administered. A general suspension of ordinary employment at regularly recurring periods, is universally admitted to have good effects on the physical, moral, and pecuniary condition of the people. It is for these worldly reasons alone that the law of 1794 was made. No sane man can read the constitution and believe that the government has a right to entorce the observance of this or any other religious duty as such.
'The statute is capable of being perverted by a loose construction to purposes fur which it was
contact betwe en the Church and the State, it i natural enough that some who have not fully learned the important principle of toleration, shouli desire to make it rule hard. Besides, it happee unfortunately that this is the very subject on which the opinions of the several sects are of the greatest variancc."
"We are not to decide between these conflictim doctrines. The law protects them all, but adopt none as a favourite. It regards the sincere pro fessurs of every faith with equal eye, and leave ceven the sin of hypocrisy to be punished by Hio who alone knows the secrets of the heart. Th government has no more authority on this ques tion of observing the first day of the week, thas it has on the other disputes of polemic theology It may as well attempt to make men unaaimou on the duties of prayer, devout meditations, bap tism, or the cucharist as on this. It is no doul very desirable that ne should all be of one mio on suljects which iaterest us so deeply. Bo how shall sucl a consummation be effected? To experiment of legal force has been fully tried, wo is a flat firilure. The world has been goveroe with very litule wisdom. Its political hision until we cone to that of our own country, is it most on unbroken record of errors ond of wrone But of all blunders the most preposicrous is is effort to advance religious truh by State favour and of all ty yanny the nost brutul, blind and $n$ volting, is that which puuishes a man for the sin cere convictions of his heart. Rulers have douks less been impelled to do it very ofien by the bee of motives. ‘Mulo regnumn rastatum quam dam motum,' said Plilip V., when told that his perse cutions would makic the low couartries a waste and the Briisish Goverament may have only de sircd the salvation of the lrish when it hangea and slaughered the m by thousands, and confis cated their property for honestly adhering to at outlan ed fiuith. Such benevolence produces pre cisely the same effect as the most malignant ma tred. I admit that there is a great difference be tween burning a man to death at a slow fire at compelling hin to pay a fine, so small that a th bourer, by diligence and self.denal), can makei up in a month. But the difference is only inde gree. It was to extirpate the principle of iotoler ance that our Constitution provided that ' $\mathrm{N}_{1}$ human authority can in any case whatever con trol or interliere with the rights of conscience, ans no preference shall be given by law to any reli gious establishment or mode of worship.'

Those an!ong us who believe that the instium tion ol the Jewish Sabbath has been engrafied at the Christian system, and changed from the set enth to the first day of the week, have a rightut propagate their doctrine. But they must do it b) moral means-by appeals to reason and coo science-by their own example of au uprigh walk and conversation in life-and by charity ! those who differ from them. They must get theil arguments from revelation, (if they can,) not fron the statute book. Religious truth asks no favou except that of its natural Ireedom. The absurdily of planting an oak in a hol-house is not more pal. pable than that of sheltering Christianity unden legal cnactments. It meds no forcing ylass. I demands the stimulus of no artificial hent. BJ the power of its truth it will conquer the world but it rejects the unworhy aid which the armo flesh is so prone to ofler.

Non tuli auxilio, nec elefensoribus istis.
"If the Act of 1794 be not construed accord. ing to the spirit of that religious liberty which the Constitution guariatiees, the construction must in evitably be wrong, and will lead to the worst con

1) tate; of that there is no danger. But the interests of the country depend much on the ence of the people for the religion which is gt them. Anything which is calculated to Christianity into contempt is a deep public

And how can that be done more effectuhan by clothing it in the coarse rags of huregislation, patched up and forced on by judiccisions? Any advantage given by Jaw to ect over others, is an irreparable injury to arty so favoured. It will naturally be conI into an admission that it has no vital truth tain it. We live among people who scorn intrivances to fetter the mind. Statutes are sary for some purposes, but nobody in this ry believes them to be inspired. Justices of pace, and aldermen, and judges, and sheriffs, onstables, are useful in their way, but they t called and sent to preach any system of gy whatever. Convictions and executions, and imprisonment, will never be accepted as aents by any American who has sense hh to know his right hand from his left. It better even for the denomination we may to help, that every man should be fully aded in his own mind, and then suffered to ccording to his honest convictions. Of e, if his opinions prompt him to do what is ous to his neighbour, the law should stop But I hold that the essence of republican y consists in this: that every citizen may do pleases in regard to all those things which rn nobody but himself. And with due def e to the majority who seem to think otherI submit, that if I choose to go to church, en to a beterodox neeting, in a three cent ous instead of a carriage hired for three dolor bought for a thousand, it is nobody's ess but mine; and neither I nor the man who s me ought to be punished for it.
These are general principles which up to the nt time have never been violated by this

I am willing to go now as far as our presors have ever goae. But the affirmance of adgment takes a wide leap beyond that mark. ars the bounds of natural justice and leaves ecedent out of sight behind it. It fines a for carrying decent and good citizens to re$s$ meetings, and to other proper places where fore it has been thought they had a right to It denounces as criminals punishable by hose men and women who go to church or he graves of their friends or take the air on ay, and whose poverty compels them to go e cheapest mode of conveyance. It is true hose who rode in the omnibus are not con, but no sophistry can make a distinction bethe sin of the agent and that of the persons mploy him and participate in his acts." ice Black appears io other parts of the opinhave had a care lest in deciding this case, ght give an unwarrantable license to improdisposed persons to pursue unnecessary avo. is on the first day of the week, which it is important should be held in view.
leing sensible of my infirmities, I bemoan funto Him, feeling that faith which gives $y$, and keeps me low in a sense of my own aess; yet quickens me in a lively hope ol Satan trodden under my feet, by the grace d, which is all sufficient. For I feel and where my hope lieth; and when I slip in or thought, I know my Advocate; and, havecourse to him, feel pardon and healing: on to overcome, watching against that easily besets me. And I do believe the y cannot prevail over me; although he is
suffered to prove ine, that I might keep continually on the watch, and place my whole dependence on the Lord, who only can make war with the dragon, and by this discovery of my own weakness, I am also taught to be tender of the tempted. Sweet is this state, though low : for in it I receive my daily bread which is given of the Lord ; for I cannot live to him, but as he breath. eth the breath of life upon me every moment."Mary Penington.

> For "The Frient"

## The Body and its Nembers.

Having lately met with the following article in the British Friend, I am induced to forward it for the perusal of the readers of "The Friend," be. lieving it to express the feelings of some who are indeed mourners amougst us, and whose prayers are ofttimes put up to the Lord of Hosts, that He would be pleased yet once more to cause our Zion to arise and shake herself from the dust of the earth, and put on her benutiful garments, and shine forth even as in ancient days.

## M.

"Desolating are the effects produced in the Church by individual unfaithfulness and disobe. dience to the quickening, sanctifying operations of the Spirit of 'Truth in the heart.
In such a state, conformity to the world ensues, instead of that transformation under the Divine power, by which the mind is renewed, and the good, and accoptable, and perfect will of God truly proved. When unhappily the spirit of the world prevails amonyst the individual members of a religious society, may it not be reasonably inlerred that the whole body becomes deeply al: fected, and paralyzed as it were, by the deathproducing cause? For the life no longer circulating freely through its various channels, even those organs in which vitality is maintained may be too oppressed to perform their functions fully. And how can it be otherwise, unless we grow up into Him in all things, who is the head, even Christ, from whom alone, as the apostle testifies, the whole body fitly joined together, and cunnpacted by that which every joint supplieth, accordng to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love.' For want of this growing up into the source of all spiritual life, that which had onse been quickened into a degree of healthy existence and activity, dwindles and decays.
The feet, for which straight paths have not been made, are easily lamed and turned from the ways of Zion; the eye not being kept single, loses its clearness of vision, and receives not the pure light by and in which true discernment is given; and the ear that has long been inattentive to the gente monitions of the heavenly Teacher, grows dull and heavy, incapable of distinguishing the voice of the Shepherd from that of the tranger.
This is a mournful picture of the results of unfaithfulness, whether it be regarded in an in sividual or in a colleetive point of view; and it is not less true than mourniul. The knowledge that spiritual life may have been deelining in our minds sone length of timo before the effects are generally apparent, should give additional stimulus to all who profess the name of Christ to obey the sacred admonition, ' Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation.'
Many evidences might be adduced of the affections being set on earthy instead of heavenly thiogs, but a few will suffice.
One striking proof of the leavening influence
of the world, is given in the lax attendance of meetings, especially on days when those meetings interliere with the pursuit of business, or of earth. ly gratification : and even when so assembled, if the living aro not sufficiemt to bury the dead, what coldness nad formality are felt, and how does the absence of true spiritual exercise, and reverent waiting on the Most High prevent the flowing forth of those s:reams of refreshing from His presence which are designed to water the heritage of God. But more desolating still the effect, if any, not fitted to move in the affairs of the church through submission to the turnings and overturnings of the Divine hand, should presume to do so in the will and wisdom and authority of man. The strength of the mere natural understanding, the energies of mind which have sufficed to crown worldly avocations with success, are wholly inadequate to the service of Him in whose sight the wisdom of this world is foolishness.
The excellent discipline transmitted to us by our worthy predecessors, was established by them in the wisdom and authority of Truth; prepared by deep spiritual baptisms, and qualified by the fresh anointings of the Spirit of Christ, they were enabled to administer and maintain that discipline in the power in which it was given forth. The spirit of judgment was not withheld from those who sat in judgment, for they sought it at the cost of parting with all that stood in the way of taking up their cross and following Him, for the excellency of whose knowledge they counted all things but loss. Their object was to win Christ, not the perishing honours, treasurcs, or pleasures, of a world that quickly passeth away, and whose friendship is enmity with God. And thus must it be with us in the present day, if we desire to see the glory of the Lord again arise and shine amongst us. Similar qualifications for usefulness in His service, must be sought at the feet of the Master, and in the bearing of the daily cross. Anything short of this expericnce is but literal knowledgc. The form may be there, but the spirtt which shoull animate it, is wanting.

A feeble outline has thus been sketched of some of the consequences of unfathfulness to the manifestations of the Spirit of 'Truth in the heart; the blessed effects of an opposite course, what pen can adequately portray!
Desires are raised that all the members of our Society, may be made living mentbers, 'holding the Ilead' that thereby the body, by joints and bands having nourishment ministered and kait bogether may increase with the increase of God.
Were we ' buried with Christ io baptism,' and therein risen with him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised him from the dead,' true harmony and unity would be known within our borders. Taught by the Lord, we should mind the same things, speak the same latguage, hear and obey the warning and uniting voice of the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls. Ziou being redeened with judgment, and her converts with righteousaess, judges would be restored as at the first, and counsellors as at the beginning; overy part of the budy would be in its right allotmen:, the spiritual senses would be exercised to discern between good and evil, and the spirits would be tried, wheiher they are of God or not. The only true ground of salety and union (in which carthly wisdom and policy are excluded, to the annihilation of self, and the bumiliation of the creature) would be experienced to be that so beautifully and touchingly set forth in the supplication of our Redeemer, 'I in them and, thou in me, that we may be made perfect in one.'

Gathered, in the silence of all flest, into com.
munion with its Ilead,-the Church-a living and terrible alterations; eighteen years civil wars tender good will to the called of God, that has body-composed of living members-would be in England, besides many dreadful sea fights; safe upon the eternal Roek, and no weapon form- the crown or command of England chnoged eight ed against it should prosper.
Z."

Selected.
WEEP NOT FOR THE JUST.
Mournful daughter of Zioa 1 oh, why art thou weeping?
Thy princes and prophets to glory are gone;
The redeemed and ransomed in Jesus are sleeping,
The conflict is past, and the victory won.
Dost thou weep tor the church? lo 1 ia freshness azointed,
Other sons shall rise round her for priests of the Lord;
Other judges to Zion's chief seats be appointed,
Aad Jehovah's high name be proclaimed and adored.
Dost thon weep for the world and its dark desolations, Where like beacons they shone and illumined the night?
Lol the bright mora of Salem spreads far o'er the nations,
And their nobles bow down at the blaze of its light.
Does thy love for themselves prompt thy heart to deplore them,
As thy fathers in Christ and the friends of thy way? Behold I greater love than was thine is spread o'er them,
And a love beyond theirs is thy guardian and stay !
Ob yreep not for the just! for their lamps were kept burning;
They were pilgrims with meekness and mercy endowed ;
They were called from a pathway of dimaess and mourning,
To a land without sorrow-a day without cloud.
Oh weep not for the faithfull their warfare is ended-
Their Sabbath eternal-unsullied their rest;
And their purified spirits in brightness ascended,
Communion to hold with the sainted and blest.
Arise then and cast off thy sackeloth and sadness, Anoint-and thy benutiful garments put on!
Tune thy liarp to the sweet songs of praises and gladness,
For the grave is subdued-and the victory won.

## THE CHILD'S DESIRE.

I think when I read that sweet story of old, When Jesus was here among men,
How he called little children as lambs to his fold, I should like to have been with them then. I wish that his hands had been placed on my head, That his arms had heen thrown around me,
And that I might have seen his kind look when he said, "Let the little ones come unto me."
Yet still to his footstool in prayer I may go, And ask for a share in his love;
And if I thus earnestly seek him below, I shall see him and hear him above,
In that beantiful place he is gone to prepare For all who are washed and forgiven;
And many dear children are gathering there, "For of such is the kingdom of hearen."
But thousands and thousaads, who wander and fall, Never heard of that heavenly home;
I should like them to know there is room for them nlt, And that Jesns has bid them to come.
I long for the joy of that glorious time,
The sweetest and brightest and best,
When the dear little children of every clime
Shall crowd to his arms, and be blessed.
An Eventful Life.-An ancient tombstone, in Bolton, England, bears the following inscription : "John Askew, the servant of God, was burn in London in 1608, eame into this towne 1629, married Mary the daughter of James Cromplon of Breightmet 1635, with whom he lived comlortably twenly years, and begat four sons and six daughters. Since then he lived sole to the day of his death. In his time were many great changes another work," In the year 1681, he published "An
in uny measure answered their call."
From this we give copious extracts.
"Dear Friends,-The love of God hath bee large unto us, in causing the day to break ford that many have desired to see, and the day sth to arise with its great and glorious brighines That morning-glory which hath caused many rejoice in the light of it. The breaking forth it was to all that beheld it amiable,-and vel precious to all who delighted in it. It was morning without clouds to souls which had bo in darkness, under a cloud of error; [to sui who had been] wandering about in the dark nig of ignorance, as slieep without a shepherd,-see ing rest, and finding none,-spending money 1 that which was not bread, and labour for 11 which satisfied not the immortal soul. In t condition many ran to the end of their own wi and were ready to conclude no better state was be attained to.
"Friends, had not the Lord taken pity on in that day, many had been lost forever. Butt Lord, who causeth " light to shine out of darkae hath slined in our hearts, to give us the light the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face Jesus Christ.' This is a "light to our feet, an lanthorn to our path.' It will never leave us darkness more, as we take heed to it, but be a rightcous guide at all times. All forn labour and seeking was in vain, because we w seeking in our own wills, and according to own inventions,-which never found out the n of life. Blessed be the Lord,-the light shineth,-the way of life is clearly seen! T which is hidden from the wisdom of this world found with great joy to many hearts. Times refreshment are come from the presence of Almighty. The Lord is now planting many pl sant plants in the paradise of pure pleast -the garden which he takes delight in. Sun of righteousness now shineth amongst th that were in darkness, who in time past did know him. The inshining of his glorious lif causeth the plants which are of a right seed grow by the water courses, - to bud and bloss as the rose. Such are beautiful in the sighl the Lord, and one to another. They are seas ed with grace, and are sweet and lovely to hold, -and the Lord in this condition takes deli to be with them. Considering what the L hath done for us, we have cause to bless praise his name, and to have him in our rem brance forevermore. Dear Friends, can we get his love to our souls, when he appeared tc and overtook us in the wilderness of great tress, when we were running in our own headlong to destruction. By His outstrelc arm did he gather us into bis heavenly way, of many ways and inventions set up in the fa state by the will of man. He brought us inlo place where he feeds bis flock and causeth t to rest at noon. Such are those brought to, follow the footsteps of the flock of his compani and many of them have sat down there under shadow with great delight. Is we live here, fruit to us hath a pleasant taste, and maa hungry soul therewith is satisfied. Nothing ever satisly the immortal soul short of this bit which comes down from heaven,-of which, $t$ that eat, and know it their daily bread, $n$ hunger more, but it will be in them a satisfac springing up iato everlasting life.
"O surely Friends, as we live in a fres membrance of these things,-of the Lord's $g$ love to our souls,-neither length of time, disu of place, poverty nor riches, things present
ver be able to cause a forgetfulness to over1s, or to separate us from that love which we learned in Christ Jesus. This is that love ewith he loved us in the beginning, when ere enemies to him, when he followed us his righteous judgments, and in them all did mber us with mercy. He might have justly $s$ off, according to our deserts,-but he bore with many of us,-passed by our transgres, and hath stood by us to this day, or we jeen destroyed and lost forever. He hath ght many into his banqueting-house, where east of fat things is known. The angel of resence hath attended us, which is cause of nd rejoicing. He is our Beloved. O Friends ! one forget nor forsake him. Let us keep in wship with him, and dwell in a living rememce of what he hath done for us. May we
forget the spring-time of refreshment,
The singing of birds is come,-the sweet ers in God's garden arc springing in the ty of holiness. The sun of righteousness ing upon them causeth many to grow. They rought into the image of God again, which lost by reason of $\sin$ and transgression. these the former and the latter rain has and is showered down, causing many pleas. prings and streams to run.
O ! the unalterable, the unchangeable Truth can declare the extent and worth of it! The ues of men and angels are too short to declare Time would fail lilly to demonstrate the ness of our God, as it is tendered and Ireely stered unto the sons and daughters of men. hose that receive it in the love of it , and con-
in the enjoyment of it , it is more than all ard things that may be enjoyed in this life. as the oil of joy and gladness to the souls of e that dwell in the delight of it. So, dear s, remember what the Lord hath done for in making you partakers of his great and ious blessings, which the world could never , neither can it take from you. We know how soon this life will end, and therefore we cause to prize our precious time. The pretime is our time; we cannot to-day assure elves that we shall have another. Let us set hings aside that hinders, or is like to hinder, work of God from being carried on. Let $y$ one run the race with patience that is set re them, that they may lay down their heads eace when the body must be dissolved. The y of this world will have an end, and whater is near and dear unto us of it, must be ed from. Father, mother, brethren, husband, , children, relations, acquaintances, lands, liv, and all things whatsoever.
O Friends ! all who desire to have peace and with the Lord, when you come to lie upon r deathbeds, remember your latter end. Call ind what you have to do before it is too late. e have fallen into this great distress. They Id have given the whole world, if it had been ible, to have had peace with God. The hour eath hath come upon them before they have aware. Death and sorrow have met toge, and there has been none to help. This happened to some that have been convinced ne 'Truth, heeause they have not been mindful Lord's work, when they have been called

There are some now in this stale, therefore I at this time in love drawn lorth, and in pity heir souls,-that all may come home to their ected habitation with the Lord, and that none miss their crown of everlasting life.
Friends, in love and good will do I write e things, it being laid on me by the Lord of
beaven and earth, who hath been pleased in some mensure to manifest his mind and will unto me, and to discover the wiles and snares of the enemy of man's soul. A sense of the inward state and condition of many has been revealed to me by the God of my life, in whom is my daily joy and re-joicing,-and I do much desire that all may come to know of the werk of God in them, and that none may come short of that rest which will endure forever. I am minded to clear my conscience of all whom this may concern, or to whose hands it may come, that I may be clear of the blood of all. That when I am to give up my stewardship to my Lord and Master, it may be with joy and not with griel.
'O Friends! how deeply ought our concern to be for the good of our souls. The ford hath been pleased in love to seek us out where we were lost, as well as others, and so bring us to be acquainted with that, which this world never knew by all its wisdom. He hath also been pleased to entrust us with that which the wisdom of this world was never accounted worthy to know,-to the end that we might be partakers of an endless life with Christ and the saints in light. In order to bring and prepare us to be fitted for this, Christ the Son of God has come, that he may rule and bear sway in all, and in every man and woman, over all that is contrary to himself. Let all try how it is with them, whether the Lord of life doth rule and bear sway in you. If so, then ye are no more your own. The Lord hath bought you, and that with a great price, being no less than the laying down of his life, and the shedding of his precious blood, in order to your salvation. You who are purchased with this price, and know yourselves redeemed by him,-your chief delight will be with him, and to do his will here on earth, as it is done in heaven. But if there be anything that beareth rule in you, which is not of the Lord, in you the Lord's Spirit is grieved. This I see in some to my daily sorrow. Notwithstanding they profess the Truth, yet not being stcadfast in it, they are not made frec by it, and so are still under bondage. Such are often tossed in their minds because of disobedience. They are captivated by the enemy of their souls,-binding up that which they once destroyed. People may make a shew of religion, in a great outside boast and flourish, and yet be as far from the Truth, as the east is from the west, as to living in the true lite of it, and knowing it as it is in Jesus.
"I have seen where the Lord should rule, the man of sin rule, yea, even in some that have in measure seen the wonders of the Lord in the deep, and in many things tasted how good he hath been to their souls. They are not come to follow the Lord fully, as honest Caleb and Joshua did, although they have had long and many visitations of God's love. The Lord had in some measure decked them with his jewels, and they have taken his jewels and decked themselves. They have endeavoured to mix that wisdom which he hath opened to them, with the nature and wisdom, which is corrupt, of this world. In this corrupt wisdom of the world, they consult how to make void the cross of Christ, and are in the state with those who were turning back into Egypt again."

## (To be coatinued.)

Signification of "Erie." - The question is olien asked, "Why so many storms and disasters upon Lake Erie? Why the difference between that and the other lakes composing the great chain between the United States and British America?" It is said to be caused by the ex-
easily disturbed than the deep waters of its neighbours. Ilence the name "Eric," an Indian name signifying " mad,"-" the mad lake." This name, like all Indian proper names, is very significant, it betokens the boisterous character of Lake Erio.

## THE AGES OF MNMALS.

The English Cyclopoedia gives the following modes of determining the age of animals :-
" Amongst domestic animals the age may be judged of by the presence, absence, or change of certain organs of the body. The age of the horse is known principally by the appearance of the incisor teeth, or, as they are technically called, the nippers. In cattle with horns, the age is indicated more readily by the growth of these instruments than by the detrition and succession of the teeth. The dcer kind, which shed their horas annually, and in which, with the single exception of the reindeer, they are confined to the male sex, have them at first in the form of simple prickets, without any branches or antlers, but each succeeding year of their lives adds one or more branches, according to the species, up to $n$ certain fixed period, beyond which the age of the animal can only be guessed at from the size of the horns and the thickness of the burr or knob at their roots, which connects them with the skull. The horns of oxen, sheep, goats, and antelopes, which are hellow and permanent, are of a very different form, and grow in a different manner jrom those of the deer kind. These, as is well known, consists of a hollow sheath of horn, which covers a bony core or process of the skull, and grows from the root, where it receives each year an additional knob or ring, the number of which is a sure indication of the animal's age. The growth of the horns in these animals is by no means uniform through the whole year; but the increase, at least in temperate climates, takes place in spring, after which there is no further addition till the following scason. In the cow kind the horns appear to grow uniformly during the first three years of the animal's life, consequently, up to that age they are porfectly smooth and without wrinkles; but afterwards, each succceding year adds a ring to the root of the horn, so that the age is determined by allowing three years for the point or smooth part of the horn, and one for cach of the rings. In the sheep and goats the smooth or top part counts but for one year, as the horns of these animals show their first knob or ring in the secend year of their age; in the antelopes they probably follow the same rule, though we have very little knowledge of their growils and developmect in thesc animals. There are very few instances in which the age of animals belouging to other classes, can be determined by any general rules. In birds it may be sometimes done by observing the form and wear ol the bill; and some pretend to distinguish the nge of fishes by the appearance of their scales, but their methods are founded on mere hypothesis, and are entilled to no confidence."

The Little Deaf and Dumb Boy.-At the examination of a deaf and dumb institution some time siuce, a little boy was asked in writing, "Who made the world?" He took the chalk and wrote underneath, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."

The question was then asked, "Why did Jesus come into the worlil?" A smile of gratitude oversprand the tince of the little fellow as he wrote, "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to savo sinners."

He was thell asked the trying question, "Why
are you born deaf and dumb, when I can both
hear and speak?" "Never," said an eye-witness, "shall I forget the look of sweet resignation and peace as he again took up the chalk nod wrote, 'Even so, Father, for so it scemeth good in thy sight." "

Truly might it have been said, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast ordained praise."

For "The Friond

## CHAPTER FOR YOUTII.-No. 5.

Usefulness and Treatment of Lower Animals.
"I would not enter on my list of friends, (Though grac'd with polished manners and fine sense, Yet wanting sensibility), the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
The creeping vermin, lonthsome to the sight,
(And charged perhaps with venom), that intrudea
A visitor uawelcome, into scenes
Sacred to neatuess and repose, th' alcove,
The chamber, or refectory, may die.
Not so when held within their proper bounds,
And guilttess of offence they range the air,
Or take their pnstime in the spacious field.
There they are privileged. And be that hunts
Or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong;
Disturbs the economy of nature's realm,
Who when she form'd design'd them an abode."
Cowpea.
"Let no presuming impious railer, tnx
Creative Wisdom, as if aught was form'd
In rain, or not for admirnhle ends.
Shall little haughty ignorance, pronounce His works unwise, of which the smallest part Exceeds the narrow vision of her mind?

And lives the man whose universal eye
Has swept at once the unhounded scheme of things ; Marked their dependence so, and firm accord, As with unfaltering accent to conclude That this availeth nought?"

Thomson.
Wherever the human mind has been enabled to discover the uses of created things, striking evidence of wisdom and power appears in adapting means adequate to ends; in forming creatures to suit their modes of life; and in establishing such relations between the different orders as to maintain the most consummate harmony. Surely, if in so far as we can sec, usefulness and order are dispiayed, we ought to conclude that where we cannot see by reason of our finite understanding, there also are use and order, with which we should not wantonly interfere: that nought " was formed in vain or not for admirable ends." There are, however, many creatures, the uses of which are apparent to any reflecting and observing mind, and which, though entirely guillless of offence, are harmed and hunted in the spacious field wherein they are privileged. But, it is to be hoped, that amongst the youth of our Society, the number is very snall who disturb "the economy of Nature's realm," by shooting larks and smaller birds, which are so useful to us in ridding the soil and trees of worms. Birds soon find out and remember where they are undisturb ed or befriended; and they will collect and co. habit there. I have even known them on the first report of a gun, to flock quickly together in fields where gunners are excluded. The value of their services there may be partly estimated, by any one who will sit down awhile before suuset, where the hay-wagons have cleared the green sward, and obscrve how numerous and active are the crow-blackbird, robin, and lark; their heads dipping almost continually, telling the death of hapless insects. The golden-winged woodpecker, the red-headed, the sap-suckers (improperly so called), and nuthatches, are also very usetinl on our fruit trees,
tearing out the larvæ, each one of which, if undeposit eggs enough to produce from 10 to 100 of its own kind for future ravages. It is true that the red-wing or starling is a real corn-thiefthat he not only loves dry corn, but that he will pull up the young plant to gratify his palate with a taste of the milky liquid. But his plunderings and those of the crow, and crow-blackbird, may be prevented, by sowing a peck or half bushel of corn, and covering some of it slightly, along the side of the field where they usually enter. The cost of this is trifling compared with the cost of replanting, or gunning to kill a few of the birds, whose aid in destroying worms at other times is valuable.

> (To be continued.)
"While aflliction prepares us for felicity, we may console ourselves under its pressures, by remembering, that they are no particular marks of Divine displeasure, since all the distresses of persecution have been suffered by those 'of whom the world was not worthy, and the Redeemer of mankind himself was 'a man of sorrows, and acquainted with griel.' ""

## From the Annual Monitor for $\$ 854$.

 WILLIAM GRIMSHAW.William Grimshaw, of London, deceased Second month 5th, 1853, aged 54 years.

This dear Friend was a man of a meek and retiring spirit; he had been for several years, acknowledged as a minister, and his doctrine was sound and scriptural, although his communications were frequently delivered under a sense of much weakness and fear.

He had been, for some time, in delicate health, but no danger was apprehended until a month or two previous to his decease. For the last ten days, he was confined to his bed, and on one of his children inquiring of him, if he was aware of his critical situation, he replied that he was, but added, "I am not afraid to die; this has been a world of trouble, and it will be a happy change." On one oceasion, under great prostration of strength, he said, that be found it difficult to lay hold on the promises, and remarked to a friend, that it had been a time of great humiliation, the mind partieipating in the weakncss of the body; but there were seasons when he could look beyond this scene of trials. At another time he said, he did not think that his would be an exulting death-bed; he felt very weak, both in body and mind; it was all weakness, even his very strength was weakness; but, that, if these feelings made him cling more elosely to the Saviour, they would answer the purpose designed. On referring to the decease of his dear wite, some years ago, he remarked, that she had a very peacefal, quiet close, and the felt he could truly say, "May my last end be like unto her's." He once observed that he had not inquired much re-specting the probability of his recovery, as he did not feel anxious about it. On being told that the doctor's opinioo of his case was uofavourable, he replied, "Then 1 must look up to God in the heavens, from whom cometh my help." At another time, he sitid, "I want $n$ world of quiet, where there will be no more surrow, but where peace will flow as a river, and righteousness as the waves of the sea." When his family were once standing round his bed, supposing him to be dy. ing, he burst forth in a clear, sweet voice: "Can I doubt the love of God, when I feel such a glow of it in my heart ?" On the First-day before he died, at his carnest request, he was wheeled in a
chair into another room; here he had his family collected around him, and afier half an hour spean in solemn silence, he desired to be taken back. On the following Fifils-day, after a night of giea conflict, he prayed fervently. Utterance failiog he raised his arms and waved them upwards; be was desired if this might be reseived as a token of rejoicing, to repeat the motion; and immedi. ntely he raised his arms again.

For some hours previously to the close, he ap peared to be in a comfortable sleep; and in this quiet state his spirit passed away, almost imper. ceptibly.

## GREEN TEA.

In Blackwood's Magazinc, for January, we find the following quotation from a work on the Tea Districts of China, by Robert Fortune. The statement, which the author says is verbatim from his note-book-he having noted down the process at the time-may enable the drinkers of green tea, who have an arithmetrical turn of mind, to estimate the number of pounds of blve paint they imbibe in the course of a year. Bleck teas are not coloured.
"The superintendent of the workmen managed the colouring part of the process himself, Having procured a portion of Prussian blue, he threw it into a porcelain bowl, not unlike a chemist's mortar, and crushed into a verg fine powder. At the same time a quantity of gypsum was produced and burned in the charcoal fires which were then roasting the teas, The object of this was to soften it, in erder that it might be readily pounded into a very fine powder, in the same manner as the Prussian blue had been. The gypsum, having been taken out of the fire after a certain time had elapsed, readily crumbled down and was reduced to powder in the mortar. These two substances, having been thus prepared, were then mixed together in the proportion of four parts of gypsum to three parts of Prussian bluc, and formed a light blue powder, which was then ready for use.
"This colouring matter was applied to the leas during the last process of roasting. About five minutes before the tea was removed from the pans -the time being regulated by the burning of a joss-stick-the superintendent took a smal! por. celain spoun, aod with it he scattered a portion of the colouring matter over the leaves in each pao, The workmen then turued the leaves rapidly round with both hands, in order that the colour might be equally diffused.
"During this part of the operation, the hands of the workmen were quite blue. I could not help thinking, that if any green-tea drinkers had been present during the operation, their taste would have been eorrected, and, I may be allowed to add, improved. It seems perlectly ridiculous that a civilized people should prefer these dyed teas tn those of a natural greeu. No wonder that the Chinese consider the natives of the west to be a race of 'barbarians.'
"One day, an English gentleman in Shanghae, being in conversation with some Chinese from the green-tea country, asked them what reasons they had for dyeing the tea, and whether it would not be better without undergoing this process. They acknowledged that tea was nuch better when prepared without having any such ingredients mixed with it, and that they never drank dyed teas themselves; but justly remarked that, as foreigners seemed to prefer having a mixture of Prussian blue and gypsum with their tea, to make it look uniform and pretty, and as these ingredients were cheap enough, the Chinesc had
jection to supply them, especially as such lways fetched a higher price.
took some trouble to ascertain precisely the ty of colouring matter used in the process ing green teas, not certainly, with the view sting others, either at home or abroad, in ;of colouring, but simply to show green-tea rs in England, and more particularly in the States of America, what quantity of Pruslue and gypsum they imbibe in the course of ar. Fo lourteen and a-half pounds of tea pplied eight mace and two and a-half can$s$ of colouring matter, or rather more than ice. In every one hundred pounds of colgreen tea consumed in England or Ame. consumer actually drinks more than half d of Prussian blue and gypsun! And yet, drinkers of this coloured tea that the Chiat cats, dogs, and rats, and they will hold ir hands in amazement, and pity the poor als !"

## From The Annual of Scientific Discovery.

## STATISTICS.

following statistics, obtained from official ents, afford some idea of the present re$s$, wealth, and commerce of the thirty-one States at the present time:
annual value of the agricultural, mineral, anufacturing productions of the country is ed to at least equal three thousand millions ars $(3,000,000,000)$. A large portion of roductions are transported by river, canal, sting vessels, or on railroads, and which in irse of trade changes hands several times reaching the domestic consumer; making, aggregate, an amoont of traffic counting isands of millions ; whilst the whole amount I to foreign countries is but $\$ 140,000,000$, only one-thirlieth part of the entire producthe country, which thus finds an outlet in markets.
single article of coal annually transported ise, and in canal-boats, or on railroads, is cient bulk to furnish full cargoes for four he quantity of all the American tonnage ed in foreign commerce, and probably the means of livelihood to a greater numpersons than the latter.
coastwise trade to and from the American the Gulf of Mexico is of itself, probably, equal, in point of value, to the entire exAmerican productions to foreign nations. statistics of exports during the year 1847, amine prevailed so extensively in Europe, some curious illustrations respecting the narkets and the foreign ones. 'There was lifficulty, at that time, in procuring suffhipping, including both American and forconvey our breadstuffs to the famishing of Europe, and yet our entire exports that year of the two principal articles of indian corn (maize) and flour-were only hree per cent. of the former, and about ten at. of the latter, estimated on the whole oduced in the United States; leaving ninen per cent. of the Indian corn, and ninety t. of the wheat crop, for the supply of the narket, where it was actually consumed. ports of breadstuffs at present are only anc-third of what they were during the year of unusual demand; exhibiting, in a ore striking contrast, the immense differtween the home and foreign markets in of the former.
mere tolls collected by the canals and ds on the transportation of merchandize internal trade of the country, excceds in
amount the total value of all the brcadstuffs purchased from us by forcign nations.

The annual value of the crop of Indian corn, of wheat, and of hay, each respectively, is fully equal to the entire value of our productions exported to foreign countries. The annual amount of the manufactures in the States of New York or Pennsylvania, in either of thosc States, greatly exceeds the value of such exports; and even those of the comparatively small State of Massachusetts are fully equal to all the productions of the country consumed by foreign nations. The latter State probably consumes breadstufls that are produced in the Middle and Western States to a greater amount than is shipped to all Europe.

Romanism a Producer of Crime.-There is not a little excitement in England, in view of the dis. position manifested by the Goverument to appoint and support Papal priests to minister to Romish criminals in the prisons. It appears that this class of prisoners is so numerous, that a full supply of priests for this purpose, would bring under pay from the Government, a considerable proportion of the whole Romish priesthood in England. The Protestants contend, that the fact that Roman. ism has such a tendency to produce crime, is a good reason why it should not be thus fostered by the Government. It appears that the total number of prisoners in England, is 21,626 . Of these, 16,077, belong to the Cburch of England; 1391 belong to Dissenters; and 2955 to the Romanists. Thus the few Romanists in England furnish oneseventh of all the prisoners; while the Romish population of England is only one out of twentyone of the whole people. That is, the Romish population produces three criminals, where the other classes, religious or irreligious, produce one. The absurdity of the Government measure is manifest, in its taking under patronage the system that produces the largest proportion of crime.

## MUSTRALLAN TUREEY.

There is, in the garden at Regent's Park, London, a plain-looking sombre bird, a native of Australia, called the brush turkey, whose habits of rearing its brood are among the most remarkable in the history of animal instincts. The bird is a thorough chemist, and constructs for itself a patent incubator, on chemical principles, by which it hatches its eggs in a scientific manner, without the tedious sitting to which other birds submit. This bird, at present, occupies part of the great aviary on the south side of the garden, on the right affer entering the gate from the road. It is not a very striking bird in its appearance. The upper surface of the adult male, its wings and tail, is a blackish brown at the base, growing silver gray at the ends. The skin of the head and neek is of a deep pink, verging to red, and tninly sprinkled with a short dingy hair. The wattle is of a bright yellow, shading off into red. Its size is nearly that of a turkey.
In general habits the bird is notking remarka. ble; $i t$ is in reproduction of the species that its anomalous proccedings are manilested. 11 is a believer in fermentation and co-operation; for when the breeding season arrives, a number of the birds enter into partnership and collect a huge heap of vegetable matter, which is allowed to terment till it forms a hot-bed. Several weeks are patiently employed in forming this heap, but when once formed, it does duty for several years, new natter being added on the top as that bencath rots away. In collecting, the birds use only the fool; the bill is not used at all. The surface of the
every leaf and blade of grass, every scrap of vegetation being added to assist in the fermentation.

When this pyramidical mound of green stuff has had sufficient time to heat, and when it is just at the proper temperature for hatching, the large eggs are insertcd, not side by side, but planted at regular intervals from each other, and stuck into the fusty smoking heap perfectly upright, the large end downwards and at an arm's length below the surface. They are then covered up, and left till hatched. Whether the chickens have to fight their way through the warm, "artificial mother," or whether, as Mr. Gould was informed, the females remain in the neighbourhood, is a question not yet settled; there is no doubt, however, that in either case nature has provided for the safety of the young, and that all its instincts are adapted to the circumstances of its birth.

I believe there is no vainer sorrow than sorrow. ing for the dead. If the past be unalterable, and the future inexorable, then is lamentation over the bier vanity itself; but in truth we mourn not for the dead, but after the dead, and for ourselves. And this, too, is vain-a weakness of our nature, to be indulged in only so far as it sanctifies and improves us, to be mastered when it would enfeeble our minds or prostrate our energies. I like not the custom of the Hebrews, who honoured their dead with wailings. I would prefer to struggle for the composure of feelings that will permit me to recur with pleasure to all the endearing recollections which restore to me my friend, unalloyed with gloom or repining. There are few to whom time does not at length bring this tranquillityhe is the wisest who can reach it soonest. I shall let death rob me of as little as I can. If he take the body that I loved, I shall not suffer him to mar my spirit's meditation upon that of the departed. I will cling to all the endoaring and enduring memories that make it oftentimes sweeter to think upon the dead than to commune with the liviag. -Dublin University Magazine.

Singular Heroism under the Promptings of Humanity. - The following heart-stirring narrative is communicated from Rio Janciro:-Tho Pernambucan, one of the vessels of the Brazilian Steam Packet Company, was wrecked near St. Katherine's on the 11th of October, and upwards of forty of her passengers were drowned. This disaster afforded an opportunity for a display of heroison and bravery, rarely equalled. A black sailor, belonging to the vessel, succeeded, with many others, in reaching the shore, numbers had perished in the attempt, and but fow of the passengers remained upon the wreck. All of these, including a mother and six children, did Simao save. Twelve times had this noble fellow swam through the furious breakers, on the coast, and each time returned, bringing a victim from destruction; then wearied, as he well might be, from his al. most superhuman eilorts, he threw himself ex. hausted upon the sands, when a cry was raised that one human being still remained upon the wreek. No one was hardy enough to attempt the rescue of the poor passenger, a blind man, whose pitious cries lor succour were faintly heard on shore. But Simao, the brave Sunao, again dived into the furious surl, reached the vessel, and brought the poor blind man sately to land, thus saving, by his noble anl unaided exertions, $n$ ? less than thirteen lives.
" As cheerfulness is the must natural effect of real goodness, it is also its most powerfil recommendation. Wisdom is never so attractive, as ground surrounding the hot-Led is thus cleared of when she smiles."

Way in which Ice is formed at Sca.-Captain Scoresby, in his account of the Arctic Regions, says, while describing the formation of ice in the open sea, that he has literally seen it grow to a consistence capable of stopping the way of a ship with a brisk wind-and this even when exposed to the full foree of the waves of the Atlantic. The surface is first covered by a peculiar substance called "sludge," rescmbling snow which has been cast into water too cold to dissolve it. This smooths the surface of the sea, as if oil had been poured upon it. It is composed of small detached crystals, which gradually unite, but are broken by the motion of the waves into pieces about three iaches in diameter. These pieces, becoming thicker and stouter, again unite, constituting what is called pancake ice. "These "pancakes" come together in their turn, and form cakes perhaps a foot in thickness, and many yards in circumference. When the sea is perfectly smooth, the freezing process procceds much more rapidly, so that in forty-eight hours the ice will have become capable of sustaining a man's weight.

Pennsylvania Temperance Vote.-The Harris. burg Crystal Fountain, a lemperance paper, gives the following as the Temperance vote in counties where there were separate Tomperance organi-zations:-

| Counties. |  | Counties. |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Berks, | 2998 | Mountour, | 599 |  |
| Bucks, | 2117 | Montgomery, | 3860 |  |
| Blair, | 1016 | Monror, | 470 |  |
| Clinton, | 958 | Northumberland, | 209 |  |
| Cambria, | 630 | Philadelphia cily, | 4269 |  |
| Dauphin, | 1457 | Philadelphia county, 7042 |  |  |
| Delaware, | 1702 | Potter, | 649 |  |
| Fayette, | 2051 | Schuylkill, | 1336 |  |
| Huntingdon, | 976 | Westmoreland, | 1769 |  |
| Lancaster, | 4291 | Wyoming, | 261 |  |
| Lebanon, | 828 | York, | 1769 |  |
| Mifflin, | 1295 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

In the above counties, the aggregate vole is nearly forty-thce thousand! In about forty countles there was no regular Prohibition candidates in the field, in most instances one of the two parties nominating temperance men.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

The most corrective punishment is kindness.

## THRERTEND.

## SECOND MONTH $25,1854$.

In the 5th number of the present volume of "The Friend," we gave a synopsis of a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, respecting the sale of ardent spirits, on the first day of the week, in which it was declared to be illegal as not being " a work of charity or necessity," and not falling within the proviso of the act of 1794, permitting the dressing of victuals, travelling, the selling of milk, \&ic. A correspondent has furnished us with extracts lrom a recent decision of Judge Black of the same Court, in relation to the application ol the law respecting the observance of the first day of the week, in another case, which we publish to-day, and in which we think our readers will be interested. The argument of the Judge appears to us to be clear aad conclusive, and the decision a just one; but while we
cannot admit that there is any peculiar sanctity in that day of the week, or that gevernment has any right to enforce its observance, save as a day upon which Christians generally have agreed to abstain from secular employment, and to devote it to social worship, yet we think on those accounts all should be careful how they unnecessarily indulge in practice which violate the spirit and purpose for which it is set apart.

The following, taken from the Discipline of Philadelphia Yearly Mceting, is commended to the serious consideration of all our readers.

As we do not find noy ground in Scripture for it, we cannot be so superstitious as to believe, that either the Jewish sabbath now continues, or that the first day of the week is the antitype thereof, or the true Christian sabbath; which we believe has a more spiritual sense and signification ; and therefore we know no moral obligation by the fourth command or elsewhere, to keep the first day of the week more than any other, or that there is any holiness inherent in it. But as we believe the Apostles and primitive Christians did meet on this day to worship God, so we, following their example, do the like, and forbcar working or engaging in our worldly affuirs upon that day. Works of charity or Christian benevolence, such as visiting and administering to the sick and afllicted; or occasions of unavoidable necessity may sometimes interfere with, or occasion a deviation from a strict adherence to the uses and services to which this day is specially appropriated; yet it is our continued concern affectionately to recommend to all our members, that abstaining from bodily labour on that day, they observe and regard it as a day, which by the generality of Christians, is peculiarly set apart for religious retirement, and the performance of public worship to Almighty God.-1834.

- Being well assured that the edifying practice of frequently collecting our children and tamilies, in order for religious relirement, would be promotive of essential bencfit, Friends are exhorted to scek atter a right qualification, under which they may be enabled to maintain it, especially in the aflernoon of the first day of the week, in such places where meetings lor public worship are not held at that time; the due discharge of which duty, and solidly reading the Holy Scriptures and other religious bouks, with a steady, watehfiul care over our young people, to discourage their visiting and rambling about on that day, and mixing with unprofitable company at this and at other times, would, under the Divine blessing, be a means of their preservation out of many ensnaring temptations, to which they are liable.-1834."


## ITEMS OF NEWS.

During the week, the steamships America, Canada, and the Baltic, have arrived from Liverpool. The last brings news to the 7 th instant.

ENGLAND.-Cotton advanced; flour declined. The Russian minister has withdrawn from England. The French and English ministers were to be recalled from St. Petersburg immediately. A general war seems iuevitable.

Seat of War.-No event of much importance has occurred. The Danube was mnch swollen with rains, and the low grounds aronnd it were flooded.
CHINA. - The insnrgents still in possession o

## Shaughae.

UXITED STATES.-The Nebraska Bill still remains under disenssion in the senate, and it seems now probable that it will hardly get to the House this session of Cougress. The French Spoiliation Bill has passed the Senate.
Pennsylvania-Philadelphia. The outskirts of the city are infested by hauds of daring honscbreakers. Deaths for lnst week, 215-small pox 1, scarlet lever 17. Principal causes of deatb, diseuses of the lungs. A henvy snow storm on the 20tb, has impeded inter-
course throughout the eastera part of the Unit States.

Verc York.-The Geneva Gazette says, that owing the extreme cold, no less than sixteen axles of railion cars broke on the New York Central Railroad in a week. The citizens of the State bave at a special ele tion, voted by an overwhelming majority to enlargo 1 Erie Canal. Deaths in New York city last week, 83 Of these 42 were from small pox.

Ohio.-The papers of Columbus report the air "dat ened by miles upon miles of pigeons."

Missouri-- The breaking up of the ice in the river St. Louis, destroyed six stenmboats lying at the whatn and much other property.

## RECEIPTS.

Receired from C. Perry, for N. S. Babcock, R. I., ol. 27 ; from Elijah Haworth, O., $\$ 2$, vol. 26, nod for Ballard, $\S 2$, vol. 27 ; from J. Maule, agent, O., for I Atkinson, \$2, to 20 , vol. 27 ; from J. Peebles, \$2, to vol. 27 ; from Jos. W. Satterthwaite, 0., \$2, to 12, rol. 2

WESTGROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRIS. Located at old Hestgrove mecting-house, Chester cownh
This School will be opened on the 1st of Fifth mon ext, and continue in session twenty weeks. It is d signed to furnish an opportunity to young women 1 acquiring economically a competent English educatic Attention will be given to the preservation of hesh the general cultivation and discipline of mind, and concern exercised to inculcate principles and habitu accordance with the views of the Society of Frieads.

For circulars containing other necessary informatio apply to

Westgrove P. O., Chester $\mathrm{Co}_{\mathrm{n}}$ P
Second mo., 1854.
Correction.-In the obitaary notice Inst week, Jesse See," read Jesse Lee.

Dien, at her residence, in Medford, N. J., on the mor ing of the 23 d of First month, 1854, after an illnews nearly three months, which she bore with mach $p$ tience and Christian resigoation, Rota, wife of Cali Stokes, in the 75 th year of her age ; a member of $\mathrm{UP}_{\mathrm{P}}$ Evesham Monthly Meeting. A comfortable hope : felt by those in attendance at her close, that her et was peace.
-, on the 24 th ult., Haxnat Jones, wife of Is . Jones, of this city ; a member of Philadelphia Mont y Meeting. This beloved Friend was born in Sth County, N. J., in 1778 , and was left an orphan at tender age of 14 months. At that early period she solemnly committed by her remaining parent to christian care of an uncle and aunt, who brought h up with the tenderness and solicitude of own paren and with whom she remained until her marriagh union which continued unbroken for nearly 57 jes Through a long life this dear Friend was remarka for purity and truthfulness, for benevolence, and a qui sympathy for humau suffering wherever found. The qualities seemed to bave their foundation in an un vering belief and trast in the gospel of our Divine $\mathbb{B}$ deemer. Her active benevolence, under the direction an energetic mind, and a remarkably matured jnd ment, rendered her very useful to her friends and neiy bours in seasons of difficulty, and enabled her to tah prominent part in some of the charitable institutions this city. In the quiet of domestic life, however, and the bosom of ber own family, the qulifications of $U$ excellent woman shone forth with peculiar sweeter attracting all around her by the tenderness and che ful kinduess of her spirit, as it were, to a common a tre of harmony and love.-In the early part of last so ner her health began to decline, and from that time increasing weight, and seriousuess of spirit was evid to her friends. The great importance of a full prepe tion of heart most solemnly impressed her, and ar appeared long nbsent from her thoughts. During! course of her illness she was favoured with great pel of mind, and many weighty expressions fell from I lips, giviug undoubted evidence of the mercy of God her soul, and of her hope of salvation through the mel and mercies of our blessed Saviour. Her disease a tinued gradually but steadily to progress, though but little bodily suffering until the morning of her des when, as we hambly beliere, she sweetly fell asleet? Jesus.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Cbesnut stree

# THE FRIEND. 

## a Religious and Literary Journal.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

e two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICIIARDSON,
: No. 50 noath fouath staeet, up stalas,
PHILADELPIIIA.
ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in , six and a-half cents.

## For "The Frient."

## REMAREABLE DELDSIONS.

## (Continued from page 186)

e zeal of James I. against witches accomhim on his accession to the throne of d. His first parliament passed an enaet. hat where witchcraft was proved, the pun$t$ for the first offence should be imprisonnd the pillory, and fur the second, death. rmous number of victims (said to amount hundred annually) was sacrificed during valence of this infatuation. The eontagion rried by those who were expatriated by eligious opinions into New England, in and great numbers perished-a disgrace who had sacrificed home through their or greater freedum.
man was ever so notorious in accusing of this crime as Matthew Hopkins, a nahe town of Manningtree, Essex. He was 'witch-finder general,' and was eertainly rit raised to that bad eminence.' Was $n$ any quarter an old, poor, ill-favoured, orotected woman, disliked by any of her urs-Hopkins was the foremost in bringinto suspicion as a witch. If, on the this person, there were, as is usual with rsons, wens, or callous parts, his sharp ents were always at hand to 'probe them; the blind folded vietim, agonized by the vhich often destroys sensitiveness, or conto insensibility, could not name the pret which had been operated upon, so much se for the accused. It was Hopkios who victim, hands and feet together cross-wise, trial by the water into which she was
If she swam, she was unquestionably if she sank,* she was sometimes saved; ist, she left to her friends the conviction of ocence. Hopkins was constantly crusadut upon this errand, till at length he, who nulated the people's phrenzy, became in s not unfrequently happens) its victirn. n tests were tried upon himself, and he for the crime of which he had so extenceused others."
the parish ehurch of Forfar there still is, until lately, an instrument called the bridle. Chambers thus describes it: 'A ircle of iron, sufficient to enclose the head, ed into four sections, which are connected
doctrice of this practice was, that as the witch ten off the water of baptism, that element rereceive the criminal into its bosom.
by hinges; a short chain hangs from behind. In the front, but pointing upwards, is a prong, like to the rowel of an old-fashioned spur, which entered the mouth, and, by depressing the tongue, acted as a kind of gag. The use of the thing was exactly what the name portends. By it, as with a bridle, the unfortunate old women, formerly burned at Forfar for the imaginary crime of witcheraft, were led out of town to the place of exccution. Its further and more important purposes were to bind the culprit to the stake, and to prevent her cries during the dreadful process of death. When all was over, the bridle used to be found among the ashes of the victim.'* A similar instrument is exhibited in the Muscum of Antiquaries in Edinburgh."

Delusions connected with the belief' in astro. $\log y$. Astrology was the art which professed to discover the course of human fortunes from the appearance of the stars. As it took its rise from astronomy, whilst astronomy was in its imperfect state, it might have been legitimately elassed with some of the contents of a former chapter; but as it soon outran all scientific bounds, till it became a mass of delusion and artifice, and was afterwards lost, as a practice, in the oblivion it merited, it will not be incorrectly placed among the subjects of the present division. So ancicnt is this art that history does not record its first applications. It was from a remote antiquity praetised in the east, where it still holds an undisputed sway. The Chaldæns, the Chinese, the Hindoos, are all uoder the influence of its fascination. It was known to the Egyptians, and is referred to in the sacred writings under the general descriptions of magic and sorcery. The Rabbinical Jews were much devoted to i . From the time of the adoption of Egypt into the Roman empire it was greedily cultivated by the Romans. Greece alone stands, among ancient nations, an exception to its use. None, however, have observed it with more assiduity than the Mohammedan nations.
"The early ages of Christianity regarded astrology as a forbidden science. In those dark volunies which, bearing the name of ' the fathers,' stand on the lower shelves of the learned and the curious, may be found not a few passages describing the processes and denouncing the practice of this dark art. Tertullian protests against it. Basil disclaims upon it with his usual eloquence. These men did not see that the future discoveries of astronomical science would take root in its delu. sions; they only saw that it professed an unwarrantable interference with the secrets of the Most High. Nor were their objections illegitimate. Men have been prone in all ages to wrest the attributes of God to an evil purpose, and to use them for their own interested and servile ends.
"By none, in a later period, was the study of astrology more assiduously cultivated than by Alonzo of Castile. He summoned an assembly of the wisest astrologers of his day, who spent five years in deliberation on the processes and results of their science. It was during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, however, that the practice of astrology in Britain arrived at its greatest

* Chambers's "Traditions of Scotland."
eminence. Some of the astrological preseriptions which have come down to us from that time savour strongly of the ridiculous. Charles XI. (of Bartholomew noturiety) consulted an astrologer. He was told that he would live as many days as he could tarn on his heels in an hour. 'The hint was sufficient. Every morning, for an hour, the monarch performed the part of a spindle-the eourtiers revolving on their axes in compliment to his majesty.
"Astrology was minch trusted by Charles I. and Charles 11. of England; and the former, when in captivity, consulted an astrologer as to the period most favourable for his intended escape from it."
"In the reign of James I., Dr. Simon Forman was a celebrated practitioner ol' this science. He appears to have exhibited a singular mixture of knavery and folly, the latter ingradient being perhaps predominant."
'His pupil and successor Lilly, relates that David Rimsay, his majesty's clockmaker, having learned from the stars, or otherwise, that there was a quantity of treasure lying hid in the cloister of Westminster Abbey, cntered into partnership with John Scott and himself, to profit by its exhumation. They met accordingly on a win. ter's night, David Ramsay bringing a sack to re. ceive the substance. They dug to the depth of six feet, when they met with a coffin, and because it seemed light they did not open it, 'which,' says Lilly, 'we afterwards much repented.' But in the midst of their labours there a rose a wind so high and fierce, that they feared that the end of the abbey would fall upon them. John Scolt, we are told, grew pale and nervous, but Lilly managed to dismiss the evil influences; yet the mo-ney-diggers returned as empty as they came. On another occasion, a noted astrologer predicted that there would be a great wind; but as no such phenomenon occurred, it was afierwards discovered that the horoscope might be referring to stato revolutions, abundance of which happened about that period."
" Kepler, to whose astronomical labours science owed mueh, practised astrology in lis day, though with considerable disgust at the occupation. He confesses that his services in this department were only 'worthless conjectures;' but exclaims, in apology for his occupation, 'Ye overwise philosophers, ye censure this daughter of astronomy beyond lier deserts. Know ye not she must support her mother by her charms? The scanty reward ol an astronomer would not provide him with bread, if men did not entertain hopes of reading the luture in the heavens.'"
"Delusions prompted by morbill acquisitiveness. No subject demands, in mercantile times like our own, a more calm and careful consideration than the morality of wealth. To acquiro riches does not indeed fall withiu the province of every man; but all men are bound to observe with care the ethical and religious principles which are concerned in the possibulities of obtaining it. All rightly acquired rielses must be comprehended by the following regulations. They must be equitably gained-possessed to no man's designed injury-temperately enjoyed-held as a trust
for others-increased withcut exposing the possesser to large hazards-regarded us uncertain possessions-watehed against as a means of self-elation-and consecrated wholly to God. When the apostle snid, 'Having fued and raiment, let us be therewith content,' he enounced the prinetple that man's real wants go into a very small compass, and that therefore correspondingly small should be the limits of man's great desines for the life which is. And when our Lord, in his inimitable pattern of prayer, confined the supplications for temperal blessings te the clause, "Live us this day our daily bread,' he retluced the wishes of Christian men to a very moderate standard of computation indecd. In uttering the scutiment, ' He that maketls haste to be rich slaall net be innocent,' Solomon enounced a principle of the highest value to every community and to every Christion in it. The industry and economy necessary to secure the daily bread are the blessings and safeguards of society; the perils involved in the sudden acçuisition of wealth agitate and convulse it, and are not to be contemplated without a shudder. Lord Bacon well.describes riches us -the baggage of virtue' - it had been well had he not too latally exemplified the truth of his own axiom-and adds, 'As the baggage is to the army, so are riches to virtue; they are necessary but cumbersome, and the care of it often leseth or disturbeth the victory." "
* Moral Essays.
(To be continued.)


## GLEANINGS F0R "TIIE FRIEXD."

Some fourteen years ago Charles Nash had his attention drawn to the state of the criminal population of London; and alter much careful investigation, he concluded that in numberless instances the pressure of outward circumstances, rather than absolute depravity, led to a violation of the law. His attention was especially directed to those whose character and condition had been injured by imprisomment. In such cases character being lost, great difficulty is experienced in finding honest empluy ment.

Nash is not one of those theorists who propound schemes of benevolence from the desk or study, and leave the pertormance of them to others. His benevolence has more of the practical than the ideal. He could not write and make speeches while his fellowmen were starving; while their present position was becoming utterly wretched, and their future destiny hopeless. But he determined upon a plan, and he immediately reduced it to practice, by opening a Reformatory Institution for Adult Male Criminals, in 1848, the first establishment of the kind of which we have any notice. The prospect of success at first seemed very doubtful. Nash's means were limited, so much so, that he has been obliged to pawn his coat, sometimes his only one, to supply the objects of his benevolence with daily food. Some persens averree that his life was in danger-that the lawless inmates of his dwelling would first rob and then assassinate him. But he was ulike heedless of the soggestions of the fearlul and the sceptical. He brought the criminal into contact with high moral influences: his little household soon gave satisfactory evideuce that it was not insensible to these. His efforts unaided by extraneous help, finally attracted the attention of some benevolent individuals possessed of means, who freely extended to him their countenance and support. He now goes on prosperously. 'Through his instrumentality nearly five hundred individuals have been rescued from crime and degradation.
addition to moral and religious training, the in. mates of his institution are taught printing, shoemaking, tailoritg and carpentering; so thint when they learn it they can earn an honest living either at home or abroad. It is a rule that every application for almission must be voluntary; and as a pronf of the applicant's sincerity, he undergoes a forinight's solitary confincment on breal and water. This test insures the sincerity of the ap. plicant, and allords an effectual check to impos. ture. Nany of the reformed have emigrated to distant countries. Letters are frequently received from these, as well as others, who speak gratefully of the lnstitution and its supperters; many address Charles Nash ns "denr father," and express their determination, with Gud's assistance, to persevere is the right way, and to practise the lessons which they first learned from his lips.

The annual cest of each inmate is $\$ 75$, of his emigration 850 -making a total of $\$ 1 \div 5$ per annum. It has been estimated that each criminal, on each conviction, costs the public $\$ 300$. So that ine rely as a matter of economy this iustitution is uselul.

The memoirs of Jacqueline Pascal, a sister of the celebrated Blaise Pascal, have recently been put in an English dress for the benefit of English readers. They are full of interest. Although much less extensively known, in intellectual and spiritual endowments, she was perhaps as nearly allied to her distinguished brether as in blood. As with him, her early exhibitions of unusual talent attracted the admiration and applause of the great, and she entered with animation and abundant promise of success, the path which leads to tame and worldly glory. Like him too, she soon became sensible that the crowns of roses which graced her brows, were fading and transi-tory-that the aromn and the incense quickly exhaled, while the thorns remained. With a resolution similar to his own, she determinately turned her back on these vain delusions, to seek substantial and enduring good. She retired to Port Royal, and there in quiet sectusion occupied her time in such humble services as were assigned to her, without experiencing a single regret for the luxury and splendour which she had left behind. Living in a state of suciety over which Roman Catholic influences prevailed, neither she nor her brother ever rose entirely above them. Like Fenelon and Lady Guyon, they felt bound by the decisions of the Pope. Yet the spiritual views to which they attained were irreconcileable with Popery, and were at Rome perceived to be so. This led to measures of repression. Purt Royal was put down, and the inmates and those who held with them, so far as they could be detected, were, under the name of Jansenists, subjected to cruel persecution. Some of the letters of Jacqueline before and during this season of adversity nud suffering, have been published. They centain sentiments worthy of preservation and dissemination, notwithstanding the phraseology is in some instances modilied by errors of education never eradicated.

The follewing, in her haudwriting, signed jointly with Blase, is to a married sister :-
"Our sinful nature keeps us, so to speak, entangled among the snares of time and sense; and this entanglement being at once the cause and punisliment of our past offences, as well as a continual temptation to commit new ones, we ought therefore to turn these very accessories of our fall into stepping stones for our recovery, and to improve the advantages allorded as by a mereiful God, who in our temperal blessings sets before us an ever present type of the celestial riches
we have lost, and surrounds us, even in the cal tivily to which His justice has reduced us, wil so many objects calculated to yield a perpetu lesson, if we would but learn.
"We ought to consider ourselves as crimina in a prison hung nround with pictures of oo Liberator, and the necessary instructions for of taining our freedom. Yet it must be owned ins these holy hieroglyphies caunot be decipher without a supernatural light; for the very thing which speak of God, and manifest his glory them who know and love him, serve to hide bin from those who know him net. Persons thin blinded by the darkness of this werld, grope al earthly things, because they love them and lox upen them as the chief gord. But in doing they are guilty of sacrilege, lor God is the 80 origin of man's existence, and ought to be its et Analegies way indeed exist between things en ated and the Creator,-the least and means oljects in nature may by their unity be enbblen of that perfection of unity which is found in G alone,-yet they have no claim on our soverei regard, nor can we bestow it upon them witho incurring the guilt of idolatry, hateful alike in t sight of God and man. Seripture is full of stances of God's vengeance upon idelaters, : the first commandment of the Decalogue, whin includes all the rest, particularly forbd the ship of images. Now, since God is far mor jeatous of our affections than of our extere homage, it is plain that ne crime can be so wic ed and detestable in his sight, as supreme love any creature, no matter what that creature me represent."

Great Tuninel in Ilungary.-One of the loe est, if not the longest tunacl in the world, is do in a lorward state of completion. It is situat in Hlungary, and leads frem the shores of $t$ river Gran, net lar from Zarnowitz, to the mil in the Schemnitzer hills; it is two geographic or about ten English miles, long; it is intended answer the double purpose of a channel to dro off the water accumulating in the works, and a railway to transport the ore from the mines the river.-Annual of Sci. Dis.

## Incitement to Failhfulness.

Ye faithful ones, if any such there be, abid believe there is one here and another there amon, the members of our once highly favoured Socie the desire of my heart is, that you may failhtul to your heavenly Father, though He m permit you to be tried in various ways, in or to prove your allegiance; even though you ar
have to stand in opposition to some whom ) have looked upon as fathers and mothers in Church ; yea, those who may have once stood your Master's cause: though these should t aside, follow them not, but follow the Captain Salvation. Be sure that you have him on yours then fear not the winds and the storms that at be permitted to overtake you, but cheerfully wi on, holding forth to others the invitation to col follow you as you are endeavouring to fol Christ. And withhold not the word of coun nor of reproof, if needful, especially to the yo who are desirous of choosing the right way, for want of nursing fathers and nursing mothe it is to be feared, have turned aside, and by ing heed to the enemy of their soul's peace, bis become estranged from the Truth.
There must be an increase of faithfult amung the members of our Society, or assurat we shall know a fulfilling of the declarall "My Spirit shall not always strive with mi
why is it that we do so long, as it were, for indulgence in the gratification of the carnal mind. esh-pots of Egypt, seeing that the Lord did And what mournful desolation has the throwing frrellously gather and preserve our forefaas a people zealous of good works, to glorin . He is the same as he was then, and He able and willing to save his dependent chilas ever he was in any age of the world. we then be encouraged to look around and we are trampling under foot any of the pretestimonies, which our worthy predecessors ed so much to support, and many of them d their testimony to their truth with their
d you in the earlier walks of life who often our meetings for discipline, shall I say ly mourning to see those more advanced in shifting the burden that ought to rest on , from one shoulder to another, and at times wfully letting it fall to the ground, to you I I say, look no longer at the failings of others, member that on your shoulders the burden soon rest. Oh then! remember the same werful Arm is round about you, and if you ithful to manifest duty, it will enable you to he burden steadfastly, and without waverIt is unfaithfulness and lukewarmness $g$ our members that cause the testimonies ath to be let fall to the ground. May we one and all adopt the resolution of Joshua, others do as they may, as for mc and my we will serve the Lord."
, Second mo. 1854.

## Fur "The Friend."

## PLATFORMS IV RELIGION.

doctrines which George Fox preached to ople of his day, were no new doctrines. aviour and his apostles had published them world many ages before. It may indeed fely asserted, that true Quakerism and ianity are but different names for one and me thing. Hence, it was nothing but the ive gospel of Christ, that our early Friends concerned to revive and spread in the The testimonies in support of which they eply suffered, were all in accordance with aspel, and were the true fruits of is spirit. of these were indeed, peculiar to them, but ar only because other professors of Christiwere unwilling fully to adopt and practise -denying principles.
ill be lireely admitted, that we live, and our early Friends lived, under the last lispensation of God to man. This, we are $d$, is to remain the same unchangeable gosthe end of time. If then, the principles stimonies which our forefathers were dicommissioned to uphold, were the true les of Christianity in their day, they must row, and they must continuc to be so forIt is, however, a sorrowful truth, that there rsons who go under the name of Friends, not appear to believe in the permanency peculiar testimonies. Some of these openrt, and a much larger number express it $r$ conduct, that however useful these testi; may have once been, they are no longer ary. It may well be asked, what has ocin the world to render these gospel princi, longer essential? or when, and in what r, have they lost their excellonce? , however, no difficult task to discover the ol objection to them, and the reasoning by they are set aside. The restraints which the stimonies of Truthever impose, have become e to many. These still desire a religious ion; but at the same time, wish for more
off of these restraints made within our borders? Friends who in carlier life appeared to be settled in the Truth, have as outward prosperity inereased, gradually lost the dew of their youth, and become leavened into the spirit of the world. They have thus imbibed a relish for its manners, and copy more or less closely its prevailing lashions and follies. In moments of serious reflection, such persons cannot fail to perceive the inconsistency of their lives with the profession they are making to the world. Smarting from the pains of a wounded conscience, their next step is to try to deceive themselves, by making things accord which are wholly irreconcilable. They argue that our principles do not require Friends to be so particular about trifles-hat religion is inward, and does not consist in any particular dress, or in saying thee and thou, or in abstaining from social parties, and other innocent gratificationsthat ministers of other societies may preach the gospel even if they are paid for it, and it is but riglat to encourage them in it. In short, that it is illiberal and unnecessury to contine themselves within such narrow limits. Thus, instead of candidly conlessing that they are unwilling to live within the limitations of the gospel, or to walk consistently with its spirit, they endeavour to convince themselves that our principles no lenger require such self.denying lives as formerly. These self-deluding reasoners seem to forget that though religion is indeed an inward work, yet if the inside is made clean by it, the outside will be clean also; and that where there are no signs of it in the daily walk of the professed Christian, there can be no inward purity.

In the manner above described, persons who are unwilling wholly to abandon the Society, are endeavouring to puli down the high standard of Truth to the low platiorms which they eccupy. The example of such is open to the view of their children, and they and other young persons sometimes hear these flimsy attempts to justify it ; and what is the consequence? In some places the younger classes of Society have wholly lost both the appearance and the conduct of Friends. It is evident that they reason like their parents, and think that the bounds of our profession may be stll greatly enlarged. Thus standing upon a plation that scarcely embraces anything that belongs to our religious profession, they would have the standard of Truth brought low enough for even their lives to be consistent with it. This is no lancy picture. There are on both sides of the Atlantuc meetings connected with our Society, that would hardly be recognized as belonging to Friends. In them the display of finery indicates that the "outward adorning" is more valued than "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." How little can be telt in such meetings, of the flowings "of that river, the streams whereof make glad the city of God."

It is a time when Friends everywhere should be aroused to a rue sense of their standing. The enemy of all good is busy in shaking everything that can be shaken. New by-ways are conmaally opened, into which the leet of the unwatchful are euticed. These all lead into the broad way. Among ohlher devices, even the last resting-place for the body has been nade a snare. Friends are tempted to abandon the places of their lathers' sepulture, where no stone or monument proclaims family pride, or mistaken affiection, to bury their dead where sculptured marble seems to be continually mocking at death. Oh! how mournful it is to behold the vanity of the living portruyed over the ashes ol the dead.

Though it is a day of much degeneracy, yet we are not a forsaken people. That Power which first gathered Friends is still omnipotent. The Lord is yet raising up among us, sons and daughters to speak well of his goodness and mercy, and to be prenchers of righteonsmess by their circumspect lives. And to show that He can effect Ilis purpose without instrumental means, some of these have appeared in places and families, where no examples of faithfulness were about them. This same Power is now gathering to this people as from "the highways and the hedges," those whose eyes have been opened to see the purity of its profession. The Lord will have guests at his table, and he will have a people to serve bim.

Bat let all who have by inheritance a name among Friends, see that they walk worthy of the vocation wherewith they are called; for if any continue to lurn a deaf ear to the inspeaking voice, which points out the only path of safety, and says, "This is the way walk ye in it," they will have finally to lie down in their shame, their conlusion will cover them.

## Solar Eclipse in 1854.-On Friday, the 26th

 of May next, there will be an eclipse of the sun, which will be more or less visible in all parts of the United States and Canada, and in a portion of both will be annular. Its commencement in the city of Washington will be scen at 4 h .20 m . in the alternoon, its greatest obscuration at 5 h . 18 m ., and its end at 6 h .27 m . As the apparent diameter of the moon will be a little less than the sun, the eclipse cannot be total anywhere. The Christian Almanae says:"The ring will be only about one-third of a digit wide, and will be visible only in the vicinity where the line of central eclipse passes. The ectipse is central in longitude $73^{\circ} 53^{\prime}$ west of Greenwich, latitude $44^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$ north; and in longitude $64^{\circ} 35^{\prime}$ west, latitude $41^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ north. By finding these positions upon a map, and drawing a line from one to the other, the towns and countries through which the central celipse passes will be readily discovered. The path of the annular eclipse will be about one hundred miles wide, and extend about fifty miles each side of the line we have described. The annular eclipse will move about one hundred miles per minute.
"The first time this eclipse ever occurred was in 1313, July 2 d; since then it has returned thir. ty-one times, including its return next year. It occurred in April, 1800, in May, 1813, in May, 1836. It will return again in June, 1872. Its last return will be in the year 2593, August 17th. The next solar eclipse that will altract mach attention in this country, will be in 1858, March 15th."
For "The Friend."

## BOGRAPIIICAL NEETCIES

Of Miaisters and Elders, and other conceraed members of the Y early Meeting of Philadetphia.
JOHN SONGHURST.
(Coastinued trom page 183.)
"O let all such amon'r you, Friends, remember the Lord who loved you lirst! IIe is beautiful and lovely to behold, better than wine,- 3 weeter han honey and the hooeycomb,-more precions than gold, yea, refined gold,-then all precious pearls, and all the glory of this world. Truly nothing can be compared unto him. The raging world cannot overcome hirn,-he will forever reign in merey and pence in then that obey him, and as $n$ Judge nad Condemner over them that rebel against him. O! come taste and see how grod the Lord is! The reason why some come not
to know him ns he is, is beenuse they do not live cross to the will of man, in small things as well nnd walk in the Truth ns it is in Josus. This as great. They that nre not faithful in a little, life is out of the reasoning, consulting and subtle shall never enjoy much. . . . 'This is that which wisdom of the flesh, that many are aforying in, is neceptable to God, to be true and righteous in which will be their overthrow it they repent not all things,-that Christ may present them blameof it. The life which is in Jesus is out of the less before his Father which is in heaven, that a fading glory, and visible perishing things of this crown of everlasting life may be their portion. world. Those who profess the Truth and do not This is that which the Lord will bring nll them live the life of it, are a dishonour to it, and a to, that are faithful to him. Sueh come to enjoy grief to the Lord and his people. They that peace, which is as the strenns of broad rivers to come to live the life of Christ, have their minds their souls. Shiloh's streams, which make glad redeemed out of these things. Because of the the whole city of God." invisible joy which they have sight of, they use the world as if hey ased it not, and marry as if they married not. So neither husband, wife, nor children, lands nor living, poverty nor riches, can lift them up nor cast them down. Neither can crosses nor aflictions, things that are seen, or that are not seen. They that have come to this, have made choice of that which shall never be taken from them. It will be their joy here, and their crown and happiness in the lite to come. The sense of these things being lived in, keepeth visible things from rooting in the mind, because they have nlways that which is of more value than all visible things. This is that which causeth many to wait upun the Lord all the days of their appointed time.
"Friends, consider! Is it so with you! Do you wait upon the Lord with constant diligence? Is your chiefest delight to be with him? If so, your joy will be in heavenly places in Christ Jesus, and your happiness above all this world's happiness. In this you will reign as princes in God's kingdom, and be fixed as stars in the firmament of his power forever.
"This have I seen on the one hand excellent above all things in the upright in heart, and on the other have I seen very great sorrow attending and coming on them that profess the Truth of our God, and do not come through faith and obedience to live and walk in it, but stiek by the way, and are keeping that alive which God has come to destroy. Wo unto such that keep anything baek which God is calling for ; that are mindiul of Egypt's glory again, after they have been called out of it. 'This hath been the ruin and overthrow of some that they have not been pressing in their minds against that which hath appeared to hinder the work of God in them. The boly men of God pressed forward towards 'a city whose builder and maker was God.' They said, 'We have no continuing city here, but we are secking or going towards a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.' 'They were pressing towards it,-which signifieth there were many things to press against, and opposition in their way to Sion. So there is now. They that will not press against temptation, and against the besetments of the enemy, shall never come to Sion's rest. But they that are engaged in their minds ngainst whatsocver doth appear inwardly or out. wardly to hinder the work of God in them, and so continue to the end of their days, come to obtain the cross, and lay down their heads in peace. So blessed be the name of the Lord! our sufety hath been and is, in being united to him, and in keeping our minds staid upon him. In this our peace remains, and this brings content of mind, which is a contimual feast.
" It is not he or she that sometimes looks forward, and at other times looks backward, is aceepted of God, but those that always look forward to see what will make most for the honour of Giod's Truth and the prosperity of it,-if it be never so mueh the denial of selt, and the crossing of the creature's will. Upon no other termis is salvation promised, but self-denial and a taking up the

In the year 1682, John Songhurst removed to Pennsylvania, and settled in the city of Philadelphia. Here he was very useful in religious meetings nmongst his Friends, but about 1686, he removed into New Jersey, where he continued to reside until bis close, which took place two years alter. Ilis body was brought for interment to Philadelphia, and was buried there Eleventh month 25th, 1688.

## william peacuy.

Of this dear Friend, whilst residing in England, we know litule, but that for the testimony of a good conscience he endured considerable persecution unflinehingly. His residence, Whiting says, was in London, yet he was thrice imprisoned in Bristol about 1664, by the mayor of that place, who wished to banish Friends under an Act of Parliament, which was about going into force. Some years previously be bad been imprisoned at 'Tewkesbury, for being at a meeting. At various times in the year 1670, he with many other Friends, suffered much crnelty and abuse from troopers, because of their faithfulness in attending their religious meeting at Horsleydown. They were haled from the meeting-house into the street, where they were beaten with carbincs and the butt end of muskets, - and the horses of the troopers were urged to ride over them. The horses more humane than their masters, still turned aside, and so this part of the intended cruelty failed. On one occasion there were more than twenty of these imnocent sufferers wounded and sorely bruised, on another there were about fifty, on the third there were more than twenty. At this last time, it seemed as though they were determined to kill the unoflending worshippers, and perhaps some murders would have been committed, if it had not been for the personable efforts of a constable to protect them. The peace officer however was injured in his labour of mercy. After this time the persecution, although it did not cease, was carried on with somewhat less bitterness in London.

William Peachy was probably a merchant, as Whiting says he went to the fairs at Bristol. In the year 1677, he removed to West Jersey, and settled near or in Burlington. One of the first settlers writing of those who came about that time to the province, says, "Notwithstanding the mas. ters of lamilics were men of good estates, yet before they conid get their land in order, and corn and stock about them, they endured great hardships, and went through many difficuities and straits; nevertheless, I never perceived nny of them to repine, or repent of their coming." "A providential hand was very visible and remarkable in many instances that nught be mentioned; and the Indians were even rendered our benelactors and protectors. Without any carnal weapon we entered the land and inhabited therein, as safe as if there had been thousands ol garrisons; for the Host High preserved us from harm, both of man and beast." The account goes on to say, that Friends "having at first no meeting-house to keep
sail-cloth to meet under; and after they got some little houses to dwell in, then they kept their meetings in one of them till they could build a meeting-house." Two of this number that then met, Thomas Olive and William Peachy, had gifts in the ministry.

Of William Peachy's travels in the miniatry in England and in America, we have no record to show. He is mentioned among the useful members and ministers amongst Friends, and wo find his name attached to certain documents issued by the Monthly Mceting at Burlington, indieating that he was in estcem amongst them. Whiting in a brief testimony to him says, he was "an honest, upright man." Such an one could scarea ly fail to be useful to his fellow professors, and to lis neighbours, whilst he lived,-and contiauing faithful to the end, must inherit through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, eternal life. He wu buried at Burlington, First month 20th, 1689.

Coal Ashes.-For several years after the use of hard conl was introduced into this part of the country, the ashes were considered of no value This has been found a mistake.

We long ago used them on the walks of our door-yards or other thoroughfares, and found them to be very useful, securing a hard path that was not easily broken. Sometimes, indeed, it is de. sirable to cover them with a thin coat of fine gravel, or some oth $r$ substance equally clean. On some soils, which are too loose and too " light," we have no doubt that coal ashes would be permanently beneficial.

Again, on a hard clay soil, we know of nothiag that is more promising. It contains much silex, in which all clay soils are deficient.

But silex is not the only element which it supplies. It contains alumine, carbon, and iron, in a soluble form, nearly to the amount of twenty per cent. Hence, it is obvious that it is a valuable manure for many varieties of soils.-From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

For "The Friend."
Moderation and Uprightness,
The following account of the devotedness of Friends in his day, was written by W. Edmund. son, and appended $t 0$ an epistle from Leinster Province Mceting. When persecution abated, many were drawn into an inordinate pursuit of wealth, and then into an imitation of the grandeur, and luxurious mode of living, which the fashionable world adopted. Satan has always been on the watch to betray, and to lead back into the broad road, persous who had known the work of religion, but growing weary, were easily caught in his snares. What a flood of extravagance and dissipation is passing over our country, and it is to be feared is engulphing thousands in ruin, as regards the subject of religion, and the salvation of the immortal soul. The love of money, even for the purpose of procuring those things which gratity the lusta of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life, leads many persons to cheat, rob, commit forgeries in different ways, and to embezzle tho property of others. The more gencral this becomes, and the more familiar people are with frauds, though committed by others, the greater their liabulity to regard them as common occurrences, and thereby the nice sense of justice and strict integrity is in danger of being blunted. I men once give way to the slightest departure from loing justly, conscience is dimmed, and the way is open for further violations of the Royal law written in the heart, until the distinctions between right and wrong may not be easily perceived; and
the conscience may become seared, as is stronger than men." To the faithful believer far wide from the footsteps of the ministers and
hot iron. 'This is a subject which should iously looked at. 'To preserve a sound -d of justice and morality is highly importthe reputation of the community, even as stheir commerce with others, and among Ives, but inconceivably more so, in referthe awful retribution at the bar of Divine and mercy. If the temptation to get moso strong, that thousands set their ingenuity $k$, to obtain it in an unlawful, and of course hristian manner; how ought the professor holy religion of Him, who had not whereon his head, to take up his cross to this fondwealth, restrain and regulate his efforts to e a suitable livelihood, and show an exof self-denial, consistent with the character stiny of an immortal soul, created to glorion earth, and to praise him in the manf bliss, world without end. nds make strong professions of the duty of nial, and of renouncing the world, in order ote themselves to Christ, and to the work he assigns to each member of the church; $w$ many of us are captivated with what our as profession declares we should reject. tgal and economical habits are not watchey may induce a penurious disposition, genders the love of the money we save, and sposition to improperly hoard it up, and an idol of it. And this gold and silver thus ted, will eat out as a canker, the little life gion that may through mercy at times stir heart of the unwary servant, to awaken the fearful consequences of idolatry, until if he persists in disregarding the Divine tions, he becomes a dry, dead branch, worldly men gather and burn. They beso incorporated in spirit, with the grovelling ippers of mammon, that they are in danger ng lost as to any real usefulness to the of Truth, and to the necessity of knowing and power of godliness to rule in them-
ther class do not appear to give way, in me degree, to a narrow, pinching disposiut they contribute to charitable and benevourposes, and on some occasions they give ly, which as it proceeds from a desire to do with their means, is commendable, and be encouraged. But some of them make lay of their wealth in the magnificence of lwellings, furniture, and equipage, providing hildren with rich dresses, and with money sh on themselves and their heart's desires. ame of being rich inflates the pride of the en; and being without experience of the rs abounding in a corrupt world, they want and participate in everything that the gay e rich enjoy; and being indiscreetly supvith means, the children launch forth into ences that other rich children partake of ; may often be in gross improprieties at their fond parents would shudder, did they 3e their sons were indulging in. lut this any parents and children have laid the ation for bringing their gray hairs down to ave with sorrow and deep remorse, both at rospect of their past lives, and in looking Is an awful eternity.
hing can save from "the deceitfulness of the pride of life, or the lust of other things," at which the apostles preached, "to the stumbling-block, and to the Greeks fools, but unto them which are called both and Greeks, Christ the power of God, and sdom of God; because the foolishness of wiser than men, and the weakness of God
is stronger than men." To the faithful believer far wide from the footsteps of the ministers and in Christ, the means which our heavenly Father provides for his sanctification, however foolish and weak his requisitions may seem to the natural man, appear wonderfully adapted to his condition, to humble his pride and self-confidence, to teach him his own weakness, and the wisdom and goodness of God, in letting him see his true state, and giving him strength, as he yields to his blessed Saviour in taking up the cross, to deny himself of those things which he requires him to renounce. It becomes the subject of admiration and praise, in the regenerate soul, after all has been surrendered, and the new heavens and the new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness, are introduced in his heart. The love of God reigns supreme, and the world is put under the feet of these redeemed ones, and their lives redound to the glory of their Creator.

William Edmundson says: "At the first when the Lord ealled and gathered us to be a people, and opened the eyes of our understandings, then we saw the exceeding sinfulness of $\sin$, and the wickedness that was in the world; and a perfect abhorrence was fixed in our hearts against all the wicked, unjust, vain, ungodly, unlawful part of the world in all respects. And we saw the goodly and most glorious lawful things of the world, were ubused and misused-and that many snares and temptations lay in them, with troubles and dangers of divers kinds, which we felt the load of, and that we could not carry them, and run the race the Lord had set before us, so cheerfully as to win the prize of our salvation. Wherefore our care was to cast off this great load and burthen; viz., great and gainful ways of getting riches, and to lessen our concerns therein; that we might be ready to answer Christ Jesus our Captain, who had called us to follow Him in a spiritual warfare under the discipline of his daily eross and selfdenial. Then the things of this world were of small value with us, so that we might win Christ ; and the goodliest things thereof were not near us, so that we might be near the Lord; for the Lord's Truth out-balanced all the world, even the most glorious part of it.
"Then great trading was a burden, and great concerns a great trouble. All needless things, fine houses, rich furniture, and gaudy apparel, were an eye-sore. Our eye being single to the Lord, and the inshining of his light in our hearis, that gave us the sight of the knowledge of the glory of God, which so affected ou: minds, that it stained the glory of all earthly things, and they bore no mastery with us, either in dwelling, eating, drinking, buying, selling, marrying or giving in marriage. The Lord was the object of our eye, and we all humble and low before him, and self of small repute; ministers and elders in all such cases walking as good examples, that the flock might follow their footsteps, as they followed Christ in the daily cross and self-denial, in their dwellings, callings, eating, drinking, buying, selling, marrying and giving in marriage. And this answered the Lord and his witness in all consciences, and gave us great credit among men.
"But as our numbers increased, it happened that such a spirit came in among us, as was among the Jews when they came up out of Egypt. 'Ths began to look back into the world, and traded with the credit which was not of its own purchas. ing, striving to be great in the riches and possessions of this world. 'Then great fair buildings in city and country, fine and fashionable furniture, and apparel suitable, dainty and voluptuous pro. vision, rich matches in marriage; and cxcessive, customary, uncomely smoking ot tobacco came into
elders whom the Lord raised up, and sent forth into his work and service at the beginning : and far short of the example that our Lord and Mas. ter Christ Jesus left us, when he was tempted in the wilderness with the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, which be despised.

And Moses, who refused the crown of Egypt, and to be called the son of Pharoah's daughter, rather choosing aflliction with the Lord's people, having regard to the recompense of reward. And the holy apostle writes to the church of Christ, both fathers, young men and children, advising against the love of the world, and the lashions thereof, which are working as the old leaven at this very time, to corrupt the heritage of God, and to fill it with briars, thorns, thistles, tares and the grapes of the earth, to make the Lord reject it, and lay it waste. But the Lord of all our mercies, whose eye hath bcen over us for good, since he gathered us to be a people, and entered into covenant with us, according to his ancient promise, is litting up his Spirit, as a standard against the invasion of this enemy, and raising up his living Word and testimony in the hearts of many, to stand in and fence up the gap, which this floating, high, worldly, libertine spirit hath made - that leads from the lootsteps of those that follow Christ, as at first. These know him to bound them with his bounds, and not in their own will and time, lay hold on presentutions and opportunities to get riches, which many have had, and refused for 'Truth's sake; and the Lord hath accepted thereof as an offering, and rewarded them with great comfort, to the praise of his great name.

> W. Edmundson."

Selected.
LIGHT ARISING OUT OF DARKNESS.
Children of God, who pacing slow, Your pilgrim path pursue,
In strength and weakuess, joy and woe, To God's high calling true,-
Why more ye thus, with lingering tread A doubtful, mournful band?
Why faintly hangs the drooping head? Why fails the teeble hand?

Oh ! weak to know a Sariour's power, To feel a Father's care ;
A moment's toil, a passing shower Is all the grief ye share.
The Lord of light, though veiled awhile, He hides his noontide ray,
Shall soon in lovelier beauty smile, To gild the closing day.
And, bursting through the dusky shroud, That dared his power invest,
Ride throned in light o'er every cloud, And guide you to his rest.

Bowder.

"By love directed and in mercy meant, Are trials sutferd, and atlictions sem ; To stem impetuous pastions furious tide; To curb the insolence of prosp'rous pride; To wean trom earth, and bid our wishes soar To that blest clime, where pain shall be no more, Where wearied virtue shall for refuge tly. And every tear be wiped from every eye."
'Religion's sacred lamp nlono
Unerring' points the way; Unerring' points the way,
Where lappiuess forever shines With unpolluted ray."

A stop-watch observer of nature, in Birkdale park, has ascertained that the cuckwo utters its cry 850 times an hour ; the sparrow produces 700 chirps in the same period; and the lark pipes 7000 notes, or $116 \frac{1}{2}$ per minute.

## "We see bul in purl."

" How kind it is with respect to our real and best interests, that the Lord gives us nccording to His wilt, and not according to our own; and that he condescends so graciously to goard as against the attainment of our poor and often foolish wishés! We may rest assured that whenever we pray without success, that which we desire is not only not best for as, bat is either injorions, or at least inferior to what he really intends for us. How many a minister would never have experienced the Lord's faithfulness crowning the labours of his servants, had he been called away from this life at the time when, in gloony despondency, he desired it! How many a Christian pilgrim would never have seen anything of the spiritual manna, and of the spiritual streams irom the rocks, had God listened to him when, with fear and trembling he besought him not to lead him into a desert! LIow many a brother would this day be anable to rejoico that the power of Christ had so rested upon him, if the "thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan," had been removed at the time he entreated such relief with many cries and tears! Takc conrage, therefore, my brethren! Believe that the denial which the Lord occasionally puts upon our requests, will eventually yield us as abundant cause for praise, as the assent with which he at other times crowns them. Do not think the timetoo long whieh you have to wait. You may be ready to exclaim, "O Lord make an end; it is enough!" But no, beloved brethren! we must first travel, like the prophet, through a desert unto Horeb, that we may hear the "still small voice of peace."
When tronbles come upon us, and we are dis. posed to lament over disappointed hopes and undertakings, God is gracious in making known to us our infirmities and sins, which are in one way or another the occasion of every disquietude. Unless this is done, we are in danger of misunderstanding his dealings with us, and of distrust. ing his love and faithlulness. A sense of our own guilt and unworthiness is the best preservalive against those pangs of the heart which the psalmist speaks of, ch. 73, ver. 21. As it serves to explain many apparently hard passages of the Divine eonduct towards us, so it prevents the peevish and complaining thoughts which often arise withio us respecting the hardships of our condition. How satisfied do we become! nay, how heartily glad and thankfol when only a glimpse of forgiveness, a single ray of undeserved lavour, shines once more into our liearts! We then seem as if we needed nothing more to make us happy; we submit humbly and serencly under the Divine will, and all murnurings are ex. ehanged for contrite and thankful acknowledg. ments of His groodness, and of our unworthiness and short comings. Let us more and more strive to "be of grood cheer," trnsting in the Lord. "Trust in the Lord and do good," is a command we should earnestly endeavour to obey.

Many have imprisoned themselves in the mere thoughis of their own hearts; and we hear scareely anything from them but complainings of the deadness, poverty, and belplessness of their souls; truths, all good and salutary in themselves, but should not be allowed to paralyze every spiritual and benevolent exertion. Most true it is, that without Christ's aid we ean do nuthing! Let us then look up to IIm; contemplate his spirit, his love, his merits! It is this which makes the humble believer eouragcous, joyful, and strong; and imparts new life to his spirit. It is this which mables him to say to Satan when he would fain
cast him down, and greatly discourage him with ed to, which lie on the plateanx of the adjace gloomy thoughts, " Get thee behind me l"

To those who are suffering under the pressure of temporal troubles, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity, and who feel "tossed as with a tempest, and not comforted," we would say, look not so much at the storm, as to Him who can rebuke it. Look not with Martha to the pit of corroption, but to Him who is the resurrection and the life. Stretch forth a band of faith towards the mighty and outstretched A rm of Divine Love, and your hope will be strengthened, and you will be favoured with a prospect of that better country, where " they shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters; and God shail wipe away all tears from their eyes."
Whatever our circumstances or trials may be, let us place ourselves before the Lord, wilh an open eandid heart, without reserve or guile, (which is the great secret of happiness or peace in this world,) that so His will may be done in us, and by us; for He doeth all things well, whether onr finite vision ean see it so or not. What a blessed gift is faith to the children of God! That which is distant it brings near; it merges the gloom of the present into the bliss of the future ; and in the midst of sublunary changes, it anticipates a peacelul paradise."

From the Leivure Itour.

## A DAY AT A COTTON MLL.

About five miles from Huddersfield, in a valley at the foot of the backbone mountains of England, stand the Meltham Cotton Mills, the village of Meltham being half a mile higher up, upon the very edge of the wild moorlands which stretch, with little interruption, from thence into North Britain. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood of the mills is very varied, and presents many featares of woodland beauty, which are heightened by the contrast of the blaek and savage moors, which come swceping down to them from the neighbouring hills. The valley is well eultivated, blooming with corn-fields and rich pastures, and merry with babbling brooks and the song of birds. All the region round about the mills, and, indeed, for many miles round Huddersfield, has been reclaimed within the last sixty years. Manofaeturing enterprise has changed the entire face of the eountry, and seated its large human population upon lands formerly covered with bog and heather, and inhabited only by grouse, and the weird fires over which Will-o'the-wisp presided as king. Factories have sprung up, outrivalling the stories of eastern palaces and oriental plendours whieh many of us loved to read in our youthful days;-factories, shooting op skyward; lighted by innumerable windows, range above range, and containing within them wonders such as the eastern world never dreamed of in its wildest flights of fancy; machinery, doing the work of men, without hands or feet ; making broadcloths and cotton labrics, silk and fancy goods, to clothe naked backs in all quarters of the globe; whilst thousands of men, women and children, have little else to do but superintend its operations.

Nearly the whole of the popalation of the village of Melihanı, and its environs for several miles, is employed in the Melham Mills. These mills consist of an enormous pile of buildings, which stretch their huge length along the valley, and have a very imposing appearance os you come suddenly down upon them from the "Isle of Syke," and tho:e v.ist moorlands, beforo allud.
hills, There is nothing flimsy and weak abo them ; all is solid and massy, as if they we erected, like the old Saxon castles, to endure ages. One magnificent chimney shoots up in I foreground, high above them, the top of which visible at a great distance. A beatiful chure founded and endowed by Joseph Brook, Esq., ceased, who was one of the most gentle and neficent of men, stands on the slope of a hill, you enter the village, not far from the noble h and almost within the precincts of the par where one of the proprietors of the mills resid The parsonage-house, surrounded by trees, a overlooking the valley, is situated within a sho distance of the chorch, and n handsome scho house not far off-where the children beloggi to the mills are educated-complete the extern features of Meltham Mills and the neighbo hood.

We will now conduct the reader through mills themselves; and that he may have as cle an idea as we caa convey of the process which $t$ raw colton undergoes before it is finished on sponls, we will commence at the Corton Sta that is, the room where the eotton is stowed bales as it comes from the plantations. We w then follow it through all the stages of manufa ture, until the process is completed.

Imagise, then, a large room, in the lower pi of the mill, filled with these long and tighll packed bales, the growths of the Southern Stal of America, of the West Indies, and of roman Egypt. In those remote regions, sundered ! prodigious distances, hundreds of slaves ha toiled under burning suns to produce this cotto that hundreds of freeborn men might coavert into threads at Meltham Mills! And here it is last, stowed carefolly away for this parpose, af witnessiug many painful scenes where it grown, and enduring many stormy tossings dt ing its voyage, which, if all conld be writteo detail, would make the cotton manufactura saddest of historics. Let us examine, howen some of the bales, and think as little as possil of their antecedents. See, here is a specimen Egyptian produce, and a very poor material it Take hold of it, and pull it to pieees. Doy not see how short the fibre is, and how full dirt, chips, and gins, is the whole batch! seems impossible ever to convert it into twist for the delicate fingers of a fair lady to hand and yet I have no doubt it can and will be do We shall see by what process herealter. meanwhile let us try another bale. Here ii handful of what is called "Sea Island Cotto and what a contrast it presents to the oth Mark how beautifully white it is, and how fi long, and silky is the fibre. This is the prince all eottons, and the material which is chiefly u in the mills. You see, however, that it is not? from many admixtures of dirt and chips; now we will witness, in another room, the proc by which it is cleaned.

Observe that curious maehine, which the men and boys are feeding with the dirty colll. samples of which we have just seen. It conta two eight cutchers, or blades, which revolve It times per minate, and the cotton is fed into thr and beld fast by two pairs of rollers, the bla striking against it at such a distance as cnal them to open up the cotton, and separate larger chips and foreign substances which mixed with its fibres, and those fall to the bot of the machine; the eotton, thus partially fr from its incumbrances, is now carried forwart another roller, and ondergoes a further cleansi ontil it is finally driven duwn into a great ba:
tend of the machine, and carried off to remore complete and satisfactory dressing. s the first process in the manufacture. And nark that, although vast quantities of this dusty cotton are constantly subject to this
tion of cleaning, there is neither dust nor the room. The air is quite clear and

Where, then, does the refuse go? By simple and beautilul contrivance, it is all up a pair of tunnels, running from the ine into a cylinder placed in the roof, and is d thence into a chimney outside the buildThis is effected by means of a very inge contrivance of lans, which has saved many ands from premature graves; the process of dressing being formerly as inimical to in life as the trade of the Sheffield grinders. $t$ us now go to another machine, and witthe second process of cleaning, which conin taking out all the small nips and shorts the long cotton. This operation is performetty much in the same manner as the forthe cotton being fed in by rollers, and placed hage cylinders or combs, by a series of drical brushes; the combs are then carried 1 one by one, and brought under the action beater, holding fast ali the long fibres, whilst eater frees them from the shorts, when they tripped off on the other side, to be ready for er use. This machine answers the same ose as the combing machine used for wool. e now come to the blowing machine, where ee nombers of men engaged in subjecting the a to a third process, similar to that which it rwent in the first machine, only this blowing as being much larger and finer set, the opens more minutely done. The corton is now ared, you will observe, in the form of a veb, vrapped round a roller, freed from nost of ross that was originally mixed with it. The s are then carried to another machine, where are doubled three together, and passing gh another eight cutcher, are again formed i web, and wrapped round a roller, being by this process as even in every square as possible, so that they will fill the card ly without choking it. See what piles of rollers stand there, in their white jackets, to be carried to the card room; and from e to be doubled upwards of thirty-five milof times, and twisted and twirled by remorsepindles, before they have been tortured into and made ready for the market. Let us them.
en that door in the side wall; but be carer you will tumble down-down thirty feet

What see you there? A square tube, ng from top to buttom of the mills, with a ble floor exactly fitting it, which rises or falls uired by means of ropes and pulleys. See, bor is now far down below where we are ing. Give the signal. Lo! up it rises, with to direct its movements. Now it is on a with us. We step upon it, and in a few ds are carried to the card room.
lat a strange and wonderful sight bursts us! The room runs the whole length of the ng , and is full of machinery, which really alive, and seems as if it could talk. What of wheels and humming of spiadles salute ar! and how complicated is the work going re! Yet all is accurately and beautifully without confusion, without rest or haste. rerls of hands, most of them girls from fouro twenty, are bosily engaged in their sevepartments, watching the machincry, leeding 1 instantly joining the broken ends of cotton. moment is lost; every eye is vigilant,
every hand active. Let us see now what they are doing with the cotton rollers, specimens of which we saw below.

The machine to which they are now put is called a breaker; it consists of rapid rollers, and a large cylinder covered with card sheets, with movable tops. These shects contain thousands of sharp iron teeth, so nicely and accurately set that they catch every fibre of cotton, and separate them film from film, laying them longitudinally to each other. A smaller cylinder of the same description is placed in front of the large one, and set so close to it that it draws away the cotton in regular proportions as fast as it is fed into the machine. It is finally drawn away from this cylinder by means of a comb, and delivered in a long tin case, in beautifully white streams about two inches wide. It is then carried to the lap machine. From twelve to twenty-four cans are placed behind a pair of rollers kept down by levers and weights; and the cotton is spread out like the warp of a web, and rolled firmly upon another roller, in order to go through another process of carding, called finishing. The finishing cards contan about 700 teeth, or points, to every square inch, and the fibres are here thoroughly and final. ly separated. They are then carried off in a long thin web through the delivering roller into another pair of rollers, when each inch of cotton is drawn into lengths of two inches, uniformly from end to end. The cans are all filled with these long streams, which have been delivered into them by the finisher; and here, close at hand, is another machine ready to receive them. This is called the drawing frame, and you will observe that it contains four separate divisions, each alike. Six of the cans are placed against the frame, and six ends, one lor each can, are put into the backmost roller in the first division. You will notice that there are four rollers in all, at small distances from one another, each of them, from the back to the front, going round a lutle quicker than its neighbour; so that the front roller will revolve six times for one revolution of the back roller. The consequence is, that every inch of cotton taken in by the back roller is drawn into sis inches by the front roller; so that the six ends put in behind come out in the form of one end in iront, of the same thickness and weight as each of the six ends; or, in other words, as one single end, as it came from the cards. This process is carried on through all the four divisions; and after passing through them all, and being doubled $186,6 \div 4$ times, the cotton is still of the same thickness and weight as it was at the beginning of the doubling and drawing operation.
(Conclusion next week.)

## Lambering in Minatsota.

It is well known that the extensive pineries along the Wisconsin, Chippewa, and St. Croix rivers, in Mmnesota, are annually visited by troops of stont lumbermen, who spend the winter in chopping and hauling logs, which, in the spring, when the ice breaks up, are launched upon the torbulent waters, and fluated down to markel. They ascend the river in batteaux, taking with them all their supplies for the winter. By dint of poling and pashing, they arrive at their destinntion about the 1st of November. Their lirst busiuess is to build a cabin, say twenty by forty feel in size. The cabin is constructed of logs, daubed with mud inside and ont, and covered with slabs of pine. A channey is built in the middle of the room, a long tablo at one end, and bunks for the men are arranged on cither side. We gather the
following description of the wild and exciting,
although laborious life of the lomberman, from an interesting article furnished by the correspondent of the Now York Tribune:
"Each man has his blankets and straw, if he can get it, and makes up his own bed, if it is mado at all. A cook, usually a man, is employed. The oxen and tenmsters arrive, hay is hanled in from the 'bottoms,' where it was cut the summer before, and our men are ready to commence the work in earnest. 'Two or three hands are set to chopping. The trees are cut down, cut off at the top and root, and thus hanled along; three or four hands go to 'swamping,' or clearing roads for the teams; one or two persons peel the bark from the trees, which enables us to pull it more easily; three or four act regularly as teamsters; a few extra hands to assist them whenever they are needed. Breakfast is prepared at an carly hour. As soon as it is light in the morning, the hands are started off for work. The time to quit at might in the winter is at dark, but as the days lengthen in the spring, the men are allowed to leave off at sundown! Every man knows his place and business, and expects to keep 'up his end.' A good crew of men will pat into the river from 5,000 to 8,000 logs in a winter. Nowhere can a jollier set of men be lound than these same woodsmen. During the long winter evenings, tales and songs, and jests and langhter, are heard in the rude cabin; and every man is expected to furnish his mite to make up the social repast. . . . Whatever books are owned by individuals become common property, and are looked upon as a kind of free circolating library. It is not uncommon to have debates. At almost any hour of an evening, you will find the men, some standing, some sitting, some reclining, and all talking, langhing, reading, or singing, as though work and hardship were gone to return no more. Socially, there is no happier circle to be found than that which is lormed about the chimney-fire in the rude logcabin in the woods. The hours of Sunday are killed in many different ways. Those who are religiously inclined employ themselves in reading, writing, de. ; some are to be seen washing their clothes; a lew are asleep, and others are of hunting. In the evening they retire at an early hour, and are up bright and early on Monday morning to begin their week's latonr.

Thus passes the time till winter and snow are gone; then the work of the logs begins. The men keep the Ings in the stream by poles, and often ride them in the stream for considerable distances. It is amusing to see 'green hands' attempt to ride logs; for they often tumble ' neck and ears' into the river, and swim, panting and trishtened, to the shore. When the streams are shallow, large booms are built into them to draw up tho water, so that the logs can be got to the mills. About the end of June, the logsarrive at the mills, when they are rapidly sawed, and ralted down to the river.

Cummon hands in woods at present receive from $\$ 2510 \$ 30$ per month; tenmsters, $\$ 50$ to $\$ 60$. Men on the 'drive,' us it is called, get $\$ 2$ and $\$ 2.50$ per day, Sondays included."-L'rom the Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil.

Voyage round the Worlh vithont Scing Land. - We published an account, obtained from a source which we decmed authentic, and which proves to have been sobstantially correct, of a voyage round the world, made sinc: tho month of October last, in the space of less than live montis, in which not one of the ship's company enther landed, or even saw lund. Thes ship was the Benjamin Rush of Wurren, Rhode Island, whech sailed from that port on the 13 th of Uetober last,
on a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean, and arson, \&c. The total expense of supporting these before her death. She had never suffered a proceeding round Cape Horn to the whaling ground, afier having taken two whales, the cap. tain and three of the men, while in the act of takiag a third, were killed. The efficiency of the crew was so much enfeebled by his melancholy loss, that the mate, on whom the command devolved, deemed it expedient to come home. To accomplish this object, he continued westwurdly oa his voyage, and in 148 days of his own reckoning, or 147 of real time, he crossed his outward track, and arrived at Warren, her port of departure, on the 16 th of June last, no one of the crew having in the meantime lnnded from the ship.Boston Adv.

Wolves.-The wolves of Maine seem to be numerous and remarkably fierce the present season. A correspondent of the Machias Union, says that the accommodation stages and passengers from Rockland, were a fow days siace driven back from the woods near Indian river, and detained over night by a large detachment of wolves. The Brunswick Telegraph relates, that 'recently Col. Campbell, of that town, was chased by a pack of wolves while in the woods, not half a mile from his house. Four of them enme within twenty feet of him, whereupon he turned at bay armed with an axe; and his adversaries, after some reconnoitering and a few low growls of disapprobatiot, concluded to forego their anticipated breakfast, and beat a reluetant retreat.

The Sexual Character of the Strawberry is the subject of a very interesting report just made to the Cineinnati Horticultural Society, by a committee, who have come to the following conclu-sions:-

1st. That all strawberries in their natural state, have some blossoms, perfect in what are termed male and female organs, while some are decidedly pistillate, and others staminates.

2nd. That when they are in some degree perfect in both organs, the fruit will be small and indifferent, except, perhaps, in the case of "Longworth's Prolific."

3 rd. That if the staminate plants prevail there will be but little fruit realized.

4 th. That if they be all pistillate there will Le a like result, and that of an inferior quality.

5 th. That to insure a full crop, whatever be the theory, it is absolutely necessary that the pistillate plants predominate; indeed, that the staminate plants be very sparsely distributed.

Crime in MIassachusetts.-The abstract of the Sccretary of State, of the returns of the keepers of jails and overseers of houses of correction, for the year endiag Nov. 30, 1853, has made its appearance. In the various houses of correction, during the year, 3584 persons have been committed, of whom 2786 were mates, and 793 females; 3047 adults, and 523 minors. Of the whole number, only 711 were natives of Massachusetts, and $2: 77$ were foreigners; $18: 6$ could not read or write; 2340 were of intemperate ha. bits; the tutal number committed for drunkenness was 1945 .

In the various jails there have been, during the year, 10,343 prisoners, of whom 8839 were males, and 1457 fenales- 1126 of this number were debtors, and 262 winesses.

The aggregate of prisoners in both institutions, therefore, is 13,927 , of whom 5352 were charged with intemperance, $\mathbf{1 6 5 9}$ larceny, I290 assault, 85 burglary, 22 forgery, 23 highway robbery, 69 counterieit money, 29 murder, 10 perjury, 27
institutions was $889,262.31$, and the value of the
labour of the prisoners was $\$ 34,134.77$.-Boston Traveller.

The Loadon Christian Times has a letter dated Constantinople, November, 1853 :-

A Mussulman has just been beheaded at Adrianople, for professing the Christian religion. Happening at this precise moment of time, when the fleets of England and France are lying in the Bosphorus, having come to preserve the Turkish government from annihilation, it must be regarded as critical. A providence is in it, and depend upon it, great results will follow. The circumstances are briefly these:

A Mussulman young man, of the village of Eski-Zaghara, near Adrianople, belonging to a sect of Turks called Taffani, declared publicly that Mohammed was a false prophet, and that the true prophet was Christ, and that after him there was no prophet. The Turks warned him to beware, but he persevered in his profession of Christianity, and was at last seized and thrown into prison. Subsequently, he was removed to Adrianople, where he was tried before the highest court of the Pasha. He steadily persisted in his previous declaration, adding that, "so long as we have Christ, we have no need of Mohammed." He also said Mohammed was a false man, and he exposed the corruption of the Mohammedan system. He was remanded to prison and cruelly tortured, to induce hins to recant, but in vain. He was afterwards brought out and beheaded, and with his last breath he protested against Mohammed, and said, "I profess Jesus Christ, and for him I die."

Steamships in Great Britain.-At a meeting of the British Association for the Advaneement of Science, Mr. Fairbairn, Engineer, alluded to the construction of an immense steam vessel, which had been undertaken by Mr. Brunel and Mr. Scolt Russell, of such vast dimensions, that it would stretch over two of the largest waves of the Atlantic, and would thus obtain a steadiness of motion, which would be a preventive against sea-sickness. This mammoth steamer is to be 680 feet long, with a breadth of beam of 83 feet, and a depth of 58 feet. The combined power of the engines would be that of 2600 horses. The ship is to be built of iron, with a double bottom of cellular construction, reaching six feet of the wa-ter-line, and with a double deck, the upper and the lower part being connected together on the principle of the Britannia tubular bridge, so that the ship will be a complete beam. It would thins possess the strength of that form of construction, and not be liable to " hogg, or break its back, as had been the case with other ships of great tength. The double bottom would be a means of increased safety in other ways, lor if by any accident the outer shell were broken, the inner one would prove effeetual to keep out the water. As an additional security, however, it was divided into ten water tight compartments. The ship would be propelled by paddles and by a screw, which would be worked by separate engines.

On the 28th of January, the widow of a servant died at the age of 100 years, in Sherborne street, Blanford square, Londou, and on the 23d, at London street, Ratcliffe, the widow of a marimer, died, reported to have arrived at the extreme nge of 100. The registrar writes: "This person, although at so great an age, was able to walk about and come down stairs alone until two days
any disease, and never had any medical atte ant, or taken any medieine, and retained all foculties to the last, with the exception of sight. She was n native of Scotland, but 1 lived in London street for the last seven ye Her youngest child now alive is seventy-two, has children who have also families."-D. Pap

Many friends are lost by ill-timed jests.

## THIERI®ND

## TIIRD MONTII 4, 1854.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the steamship Europa, we have informatioa fr Europe three days later.
The preparations for war are going on with vigom
UNITED STATES.-Great fresiets have occurred Maryland, Pennsylrania, Delaware aud New Jersey, Pennsylvania.-Pbiladelphia. Deaths last week, 2 Prevalent disenses-of the langs. Scarlet fever, Small pox, 1.
Neve York,-Deaths last week, 482; 73 by consum tion, 27 by small pox.

## FRIENDS' ASYLCM.

A stated annunl meefing of "The Contributors to Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the of their Reason," will be beld on Fourth-day, the if of Third mooth, 1854, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Arch stre meeting-house.

> William Bettle, Clerk

## indian civilization.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and his wife to res at Tunessassah; to be engaged in managing the far belonging to the committee of Philadelphia Yearly Mee ing ; and other domestic concerns of the family. a suitable Friend to teach the scbool.
Application may be made to Joseph Elkintoa, 377 South Second street, or Thomas Evans, No. 1 Arch street.

WESTGROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Located at old Westgrove meeting-house, Chester counh
This School will be opened ou the 1st of Fifth mor nest, and continue in session twenty weeks. It is d signed to furnish an opportunity to young women acquiring economically a competent English educatio Attention will be given to the preservation of healt the general cultivation and discipline of mind, and concern exercised to inculcate principles and habits accordnnce with the views of the Society of Frionds.
For circulars containing other necessary informatio pply to

Thomas Conard, Principal,
Westgrove P. O., Chester Co., P
Second mo., 1854.
DIED, on the evening of the 16th ult., in the 75th yet of her age, Cathabine Jones, a member and overseer Raduor Montbly Meeting. The life of this dear Frien beautifully illustrated the fruit of the Spirit, which a "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, geutleness, goodues faith, meekness, temperance." While crincing, by a li of practical piety, her belief, that "faith witbout war is dead," she fully recognized that cardinal Christi doetrine that "it is not by works of righteousness, th we bave done, but according to his mercy he saveth us For ber denth had no terrors, but with lamp trimm and ligbt burning she calmly awaited the comiag of $t 1$ Bridegroom of souls ; and we believe that, through th mercy of God io Christ Jesus our Lord, she has enter into eternal rest.
suddenty, on the 26 th ull., Samcel Heores, Londongrove, Chester county, Pa., in the 45 th year his age. He was an esteemed member and overseer Westgrove Particutar Meeting, and a useful man emong Friends and others in his neigbbourhood. He was of cheerful disposition, and had been long expecting a sut len dismission from this state of probation; and wi concerned to be found ready for the midnight cry.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesaut street.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

## ce two dollars per annum, payable in advance. <br> Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON,

T No. 50 NORTH FOORTH STREET, UP stalas, PHILADELPHIA.
age to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six and a-half cents.

## For "The Friend."

## REMARKABLE DELUSIONS.

## (Continued from page 194)

he study of alchemy, though of a very early n Europe, appears, as indeed we might have tured from the very form of the word, to irst attained eminence among the Arabians, bly at the time when they became teachers dicine to Europe. It bore a cunsiderable gy to astrology, and the two studies were antly associated. There is a considerable blance between many of the characters n alchemy and those of the ancient hieroics; sufficient, indeed, to prove their origin the same people and at nearly the same

The objects of alchemy were the discoof the universal medicine which was to cure seases, and the preparation of the philosostone, which was to turn all metals into Hermes Trismegistus and Geber were the first among modern practitioners in Heged art, from the latter of whom, and in on to the language of his science, the word ish is supposed to be derived."
aymond Lulli, a Spanish ecclesiastic, boasthaving been so successful in alchemical nutations, as to have converted no less than housand pounds of quicksilver, lead, and r, into gold.* His experiments are reported re been made in the Tower of London, and aid that a considerable number of rose novere coined from their success. Roger Baalso devoted much time and attention to $s$ of this description. His reputation for certainly gained for him an unenviable , so that he narrowly escaped being burned th as a magician."
reorge Ripley, canon of Bridlington, (York,) n his youth a laborious alchemist, but before eath his delusion on this subject entirely lelt and he desired that those who net with his would immediately burn them, for that he ully convinced of the falsehood and inutility oh studies. It may be readily imagined that pursuits as these became often associated crime and infamy. Gilles de Laval, a chal of France (nat. 1420), inherited the profuse riches, of which he made an extraat use; but sinister rumours arose as to the
ome of these transmutations were mere tricks, and ted in inserting a hollow cone, wholly or partialed with gold and stopped with wax, into melted other metal, which of course dissolved the wax, berated the imprisoned contents iato the crucible. ne cases mere imitative metals were employed.
manner in which he employed them. His extravagance soon exhausted his treasures. To replenish them he became associated with Prelati, an alchemist of Padaa, in the search after the philosopher's stone. At length the scandal which surrounded Laval led to his apprehension for sorcery, murder, and other crimes: Giles confes ed himself guilty, and with Prelati was sentenced to be burned alive. His rank, however, caused him to be first strangled. Prelati underwent the lull sentence, and his ashes were thrown to the winds."
"The ancient college of Manchester formerly had for its warder a celebrated alchemist, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth-Dr. Dec. Ile was an astrologer as well as alchemist; the queen sent the carl of Leicester to consult him on the most auspicious day for her coronation. She subsequently visited him at Mortake, and caused him to be attended during an illness by her own physician. He subsequently published his dis. courses on matters connected with his art, and these may yet be inspected by the curious in the British Museum. He claimed, moreover, to be in possession of the elixir vita; yet, after passing through a variety of adventures, he was a suitor to the queen for pecuniary relief. He even pawned his books lor food. He died in poverty at Morllake, $1608 . "$
"All tyros in chemistry will be familiar with an apparatus for impregnating liquids with certain gases, called, after the name of the discoverer, 'Woulfe's apparatus.' 'This man was an alchemist-almost the last of his race. He lived in Barnard's lnn, amidst a chaos of crucibles, alembics, and other furniture of the same kind. So entire was the confusion, that it was said a person once laid down his hat in Woulfe's room, and could never find it again. It was only by a secret signal that his intimate friends could obtain access to bis apartments. The want of the due performance of charitable acts was, he supposed, the cause why, after long toil, he had never succeeded in discovering the elixir of lile. He died of a cold and inflammation of the lungs, caught by journeying to Edinburgh and back, in 1805 such a juurncy being bis prescription for every illness.
"So late as 1828 , a gentleman named Keller. man, was residing at Lilly, Herts, who in seclu sion addicted himself to this obsolete study, and barricaded his house against all strangers. He pretended to the discovery of all the wonders for which alchemists have vainly longed, and said that he could make gold at pleasure. His crucibles were attended by eight servants, in relays of two, for every six hours. He was a miserable man, who thought all the world his enemies, and was probably insane. 'In London,' it has been remarked, 'even at the present day, it is not impos. sible that the science of alchemy has still some secret votary feeding the furnace, and watching with bleared eycs over the crucible. One race of alchemists is at all events very plentiful. Tlseir numbers exhibit no signs of diminution, and repeated disappointments do not appear to dissipate their day-dreams. The man, for instance, who makes haste to be rich by wild speculations, or
who expects to succeed in lis lawful calling without diligence, prudence, and industry, may fairly be termed an alchemist. All men, too, in a wider sense, who are setting their affections on riches instcad of the living God, deserve the same appellation. They are seeking happiness where it is not to he found, and placing their affections in what may take eagle's wings and fly away. The true arcanum of wealth is to be found only in the words of the wisest of men, 'The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it.'
"A Roman satirist, in allusion to the phrenzy for riches which prevailed in his day, speaks of 'the hallowed thirst for gold,' and describes the popular longing as summed up in the following apophthegm, 'Get money, honcstly if you can; but by any means get money ! * Oue of the monarchs of these realms, a savage persecutor of the Jews in his diy, justified his exactions by a similar saying: 'There is a necessity for me to have money; gotten from what place soever, and by what means soever, and from whom soever.' When such a maxim was avowed, we cease to wonder at any consequent tyranny. Happily, the well-constructed laws of modern times interpose to protect the helpless ayainst similar oppression. We have outlived the maxim that

## - they should get who have the power, And they should keep who can.'

The steel-clad baron and the feudal lord no longer hold the purses of their vassals; nor do the raids of the Scottish freebooter, or the desolations of the robber of the Rhine, terrily their helpless neigh. bours. But the desire for riches has by no means abated; though, with the prevalence of law and liberty, other means of acquiring them have arisen-means which, though often unpunishable by law, are, in the sight of Him who trieth men's hearts, scarcely less offensive and abomioable. When violence could no longer command sudden wealth, men have had recourse to those false representations, too easy for the impostor, and too enthusiastically believed by the credulous.
"The first 'bubble,' to use a now familiar word, of which we have any distinet account, occurred in the reign of Charles II. It arose out of an attempt to support the national credit, greatly damaged by the king's licentiousoess and extravagance. A general bank was then first proposed. During the agitation of this question, schemes of all kinds flitted before the public eye-and in 1694 reached a crisis which precisely anticipated many subsequent occurrences. Mining operations in one quarter, and large fisheries in another; inventions promising great wealih to their proprietors, followed by the now familiar devices of swelling up the price of shares to an exorbitant amount, till the original projector had amassed considerable sums, when the luckless dupes were left to help themselves as they best could-were a part of the now familiar machinery for exciting the hopes of the covetous, and inflicting the severest injury on public credit."
"The disastrous excitement attendant upon
these speculations were, huwever, speedily to be the sentence. In one week Law puid for estates which rest upon us, to bring them up in the righ eclipsed by a monster delusion, which has offen upwards of three millions of tivres. been told."
"A man of talent and enthusiasm, without principle, especially if his wams be many and his extravagances great, is always dangerous in any sociely. Such a man was William Law, who, having devoted much of his time to questions of finnace, and having impoverished himself by " career of dissipation, sought to recover by public projects the fortune he had losi. His schemes a fength led him to Paris, then in a crisis of its history. That country, by a coart magnificent beyond parallel, and a desputic monareb, had leetn reduced to witness an emply exchequer. The regent of the day was the duke of Orleans-a man most dissipated and worthless, utterly tuegligent of offairs of state, and careless of everything except his personal pleasures. Uuder his rigime the clock of the state had almost run down altogether. In this erisis of disorder, Law found himself at the regent's ear, and, by holding out large promises, oblained his consent to establish a bank upon $n$ grand scale, out of the amazing success of which grew up the famous Mississippi scheme. Ilis projeet wus nominally to form a company, possessing an exelusive trade with the countries adjacent to the Mississippi river. But the powers it sought were enormous. It claimer to have control over the mint and the public treasury, and to have power to multiply the issue of bank notes to any amount deemed desirable. Its first success was electric. It irresistibly appealed to a novelty-loving nation; and Law, from a needy adventurer, rose at once into a demi-god. The visiter to Paris may be aware of a narrow street, called Rue de Quincampoix; it was here that Law resided at the time of the projection of his scheme, and the influence of the project on his vicinity was astonishing. Crowds of persons, prince and peasant, senators, physicians, ladies of rank, stock-jobbers, tradesmen-all erowded and jostled together, waited, regardless of weather, to obtain a preference of shares. Of these there were fifty thousand, whilst the applicants were three hundred thousand! The regent profited by the opportunity. He increased the number of shares to a large amount, and paid off the national debt with the proceeds. The excitement increased. To obtain access to the house of the adventurer, one lady caused her carriage to be upset, that thereby she might excte his pity; whilst, to diminish the crowd, another cried 'fire.' The ante-chambers of the regent were forsaken lor those of the adventurer. The spectacle of the poor suddenly become rich was everywhere witnessed. A smile from Law was a priceless favour. Trade was stimulated; extravagance and profusion were the order ol the day; land sunk in value-every proprietor desired cash; and the aid of the police was required to prevent suffoca-* tion. Between November, 1719, and the April of the next year, the price of stock rose till it reached 2,050 per cent. The moral state of society during this inflamnatory fever was deplorable, and every good man regarded it with terror. M. de Tocqueville says, 'There was no folly or vice in which the bigh society did not take the lead ; the degradation of men's minds was equal to the corruption of their manners.' A nobleman of the highest rank robbed a Jcw of 100,000 crowns, and murdered him. When his trial ap. proached, the judges had to pass through a long procession of the noblest and proudest inmilies, all entreating a mitigation ol his sentence; and when the eriminal was condemued to be broken on the wheel, the most active exertions continued, though fruillessly, to obtain the commutation of

Nees Jersey Central Railroad.-This road extends from New York to Enston, Pa., from which place to Mauch Chunk a traek is already graded for a road which will bring New York within six hours of the coal regions. The value of this road can bardly be extimated. Coal can then be brought direet from the mines to New York at any season of the year, which will tend to keep the price of that indispensable article at moderate rates. We sce no reason why a train may not leave Mauch Chunk every thirty minutes through the entire year, laden with coal, which now fuds its way to New York via the Lehigh canal, which is closed daring the cold season.

The construction of the New Jersey Central Railroad bas paved the way for this movement, so important to the city of New York and surrounding places. The road is constructed of the best material, nnd in view of the increase of business by opening the Maoch Chunk road, the Company are about to lay a double track from Easton to New York. It passes through the beautitul towns of Elizabethtown, Plainfield, Somerville, \&c., and brings Easton within four hours of New York. The engines and cars are of the best possible make, and its affairs are conducted with that enterprise and public spirit which might be expected from having so able and energetic a gentleman as John T. Johnson, Esq., for its President. When the thoroughfare is completed to Mauch Chunk, many a New Yorker will visit the coal regions, and witness scenes and sights so starting in beauty and romance, that if described to him, would be regarded by him as a "second edition" of a Gulliver or a Munchausen ! -From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

For "The Friend "
Reasons why Friends object to sending to District Scheols.
A concern has prevailed in the religious Society of Friends, from the earliest period of its history, for the preservation of its members from all that would obstruct their growth in grace, or in anywise tarnish its holy profession, so that all might walk as becometh the gospel, exhibiting in their conduct and conversation among men, the efficacy of that Divine light and life in man, which is the principal means provided by Divine Providence, for his instruction, edification and establishment in the unchangeable Truth. The blessed Head of the Church in a very remarkable manner raised us up to be a people, and called us to uphold the testimony to this Divine light in man in its primitive purity.

The young and rising generation have been in a particular manner objects of this godly coneern, as is abundantly apparent from the repeated ad. vices given torth by the Body, to parents and those who have the care of children, to train them up in the nuriure and admonition of the Lord, and to support schools for their education under the care of Monthly or Preparative Meetings, with leaehers in membership with Friends, where the the evils as much as possible, be preserved from tions schools, rest upon purely conscientious or public and arises from no desire to differ from our neighbours in the performance of the important duty of education, nor yet from a eensorious spirit, as though we considered our children better than
way of the Lord, believing in the truth of the saying of the wise king, Prov. xxii. 6, "Troin up a child in the way that he should go, and whet he is old he will not depart from it."

The time of youth is a period wherein the miad is very susceptible to good or bad impressions, w the varied circumstances which attend may mate: it therefore behoves all who are placed as dele gated shepherds over this interesting class a Society, to be watchful, and do all in their poret to protect them from harm, and to open the mor for the seed of life to take root and bring fort fruit to God's praise, their own peace, and the help and comiort of the church. As a right oon cern prevails in the minds of parents, they wi easily see the great danger their interestio; charge who are sent to the district schools are it of acquiring the manners and customs of ib world, and deviating from that plainness and sim plicity which has distinguished us as a people a language, behaviour and apparel. Thus a rali objection manifests itself to sending our childm to such mixed schools; for as we are sound in tb faith atid testimonies of the Society, these ever be held to be important points.

Plainness of speech, the use of the pronoun thee and thou to a single person, and you to mor than one, though viewed by many as very liul things, yet gave great offence in the brenkin ferth of gospel light in the early days of our $\$$. ciety, and many Friends suffercd great abuse bol from protessors and profane, because of then laithfulmess herein. And truly this plain way speaking has everything in its favour that a make it both right and commendable; for to ws the pronouns thee and thou to a single person, according to the rules of grammar, and accordio to the language of the holy penmen who wrote they were moved by the Holy Ghost: it is als in accordance with the language of the Almights where he interrogated after this manner, "Adar where art thou ?" While on the contrary, the w of the pronoun you to a single person, has neitbe propriety nor example in holy scripture for support, but had its origin in the pride and vanit of the human heart. Individuals occupying hig stations and swollen with pride, were unwilling be addressed in the singular number, but cho to have the pronoun you applied to each of then as though they were more than one ordinary pe. son. Plainness of speech likewise embraces ib long-established usage of the Suciety, to call th days of the week, and the months of the yea by their numerical names, as First, Secoon Third, \&c.

The following extract from the minutes of th Meetung for Sufferings, held in London, in tl Seventh moath, 1751 , sets forth the origia of th names ol some of the months of the year, and all the days of the week as now in common use.
'First month, January, was so called tro Janus, an ancient king of Italy, whom heathenis superstition had delfied, to whom a temple wi built and this month dedicated.

Second month, February, was so called fro Februa, a word denoting purgation by sacrifice it being usual in this month for the priests of th heathen god Pan, to offer sacrifices and perfor certain rues, conducing, as was supposed, to th cleansing or purgation of the people.

Third month, March, was so denominated fro Mars, feigned to be the god of war, whon Rom las, founder of the Roman empire, pretended be his father.

Fuurth month, April, is generally supposed

* Loadon Epistle, printed 1806.
its name from the Greek appellation of occasions, gave rise to the vulgar names Michael4 an imaginary goddess worshipped by the
s.
month, May, is said to have been so call20 Maia, the mother of Mercury, another of retended ethnic deities, to whom in this they paid their devotions.
month, June, is said to take its name uno, one of the supposed goddesses of the 2.
wth month, July, so called from Julius one of the Roman emperors, who gave n name to this month, which betore was Quintilis or the fifth.
ith month, August, so named in honour of us Cæsar, another of the Roman emperors. nonth was before called Sextilis or the
other four months, namely, September, r, November, and December, still retain umerical Latin names, which, according to regulation of the calendar, will for the be improperly applied. However, from ntinued use of them hitherto, as well as re practice of the Jews before the Babyloaptivity, it scemeth highly probable that thod of distinguishing the months by their cal order only, was the most ancient, as it nost plain, simple and rational.
he idolatrous Romans thus gave names to of the months in honour of their pretendies, so the like idolatry prevailing among xon ancestors, induced them to call the $f$ the week by the name of the idol which day they peculiarly worshipped.
ce the first day of the week was by them Sunday, from their accustomary adoration sun upon that day.
second day of the week they called Monom their usual custom of worshipping the on that day.
third day of the week they called Tucsn honour of one of their idols called
fourth day of the week was called Wed, from the appellation of Woden, another - idols.
fifth day of the week was called Thursom the name of an idol called Thor, to they paid their devotions upon that day. sixth day of the week was termed Friday, name of Friga, an imaginary goddess n worshipped.
seventh day they styled Saturday, as is ed from Saturu or Seator, by them then oped.
continued use of these names of days deon such gross idolatry of the beathen, is a tration how little the purity of the Chrisigion was understood by the generality of tho came into the public prolession of it. following ages of Popish superstition not dulged their proselytes in the use of such oish names and customs, but also invented troduced other unsound and unscriptural es in religion. For when the profession of cistian religion became national, multitudes eathen priests whose interest lay in the rance of rites, ceremonies and sacrifices, ed the prevailing Christiunity with selfish and laboured early with too much success employment for themselves, by imposing people a new set of cercmonies and sacriearing some resemblance to those which - former state of heathenism they had been med to. From this corrupt source sprang ish sacrifice of the mass, the celebration ch at particular times, and on particular
mas, Martinmas, Christmas, and the like.
Secing, therefore, that these appellations and names of days, months and times, are of an idol. atrous or superstitious original, contrary to the Divine command, the practice of good and holy men in former ages, and repugnant to the Chris. tian testimony borne by our faithful lriends and predecessors in the Truth, for the sake of which they patiently endured many revilings; let neither the reproach of singularity nor the specious reasonings of such as would evade the cross of Christ, turn you aside from the simplicity of the gospel, nor discourage you from keeping to the language of truth in denominating the months and days according to the plain and scriptural way of expression; and so shall we follow the examples of our worthy elders, and come up in a noble and honourable testimony against these and all other remains of idolatry and superstition."

There are sound and substantial reasons why Friends should withdraw from the public schools and support schools under the care of our Socicty, and of teachers who are not only in membership, but also testimony bearers; that so their example combined with suilable precept may have a salu. tary cffect upon the minds of those intrusted to their care. And we cannot donbt but if all our dear Friends who are in the responsible station of parents or caretakers of children, were duly impressed with the importance of a guarded reli. gious education, there would be more of a dispo. sition apparent to meet the difficulties and inconveniences which often occur in the support of Friends' schools. It is true that Friends have, in common with their fellow citizens, to pay their apportionment of the money to be raised for the support of the district schools; but what is the saving of a few dollars, placed in competition with the preservation and welfare of our beloved off. spring? It is not worth being thought of as an inducement to place our children in such unfa. vourable situations, however hard it may seem for us to pay our money and receive no benefit from it. 'The path of faithiulness to God is the path of saíty for us and for our children. Depending upon Him whose is the earth and the lilness thereof, we shall be willing to make this sacrifice, trusting that He will bless and increase our substance, so as to enable us to educate our children in the guarded manner that He requires, and which is consistent with our Christian profession. If a right sense of the obligations which rest upon us to Him from whom every blessing flows, were maintained, such as are in easy or affluent circumstances would feel their hearts opened to contribute to the assistance of those, who being in limited circumstances, may need help in the performance of this very interesting and important duty, and thus as good stewards they would be in the way of applying the blessings of a gracious Providence, to the relief and combort of their fellow creatures, and through a continued courss of well doing, in the end be favoured to hear the welcome language, " Inanmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."
J. E.

Belmont county, Ohio,
Second month 1 ith, 1854.
A minister of the " Kirk," in good old Scotland, once discovered his wife fallen asleep in the midst of his homily on the Sabbath. So, pausing in the steady, and, possibly, somewhat monotonous flow address, sharp and clear, but very deliberute :-
"Susan l"

Susan opened her eyes and ears in a twink. ling, as did all other drcamers in the house, wheldur asleep or a wake.
"Susau, I dinna marry ye for your wealth, sin' he hae'd none! And I dinna marry ye for your beauty, that the hail congregation can see! And if ye hae no grace, I have made but a sair bargain!"

Susan's slumbers were effectually broken up for that day.
For "The Friend."

## A SOCHBLE BIRD.

The day after the late snow storm, we were visited by an interesting stranger, a poor little wren, who, perhaps pinched with hunger, and seeing a door open, made its way into the kitchen of our house. It slowed no signs of being alarm. ed, flying and hopping about as though in search of food, but on throwing it some crumbs it did not seem inclined to partake of them. Feeling no disposition to make it a captive, I left an opening in the window for it to escape, if so inclined; but though it dew near the opening, it did not go out. As I passed into anuther room it followed me, and perched upon an oleander which stood in one corner of the apartment. I then put some small pieces of fat meat on the leaves of the plant, which it soon devoured. After eating its fill, it flew to the top of the bush, and there sat pruning its fea. thers as though quite at bome. After reposing a short time it flew to the window, where there were several pot plants in bloom, and seemed delighted in flying from one to the other, sometimes scratching the earth from the pots, (as I thought in quest of worms, ) and then perching on the flowers, as if to enjoy to the full an unexpected treat. It appeared paricularly fond of reposing in the cup of an Ethiopian lily, where I frequently observed it. When it was not busied among the plants, it would be hopping about the carpet very near my feet, and several times flew on to the centre-table at which I was seated, and perched itself on the work-basket : if a drawer or cupboard happened to be left open, it would go in as if to reconnoitre. It showed no symptoms of fear, for it frequently lighted upon my shoulder, and several times on my head. Early in the evening it flew to the top of the oleander, where it roosted during the night. We felt disposed to encourage the stay of the little visiter, but after remaining with us part of two days and a night, it disappeared as sud. deuly as it came.

Delaware counly, Pa.,
Second month $251 \mathrm{~h}, 1854$.
From the Leisure Hour.
a day at a cotton hill.

## (Concluded from page 199.)

But inark what a change has taken place in its appearance. When it was put into the cards it was course and rough, with the fibres pointing in all directions; but now it has assumed the lustrous appearance of silk, every fibre lying smooth and straight, and all in the same direction. It is now in a fit state for further operations. You will observe that it is in one endless length, but still thick enough to bear its own weight. Now beforc it can be drawn much finer, some means must be adopted to make the fibres hold together. In its present state, there will be about 100 yards to the pound; but it cannot be drawn out to eight or ten hundred yards unless some means can be devised to make it hold together. How then is this to be accomplished? Let is go forward to the slubbing frame, and the ditficulty will be solved.

A row of eans stands behind it, filled with cot- It never makes a mistake, nod is never wearied; upon poles until it becomes dry, being literal
ton in the state we have deseribed alove. The frame has three lines of rollers lor the purpose of drawing the riband, or s:remm of cotton, out into a "roving." A series of "flyers" is also fixed upon revolving spindles, with botlins upon these spindles to receive the rovings. As the cotton is delivered from the front rollers, it passes through the flyers, and is wound round the bubbins, receiving at the same time its proportionate quantity of tuist by the revolution of the flyers. The bolbins are regularly carried up and down by mechanical contrivance, so that the rovings are unilormly laid from end to end of the bobbins, at equal distnnces to suit their diameters.

Take a bobbin from the frame, and examine it. It is so soft that you can press it flat with your fingers; but it is so equal and level, that every part of it contains nearly the sume number of fibres! And now listen to this astounding fact. The roving on this bobbin has been doubled 746,496 times since it left the bag, and it is eight times smaller than when it leli the cards. You will see that there is no more twist put upon it than is just necessary to keep it from separating, and straining its parts by its own weight; and this twist is the sole secret of keeping it tugether, which was the difficulty that startled us, when it left the finishing machine. It is now obout one hank, or 840 yards to the pound.

The bobbins are now taken lorward, and put through a similar machine to the last, but smalter and finer in its parts. As the rovings are getting finer, the bobbins are made lighter, and smaller in proportion. The rovings undergo here another doubling, two of them being made into one, which is then drawn out by rollers lour times longer than the former; and after this process is accomplished, it is put through a third and fuurth, growing finer and finer as it advances, until it passes through the last frame in the card room, when every pound is made into thirty hanks, containing 25,200 yards of roving, which has now been doubled no less than $3,981,312$ times!

It is now ready for being spun into fine yarns, and we must follow it , therelore, from the card room to the spinning room. As it is too much of a toil to climb the long range of steps to the next room above, suppose we mount the "hnist" again, and make the steam horse pull us up. So here we are in a room filled with spinning-jennies. These machines differ considerably from the former, as the yarns are here finished, and receive all the twist necessary to fit them for any purpose they may be wished to be applied to. The "rovings" are here also doubled into the rollers, and drawn ont to ten times their original length. They are built upon spindles, and then doffed off by the band of the spinuer. It is scarcely fifty years since yarns were spun only by hand, one thread at a time; but now one man, assisted by three boys, can keep 1200 or 2000 spindles going at once, each spindic producing a thread! Louk at those before you: how smooth they arel how level! the fibres all twisted firmly together, making the thread stiong and clastic. Here is a cap finished, and just taken ofl the spindle. It is solid and hard, containing 3000 yards of yarn, and weighs about one-third of an ounce!

The most wonderlul, however, of all the machines in these wonderlul mulls is the self-acting spinning-jenny, which performs all the operations alluded to above without any help from the hand of man. There it is at full work, no one helping it-the dumb machine doing as it were both the thinking and the labour. How cunningly it is
devised how admirably it performs its duties I
but continues to work all day long in the same precise, accurate, and methodical manner. I: has taken twenty long years of thonght and toil to bring it to the state in which you behold it. All the motions are parformed with an exactitude that no manual labour can equal. The yarn is spun, twisted, and rolled on the spindle; the cap is built in its proper form; and all these operations are carried on by the ngeney of that shaft which you see, and its dependencies.

Let us now follow the caps to another part of the works. Look you, here is a large iron chest, or rather a great cistern, piled with baskets full of them. What is going to be done with them now? We shall see. 'The duors are suddenly closed, and the cistern is thus made air-tight. A man near by turns a tap, and there is forthwith a rush. ing and roaring of sleam as it penetrates into the cistern, and through every fibre of the yarns, softening and moistening them, so that they will not double up and kink when they are made into twist. They are now taken out, and are ready for winding on the bobbins, whilst they are yet warm and moist. We shall not, however, pause to descrile this process. Oue hundred bobbins are filled at once, each of the same length, when, they are doffed off by the girls, and put into a basket to be further dealt with. The operations seem endless, and no one would imagine that it required so much trouble and skill to make a spoul of cotton. There is no time for reflection, however, and we are burried along by the neverceasing machinery to the next process, by which the yarn is turned into thread.

This is carried on in a large room, containing 13,000 spindies, which are superintended by young girls, whose pleasing faces, picturesque dresses, and active muvements, increase the animation of the scene.
After undergoing this process, the bobbins are carried to the ruling room, to be made into hanks, which is done as follows. The miachine consists of a long-spoked eylinder, fifiy-four inches wide, with spindles attached, upon which the bobbins are placed, perpendicularly to the reel, so that they lurn round and unwind as the reel revolves. The ends of the thread are fixed to the spokes of the reel, which carries the thread along with it daring its revolutions, and forms it into a hank or skein, with any number of threads in it which may be required, the number being regulated by an index placed on the axle on the reel, so that the reel may be stopped at any moment.

The haaks are now taken to the bleaching works. Many hundredweights of thread in hank are scattered in piles ar und the room, according to the different stages through which they have passed in their progress towards bleaching. See, here is a batch of brown thread, just as it came from the hank reels. It is now thrown into a huge caldron full of boiling water, with suap and potash dissolved in it. It remains there until nearly all the colouring matter in it is discharged, when it is taken out, well washed, a ad atterwards put into a large vat tilled with water and chlorine, where the colouring matter is changed by the acid. After stecping for some time here, it is again taken out, washed well, and put into a soIation of sulphuric acid and water. It is afterwards washed with pure soap and water, so that every brown speck is taken out of it; and, as a final process, it is drawn through a vat of clear spring water, mixed with the extract of indigo, so that the white ground may appear clear and brilluant. It is nuw subjected to hydraulic pressure,
freed from all superabundant fluid, and carried from thence to the stove, where you see it hanging

## White as the driven snow."

We must now follow it agnin to the mills, wher it will have to be regularly ironed. This is doo partly by machinery. There are two poweril dressing machines, with triangular pipes attacher filled with steam, and two rollers moving perpet dicularly up and down. A number of girls, bon ly engaged in their various occupations, are pen it ; and one amongst them takes hank after hao of the thread, and puts them over the end of th pipe and roller. The latter moves upwarda as downwards ns before described, stretching out $t$ thread Irom the pipe, until every crease in it drawn quite smooth, and the whole hank is mas straight and lustrous. It is now passed over to table in the same room, where it is separated io smaller heads, neatly doubled up in hank, at packed in parcels of ten pounds weight eac when it is rendy for the market.
The process by which the thrend is wound up spools, or balls, such as are purchased in shop is also a very interesting one; but we have slr dy gone sufficiently into detail. We may rema how gratified we were to observe the care tate to give the public exact measure, a notice bein posted up to the following effect:-"Notics, Winders shall pay one shilling for every bobb that has two lengths less than ordered, and sin pence for every bobbin more than ordered. Tho who are habitually guilty of these irregulanit shall be discharg.d."
Such is a sketch of this wonderful process cotton spinning. It would have been easy enous to have written a lighter and more dashing arric about it, but the object has been to describe th manufacture, and to convey sume idea of the cor plicated machinery used in it. Little do the ladx of England imagine, as they sit at work in the quiet parlours or magnificent drawing. rooms, sewing or embroidering, how many thousands persons are employed, how many hundreds thousands of pounds have been expended in $\pi$ chinery, to provide for them the material of th occupation.
The general appearance of the hands-me boys, and girls-employed in this manufacto we lound very satisfactory, both as regards heal and dress. As regards the schools attached the works, we never saw pupils better traint Their qualifications varied from siomple addii up to algebra; and there were pupil-teachers the schools who were really master of the 6 lour boaks of Euclid. Their geographical a historical attainments were equally creditat The whole scene was well calculated to disabr visitor of the error once prevalent, that there necessary connection between manufactu and mural and intellectual degradation.

Timely Liberality.—McLain, the Secretary the American Colonization Society, in a note the National Intelligencer, dated the 18 th communicates the fullowing interesting fact:
"In the abstract of the annual report whic" read at the anniversary last night, I stated ti we were looking for some liberal Iriend who wor give us $\$ 2,400$ to enable us to send eighty of people of Muntgomery Bell, Esq., of Nashvi Tennessee, to Liberia, in our next vessel, he ing willing to give them a good outfit and their expenses to the point of embarkation, also to pay one-hali (say $\$ 2,400$ ) the expense their transportation to, and support six month: Liberia, I have this morning received a i from a distinguished gentleman, who was pres last night, and heard the report, saying i
will take pleasure in giving the $\$ 2,400$ fo

My heart is full of thanks and gratitude is noble and prompt reply; and I can imanow it will rejoice the good heart of Mr. Bell ir of this generous gift, and of the assurance ve will take his people in our next vessel, to rom New Orleans about April 1."

## From Bentley's Miscellany.

## BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST.

he king sat in his regal pride,
Proud nobles throng'd the festal board, ligh foamed the wine, whose purple tide Was from God's sacred vessels poured.

Iusic and minstrelsy were there,
Load echoing to the vaulted roof; Ind queenly dames, whose jewels rare Blazed in the torchlight far aloof.

Nith revelry the palace rung;
Yet sudden 'midst the banquet's cheer Alarm hath hashed each tuneful tongue, And every eye glares wild with fear.
Why start the proud in mute amaze?
Why quail the mighty? shriek the fair? Why on one spot in horror gaze,
With features marbled by despair?
What hand is that whose fingers mark With awful characters the wall? Whose hidden mysteries, stern and dark, Can e'en Belshazzar's soul appal?
Stand forth Astrologers ! and read
That scroll, with dreadful import fraught ; Wealth, fame and power, shall be bis meed By whom th' interpretation's taught.
What 1 silent all? And is there none That fearful secret to anfold-
"Lot" cried the seer, "the Holy One
To me its mystery hath anroll'd.
Tremble, proud king! thy reign is o'er,-
Thy sceptre shall the Median sway,-
Thy pomp and glory are no more,-
Thy kingdom it hath passed away.
Thou hast lifted up thy haughty brow Against the Lord of earth and heaven: That God, 0 king! hath weighed thee now, And judgment is against thee given.
Hark! even now the voice of war
Is thundering at thy brazen gates; I hear the baltle-shoat from far-

Destruction, monarch, on thee, waits."
The Prophet ceased. That very night
Belshazzar's power and life were gone, And ere the morning star was bright,
Darius reigned in Babylon.
For "The Friend."

## BIOGRAPIICAL SKETCHES

linisters and Eiders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

## JOHN ECKLEY.

Othe birthplace of John Eckley, I have found no ount, nor of the time of his convincement and rance into the ministry. He appears to have led in Philadelphia, towards the close of the r 1684, and was one much used in civil and gious Society. Early in 1685 , he took a cersate of removal out of the province of Pennsylsia ; and from some indications it would appear nave been to Barbadoes. He returned before middle of 1687 , and resided in Philadelphia the time of his death. His services in the eting of which he was a member were great, d he appears to have been a willing labourer in atever appointments his Friends placed upon Such services as demanded active exerion, lear business head, and religious discrınina$n$, were heaped upon him; and he appears to
ve been increasing in usefulness until released
dedication to his henvenly Father's will, and earnest love for the brethren.

The estimate placed upon him by the public authorities, and the citizens generally, coincided with that of his own religious Society. On the 17 th of Sixth month, 1687 , he was put in "commission of the peace for the county of Philadelphia," and on the 18 th was appointed Register. General, in the room of James Cla ypoole, deceased. This last office he declined accepting, and his triend and fellow minister of the gospel, 'Thomas Ellis, was appointed in his place. In the 'I wellith month of that same year, Governor Penn's "commission under the broad seal" was recerved, constituting Thomas Lloyd, Robert Turner, Arthur Cook, John Symcock, and John Eckley, "his deputy or lieutenant." John Eckley paid to this appointment the same faithful attention which he did to his religious ones. During the ten months he held the post, he was not once absent from its frequent sittings.

Some difficulty had arisen about the line between the counties of Philadelphia and Chester, near the Welsh tract, and Holmes's map added that portion to Chester. Some of the Welsh preierred remaining attached to Philadelphia, and some of them said that William Penn had promised them a county Palatine for themselves. Whilst these discussions were going on, John Eckley was elected in the First month, 1689, a representative of the Provincial Counci] for the county of Philadelphia. At his election some ol the inhabitants of Haverford and Radnor having voted for him, Governor Blackwell relused to let him serve, although there does not appear to have been any opposing candidate. This resolution of the governor being made known through the sheriff; a public meeting of the inhabitants was held, and John Eckley was chosen by acclama. tion. Still the governor was not satisfied, and did not permit John Eckley to sit, until he was himself superceded by William Penn, who conferred on the Provincial Council the powers of a deputy governor. John Eckley once more took his seat at the board, but did not long survive, dying near the close of the year 1689 , probably in the 'Twellih month.

Two memorials concerning this able councillor and wise minister of the gospel, were written, one by Samuel Jennings, and one by his fellow councillor, William Yardley, of Bucks county. That of William Yardley has been lost. We give the greater part of that of Samuel Jennings.
"A testimony concerning dear John Eckley, late of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, but now deceased.
"I often call to mind, that in the time of my inclination to these parts of the world, amongst the many discouragements 1 had to conquer, that which stuck hardest and longest with me, was to be separated by so great a distance from the society and fellowship ol those whom in the Lord, 1 dearly loved, and had olten been comlorted with. But when it pleased God the Guide and Disposer of his people to incline and conduct so many of our dear Friends hither, so contrary to the expectation of some of us that came before them, how shall I express the effect it had upon us, better than to say, it was a time not unlike that of the return of Sion's captivity, the ahounding joy of which was such that it made then to say, 'We were like them that dream,' Psl. cxrvi. Nur was it only a surprising sudden joy that soun vanish. ed,-but it was durable and substantial; occasioned not so much that we had lived to seo each other again personally, as that, like lsrael, Numb. xxiii. 21, 'the Lord our God was with us, and the joylul shout of a king amongst us.' . . . . But
when I consider how the Lord lath lessened the number of his faithfil labourers in these parts, by calling many of them from their labour to their reward, I am ready to say, surely we have not a sulficient sense of our loss therein, or if we have, we have not sufficiently expressed it. I am heartily persuaded that it is justice due to the momory of the rightcous, and a duty, to contribute something towards perpetuating their names, who have a tragrancy left upon them, and through faith have obtained a good report. Though their bodics slcep in the grave, and, by Divine appointment they die like men, and lall like others, yet this signal difference hath the Lord declared, 'The memorial of the just shall be blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot.' Prov. x. 7.
"To give testimony to them that die in the Lord, is not only a kind and just part to them, but it is very useful to the living. Many under great conflict of spirit have experienced that it hath been matter of comfort and strength to them to hear and read of the laithfulness and constancy of God to his own in all ages, and how he hath in due time made then more than conquerors, crowning their end with peace and dominion. These considerations, together with the sincere affection 1 had lor this our dear deccased Friend, when living, have prevailed with me in truth and soberness to give this lollowing testunony concerning him. I shall not undertake to give a history of his life, nor look far back, my acquaintance with him being of no long date. The conversation we have had together gave me opportunity of knowing certainly and groundedly the truth of what 1 here affirm. As a man he was pleasant, courteous, discreet and grave,-and in pablic services accompanying the foremost. I shall not labour much to enumerate his virtues, nor assert his merit, which was so conspicuous to all that knew him. . . . The things we have meniioned were but the least part of his excellence,like the shell to the kernel. His treasure was within, out of the view of all but such as had a spiritual discernment. Such saw him beautifully and richly arrayed. The word of wisdom was in his mouth, and he had received the tongue of the learned to speak a word in due season,-which the Lord often made' as goads and nails lastened by the masters of the assemblies, which are given by one Shepherd.' 1 might truly say much of his innocency, love and zeal for the 'I'ruth, but shall content myself with what I have already said, know. ing that he hath lelt a lively impression upon the hearts of many, which cannot quickly be effaced. Praying the Fountain of all our blessings, that we who have survived may funsh like him, that when our course also shall be finished, we in iy be received into the same rest which his soul now possesseth.
"He was seized with some indisposition of body, but not easily yielding to $i$, he walked abroad some days atier, nud would not be dissuaded from accompanying the body of a Friend, his acquaintance, out of town to the grave. After this time his distemper increased, nad suon contined him to lis houve and bed, und quickly discovered itself to be the smill-pox, a disease known to be anxious and afficting to those that have it. Notwithstanding he cheeriully and contentedly subuntted to the providence of God in it, upon all occasions expressing a lree and hearty resignn. tion to the good will of (rod. 'Thus he continued labouring under the exercise of his distemper, in which time be was trequently tilled with prases to Guod and instruction to his people."
"Thas graciousty the Lord did him remore From roubles bere, 10 eudless joys above; Where tears and grief are utuerly expelled,

Aod God, in glorious beauty is beheld.
Wheoce is it then, dear Jobo, that we aro sad 1 On thy acconnt, we rather stiould be glad! The [happy] gain is thine, but ours the toss; Thou wear'si the crown, and we yet bear the cross; Thou art delivered; we are yet contined; Thy race is ruo, aod we are teft behind, Where legions of temptations still attend, But thon art where they have a final cad. So that for thee there is no cause to weep, But for ourselves, we may our sorrows keep ! Lord shield us then, whilst we on earth remnin, That we may live to thee, and die to gain.
S. J."

For "The Firmat."
Biographical Sketches for the Young;
Inteoding to show the superiority of the Religion of the Cross, to atl other nttainments.

## John buxvax

John Bunyan, the author of the Pilgrim's Progress, (an idmirable allegory,) was of humble birth, being the son of a travelling tinker, and was born in 1628, at Elstow, in Bedfordshirc. For some time he followed his father's oecupation, and led a wandering dissipated life, afier which he served some yenrs in the parliament army. His preservation from drowning,-from destruction by an adder,-by a musket shot,-and from death by various ways, as related by himself, show a kind and most merciful preserving Providence over him ; and yet he says that he continued in a state of hardness of heart, unacquainted with the sinfulness of his nature, and the necessity of fuith in Christ, until he was twenty years old, when be met with four poor women at Bedford "sitting in the sun at a door, talking about the things of God-about a new birth-about the work of God in their hearts, as how they were convinced of their miserable state by nature-of the mercy of God in Christ Jesus-of his word and promises-of the temptations of Satan-and of their wretchedness of heart and unbelief. "Bunyan was so aflected with the conversation of these good women, that he availed himself of every opporlunity to converse with them. $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ isreligious companions percenved a change in him, which was to them offensive; and being unable to disturb him in that steady purpose of his mind to seek lor bappiness in God alone, they resigned his society." Were not these pour Christian women preachers of the gospel? they turned a sinner trom the evil of his way, and led him to Christ. They had not studied for the ministry, but they were clothed with the experimental knowledge which ean alone quality any rightly to preach; even as the apostle Joha was when he sand, "that which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen wilh our eyes, and our hands have handled, of the Word of life, declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us; and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ.' And in like manner Bunyan himself" became a preacher. "In 1656, conceiving that he was called by God, to become a preacher of the gospel, he delayed not to comply with the call. This measure excited considerable notice, and exposed him to great persecution: he was for nearly thirteen years innmured in Bediord jail on aecount of 't ; where he supported himself and his family by tagging laces. His leisure hours were spent in writing the Pilgrim's Progress, and other smilar works. He was at last relcased through the interposition of some ol the leading men of Lincolu, and resumed his preaching at Bedford. After king James's declaration in favour of liberty ol conselence, Bunyan's friends built a large inceting-house at Bediord, where he preached constantly to great
congregntions. He also annually visited London, spraking of what he calls the "two main branches' where he was very popular; and nssemblies of of the Society, snys, "both these bodies [alludiay twelve hundred have convened in Southwark, to to Friends and Hicksites] hold the fundamenta hear him, on a dark winter's morning at seven principles of the early Friends;" and it migh v'clock, even on week days." therefore be inferred, that the doctrines whick
Of Bunyan it has been said, "that in conver. Friends have ever held, are consonant with the sation he was mild and affable; not given to lo- opinions herein advanced by him. quacity or much discourse in company, unless On page 429, he says, "From these passages some urgent occasion required it; observing never and others to be cited in the sequel, we cannot to speak highly of himself or his parts, but rather aviid the conclusion, that George Fox rejected seem low in his own cyes, submitting himself to the judgment of others; abhorring lying and deceit; being just, and keeping to his word in all that lay in his power; not revenging injuries; loving to reconcile differences; being of good judg. ment, no excellent discerning. At the age of sixty he resigned his soul into the arms of his most merciful Redeemer."

## TIE ERIEND.

THIRD MONTH 11, 1854.
The Life of George Fox; with Dissertations on
his views concerning the Doctrines, Testimo-
nies, and Discipline of the Christian Church.
By Samuel M. Janney. Philadelphia: Lip-
pincott, Gambo \& Co. 1853 .
We early reccived from the author a copy of the above work, and have given it an attentive perusal. Oher engagements have prevented a more prompt notice of it. As a biography, su far as it goes, it gives a fair, though condensed representation of the life, religious labours and sufferings, of the eminent minister and extraordinary man who was mainly instrumental in the Divine hand in gathering and organizing the religious Soeiety of Friends; but it lacks the absorbing interest awakened by the Journal written by George Fox himsell; the failure in this respect being common with that of all others who have attempted to remodel that work, or substitute their own exposition of its contents.

Had the author contented bimself with giving to the public his "Life of George Fox" alone, we should have had no occasion, as we have no dis. position, to find fauk with his work; but his Dissertations" convey sentiments, which not only deprive the work of the value it might otherwise possess, but which, in our opinion, render it, absolulely pernicious.

The difference existing between the Society ol ' Friends and those who seceded from it in 18:7 and 1823 , in relation to the fundamental doctrines of the Divinity of Carist, and the Atonement made by him for $\sin$, has been repeatedly and unanswerably demonstrated, and is now very generally understood by other denominations of pro. lessing Christians. It is therefore not needful for us to advert to that subject on the present occasion, further than to remark the manilest, and very natural disposition of the author, to draw conclusious in his Dissertations, favourable to the doctrines on these points, of the Society, to which he belongs. We however gladly admit, that in relation to the Divinity of Cbrist, the language be emphoys, in defining George Fox's beliel, is much more lull and consonant with the received faith of Christians, than the writings and sermons of the Hicksites generally are. George Fox's testimony to the eternal divinity of Jesus Christ, that he was both man and God over all blessed forever, is too plninly expressed to admit of cavil.

We ure bound however to protest against some of the conclusions drawn in the Dissertations, not only because we believe them to misrepresent George Fox, but also because the author when the Letter to the Guvernor ol Barbadocs, is clearand
cit. "We do own and believe," says he,
the was a sacrifice for sin who knew no sin, er was guile found in his mouth. And that he crucified $f o r u s$ in the flesh without the gates rusalem," " who we believe tasted death for man, and sheel his blool for all men, and is ropitiation for our sins." So in the "Great ery," printed in 1659, page 63, he says, rist gave himself, his boly, for the life of the eworld, he was the offering for the sins of hole world, and paid the lebt and made sattion; and duth enlighten every man that es into the world, that all through him might ve, and he that doth not believe in the ofler. s condemned already." So in the conversawith priest Stevens, mentioned in his Jourhe says, "At that time the sins of all manwere upon him [Christ], and their iniquities transgressions with which he was wounded, h he was to bear and be an offering for them was man, but died not as he was God. And a that he died for all men, and tasted death very man, he was an offering for the sins of chole world."
e might multiply quotations of the same cha. r, but it is needless. The words ol these arations are to be accepted in the meaning My attached to them, and have always so
understood by the Society of Friends. The understood by the Sueeiety of Friends. The
s "sacrifice for sin," " propitiation for sin," always from the time of George Fox to the ent, been used by Friends to express the ement made by Christ in the offering up of elf on the cross, when he "bore our sins is own body on the tree," and "through eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to
he operations in the heart of man of the Spiof this same Lord Jesus Christ who died lor , that he might reconcile him to God, whereian as he submits thereto, is brought to parate in the benefit of that most acceptable sac. 2 , is the great work of regeneration which y one must experience in themselves, belore can become sanctified, justified, and forever ected through that one offering. This is the tual work which George Fox is setting forth e extracts given by S. M. Janney, upon the ement, and side by side with his letter to the ernor of Barbadoes. They in no one instance in question or set at naught the commonly ved doctrine of the atonement, that the remisof sins which any partake of, is only in and irtue of that most satisfactory sacrifice made out the gates of Jerusalem,-a doctrine which Society of Friends has always believed and tained.
zorge Fox saith truly, " none know the atone. tof Christ but by the light within;" and he ks of "the word of faith in the saints hearts mouths which reconciles to the Father;" but owhere says that the "atonement is wrought an," or attributes the remission of sins to any - procuring cause, than the offering of Christ ne cross, though he is very explicit in his detions how the benefits of that offering are to sperienced, and that " none come to witness uion, and to be saved, but who witness Christ n , their sanctification, justitication and re. tion." was one of the striking features in the early erts to the truths of the gospel as prolessed riends, that they all inculeated the same docs , and maintained the same testimonies. It ered not from what body of professing Christhey came, being taught in the same school, e school of Christ,-they learned the same les, and were perfectly united in their understand-
ing of the great principles of the religion of their wisdom, righeousness, sanctifiention and redempDivine Master. Upon such a cardinal doetrine ns tion. Our reconeiliation, redemption, pardon, that of the Atonempat, the re could be no discrepancy snactifieation and justifieation, having respert both among them. We shall therefore give a few briel to his suffering death, and blood, upon the cross, extracts from the writings of some of those most as the one pence offering and saerifice, and as our highly esteemed in that day, upon this point, in Hyh Priest, thereby making atonement and reillustratinn of the faith that thry in common with George Fox, promulgated and most surely believed respecting it.

Roberi Barelay, in his Apology, says, "Nevertheloss, as we firmly believe it was neeessary, that Christ should come, that by his death and sufferings, he might offer up himeelf a sicrifice to God for our sins, who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, so we believe that the remission of sins which any partake ol, is only in and by virtue of that most satisfactory sacrifice, and no otherwise."
"Forasmuch as all men who have come to man's estate, (the man Jesus only exrepted,) have sinned, therelore all have need of this Saviour, to remove the wrath ol God from them, due to their offences: in this respect he is truly said to have borne the inquities of us all, in his body on the tree, and thercfore is the only Mediator, having qualified the wrath of God towards us: so that our former sins stand not in our way, being, by virtue of his most satisfactory saerifice, removed and pardoned. Neither do we think that remission of sins is to be expected, sought, or obtanned any other way, or by any works or sacrifice whatsoever, though, as has been said Cormerly, they may come to partake of this remission, that are ignorant of the history."-See Evans's Exposition, pages 43 and 45 .

William Penn, in his letter to John Collenges, says, "In short, I say, both as to this, and the other point of justification, that Jesus Christ was a sacrifice for sin, that he was set forth to be a propitiation for the sins of the whole world; to declare God's righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, \&c. to all that repented and had faith in his Son. Therein the love of God appeared, that he declared his good will thereby to be reconeiled; Christ bearing away the sins that are past, as the scape-goat did of old, not excluding inward work; for, till that is begun, none can be benefitted, though it is not the work, but God's free love that remits and blots out, of which the death of Christ, and his sacrilicing of himself, was a most certain deelaration and confirmation." And in his "Christian Quaker:" "For though 1 still place the stress of feeling of a particular benefit, upon the light, life, and spirit revealed and witnessed in every particular person, yet in that general appearance there was a general benefit justly to be attributed unto the blood of that very body of Christ, which he offered up through the eternal Spirit, to wit, that it did propitiate. For, however it might draw stupendous judgments upon the heads of those who were authors of that dismal tragedy, and bloody murder of the Son of God, and diell impenitent, yet doubtless it is thus lar turned to very great account, in that it was a most precious offering in the sight of the Lord, and drew God's love the mure eminently unto mankind, at least such as shonld believe in his name; as his solemn prayer to his Father at his leaving the world, given us by his beloved disciple, doth plainly witness."-See Ibud., pages 52 and 53.
George Wlistehead, in "Antiehrist in Flesh Unmasked," says, "That we are not pardoned, justified, redeemed or saved by our own righteousness, works or deservings ; but by the righteousness, merits and works of this our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, being both imparled and imputed to us, as He is of God made unto us,
conciliation for us, und giving himself a ransom for nll mankind: und n!so to the effectual saving work of lis grace and geod Spirit within us, bringing us to experience true repentanee, regeneration and the new birth, wherein we purtake of the fellowsthip of Christ's sufferings and power of his resurrection."

And in a "Gospel Salutation," he says, "Oh! Behold the Lamb of God, whiela taketh nway the sin of the world.' In what respect does Jesus Christ, as the Lamb of God, take away the sin of the world? Ianswer, in two rexpecis; 1st, As an universal and most excellent offeriny and accepable sacrifice for sin, in order to obain redemption and forgiveness by his precious blood, and even of a most sweet strielling savour to God, far excelling the legal and typical oblations of animals, as the offerings and blood of bulls, goats, heilers, sheep, rams, lambs, \&c. all which Jesus Christ, by his own one offering, put an end unto." -See Ilid., pages 74 and 79.
Isanc Peninglon, in his "Incitation to Professors," writes, "Secondly-That he did offer up the flesh and blood of that body, though not only so ; for he poured out his suul, he poured out his life, a sacrifice or olfering for sin, (do not, oh! do not stumble at it; but rather wait on the Lord to understand it; for we speak in this matter what we know ;) a sacrifice unto the Father, and in it, tasted death for every man; and that it is upon consideration, and through God's ncceptance of this saerifice for sin, that the sins of believers are pardoned, that God might be just, and the justifier of him which helieveth in Jesus, or who is of the raith of Jesus."
In reply to Thomas Hicks, who accused him of esteeming the blood of Christ no more than a common thing, he says: "That Christ did offer up the flesh and blood of that body, though not only so, for he poured out his soul, he poured out his life, a sacrilice or offering for sin, a sacrifice unto the Father, and in it, tasted death for every man; and that it is upon consideration, and through God's acceptance of this sacrilice for sin, hat the sins of believers are pardoned, that God might be just, and the justifier of him who believeth in Jesus, or who is of the faith of Jesus. Is this common flesh and blood? Can this be affirmed of common flesh and blood?"-See 1bil., pages 86 and 90 .
In the "Declaration of Fuith," presented on behalf of the Society to Parlianent in 1659, a year belore George 'oox's death, is tho fillowiny:

Question. Do you believe remission of sins and redemption through the suffering's, death, and blood of Christ ?
"Answer. Yes; througl faith in him, as he sulfered and died for all men, gave himself a ransom for all, and his blood being slyed tor the remission of sins, so all they who sincerely believe and obey lim, receive the benefits and blessed etfects wh his suffering and dying for them: they, by fath in lis name, receive and partake of that elernal redemption which lee hath obtained for us, who gave himself for us that he inght redeem us from all miquily: He died for our shas, and rose ngain for our justification; and if we wolk in the light as he is in the light, we have fellowship oue with nuother, and the blood of Jwus Christ cleans. eth us from all sin." Ibil., puge eut.
Had George Fox beld the opimions on this fundanental doctrne autributed to him in the work
before us，the Christian unity and fellowship which so closely united him to these，his worthy coadjutors in the work and sulferings of that day，could not have existed or been maintained： notwithstanding，as the nuthor says，（page 414，） quoting William Penn，the＂stress of［their］min－ istry was conversion to God，regeneration and holiness；not schemes of doctrine and verbal creeds．＂But a full belicf in the atonement for sin made by the dear Son of God，always has been，and is an essential part of the taith of Friends；and the whole tenor of George Fox＇s writings，as well as his express declarations， conclusively prove that his views therein were the same as those above quoted．

We therefore cannot but deeply regret that a work professing to set furth the views of this emi－ nent servant ol Christ，should attribute sentiments to him，which every true Friend must consider unseriptural and unsound．

## ITEMS OF NETS．

By the stcamships Andes，Alps，and Atlantic，we have information from Liverpool，to the 2.2 d ult．
The preparations for war in Russia，France，England nod Austria，are going forward rapidly．Many steam－ ships，amongst which are two of the Cunard line，have been chartered to take English troops，dc．，to the assist－ ance of Turkey．The Rnssians have been again defeat－ ed in Asia．The movements of the Austrian Govern－ ment are suspicions，and seens like aiding Russia．A Greek insurrection has broken out in Turkey．Bread－ stuffs and cotten remain as at last quotations． rific gale had occurred on the English coast．By an explosion in at coal mine at Wigan，one bundred lives were lost．

ENITED ST．ITES．－Washington．－The Nebrnska bill has passed the senate，by a vote of 37 yeas 10 14 nays． The Homestead bill has been ordered to a third readiug in the House of Representatives，by 107 to 72 ．This 1y，shall be entitied to enter on a quarter section of va－ crunt land，free of all expense．This land is not to be lia－ ble for debts contracted previously to the taking it up．

Pennsylvania．－Philadelphia．Deaths last week， 178. In the senate of Pennsylvania，the bill for the sale of the Public Works，has been passed， 19 to 12.

## RECEIPTS．

Received from Jehu Fawcett，agent，O．，for H．W． Harris，N．Allman，Thomas Heald，B．Malmsberry，C．C． Mloore，S．C．Sharpless，Sl．Street，Amos Faw cett，J．W． Coffee，$\$ 2$ each，vol． 27 ，for Abm．Bonsall，$\$ 2$, to 26 ， vol． 28 ，for Daniel Koll，$\$ 2$, vol． 26 ，for sina Stratton，
$\$ 4$ ，vols． 26 and 27 ，for Daviel Stratton，$\$ 2$, vol． 26 ； from John Sterenson，N．J．，$\$ 2$ ，vol． 26 ；from G．Guin－ don，V＇t．，$\$ 1$ ，to 26 ，vol． 27 ；from C．Bracken，agent， 0 ．， for Jos．Hobson，$\$ 4$ ，vols． 25 and 26 ，for Davis Conrow， $\mathrm{S}_{2}$ ，vols． 26 and 27 ；from Joel Exans，agent，Pa．，for Eliz．Lownes，$\$ 2$ ，vol． 27 ，for Pennock Hoopes，$\$ 2$ ，vol． 27 ，for Jos．Evans，$\$ 4$ ，rols． 26 and 27.

## FRIEXDS＇ASYLCM．

A stated annual mecting of＂The Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of P＇ersons Deprived of the Use of their Reason，＂will be held on Fourth－day，the 15th of Third month，1854，at 3 o＇clock，P．M．，at Arch street meeting－house．

William Bettle，Clerk．

## INDIAN CIVILIZATION．

Wanted，a well qualified Friend and his wife to reside at Tunessassah；to be epgaged in managing the farm， belonging to the committee of Philadelphia learly Mleet－ iog ；and other domestic concerns of the family．Also， a suitable Friend to teach the school．
Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton，No． 377 South Second street，or Thumas Evaus，No． 180 Areb street．

## CIIRCLLAR．

The Managers of Haverford School，having decided to raise the price for Board and Tuition，desire to present to its friends a brief statement of the reasons which，in their judgment，render the change unavoidable．

The enhanced value of nearly every article of neces－ sity，has so increased the ordinary expenditures，that，
notwithstanding the economical management of the household，it bas been found they will not be less thau S250 per annam for each Student，without charging in－ terest on the large capital invested，and when the aver－ uge umbler of Students has dearly eyualled the capa－ eity of the Institution．This sum，although less than the cost of Education at other Institutions of a similar grade，exceeds that at most Boarding－schools under the eare of the Society of Friends．It is，therefore，desirable that the causes of this difference should be explained． They will be fousd mainly in the System of Education， und in the limited number of Students．

A systematic course of instraction requiring it to be conducted in three several departments，at the head of each of which a competent Tencher must be placed， involves a large outlay．A thorough course of training in the higher branches must be condncted by accom－ plished Instructors，whose salaries are necessarily high． The proper care of young men，at the most exposed period of life，requires that experience and ability，in the administration of the discipline，which can only be obtained at a corresponding cost．The expenditures in－ curred for these purposes，are not too large for the objects to be attained，but they greatly exceed the cost in lusti－ tutions well conducted in reference to their objects，but differing from our＇s in their airos．
The limitation of admissions to＂the children of Friends，and of those professing with them，who desire their sons to be educated in conformity with our Chris－ tian prineiples，＂must greatly restrict the number of Students．The Mlanagers have no desire to go beyond a strict construction of this rule．They feel it to be very important that our admissions should be as nearly con－ fined to members of our Religious Society，as was ori－ ginally the case，aad they rejoice that the tendency to such a result is apparent．Of the sixteen Students ad－ mitted at the opening of the present Term，all but three were the sons of Friends．
This limitation of the number of Students，while highly farourable to their moral and intellectnal im－ provement，greatly ndds to the relative cost．With every effort on the part of the Managers to conduct the Institution upon a system of true economy，they see no reason
duced．

Some years since，when the School had been tempo－ rarily closed in consequence of the insufficiency of the receipts to meet the expenditures，a number of Friends， by great eflorts，secured an endowment，the income of
which is applicable to meeting the annual deficiencies， and to the gratuitous education of Students．The use－ fulness of this Fund，in aiding young Friends who desire to qualify themselves for teaching，is very manifest． Several competent Teachers，now employed in Friends＇ Schools，owe to it much of their efficiency．A number are now in the Institution，who gire promise of much usefulness，and applications are registered from many others，whose admission，there is reason to beliere， would be bighly beaeficial to them and to the Society， especially in the West，where well－trained Teachers are much needed．At the present rate of charge，nearly，if not quite，the whole income of the Fund would be re－ quired to meet annual deficiencies，and all such appli－ cants must be rejected．
The Board cannot believe that it is the wish of Friends to change essentially the course of Instruction；to in－ crease the number of Students not in membership with Friends or to deprise the Association of the means of gratuitous Instruction beretofore afforded by the En－ dowment：and to prevent these results，the increase of the charge to $\$ 250$ per annum，is，in its judgment，need－ ful．Nor when this price is compared with the cost of very inferior means of Education ia Seminaries to which Friends＇children are sent，will it be deemed high．One bundred dollars per annum is not an unusual charge in our cities，for Day－schools，and when to this is added the cost of Boarding，it will equal the sum now proposed， while the advantages offered by our School are much greater as regards health，morals，and literary culture．
Tlirough the liberality of a number of Friends，the Educational menas of the Iustitution have recently been much enlarged．With a view to place the School，in these respects，on a par with the best Institutions in the country，a sum emounting to more than twelve thou－ sand dollars has，within eighteen months，been contri－ buted almest wholly by Friends in this vieinity．A portion of this amount has been expended in the erec－ tion of an Observatory of admirable construction；is which is placed an Equatorial Telescope，exceeding in power any in the State，and aext to that in the National Observatory，at Wnshiagton；a wew and highly finished Astronomical Clock－a powerfal Transit Instrument，and Bond＇s Magnetic Register，for the instantaneous record－ ing of observations．These arrangements afford the

Students the means of becomiag familiar with the a of Astronomical Instruments，and their application
the determining of longitudes，and other purpose great practical utility．A large and commodious Le ture loom has also been erected，in which a series instructive Lectures are now in conrse of delivery to tl whole Sehool．A complete Laboratory has been adde and so arranged that the Students have facilities fi becoming familiar with Chemical Analysis and the mas pulations required in the application of this importu Science to the Arts．

The whole Iustitution has been lighted with Gas，an a Laundry erected，contributing lorgely to the comfo of the housebold．

With able and accomplished Teachers in all the d partnients，and an efficient，but kind and conaideru administration of the discipline，the Managers can safel recommend the school as well adapted to carry out th original design－＂The preservation of our young me at one of the most exposed periods of life，by affordir them the opportunity of a liberal Education，in stris accordance with the doctrines and testimonies of or Religious Society，

The charge for Board and Tuition will，in Fntore， $\$ 250$ per annum，payable as follows：－$\$ 100$ at the opes ing of the Summer Term；$\$ 75$ at the opening，and $\$$ at the middle of the Winter Term．Payments to
made to Jonathan Richards，Superintendent，at School，or to Lsainh Hacker，Treasurer，No． 112 Sont Third Street，Pbiladelphia．

Applications should be addressed to the Secretsry the Board of Managers，stating the age of the Studen his previons studies，and whether or not he is a mew ber of the Society of Friends．

Pamphlets containing the Rules，\＆c．，will be forwarde to applicants．By direction of the Managers， Charles Yabnall，Secretary
No． 39 Market Street．
Philad．，Second Month 17， 1854.
Mabried，on Fifth－day，the 2nd inst．，at Arch stre neeting－honse，Nathaniel H．Brown，and Maby $⿴ 囗 ⿱ 一 一$ daughter of the late Joseph Walton，all of this city．

Died，at his residence，in New Bedford，Mass．，on th 8 th of＇＇Twelfth month， 1853 ，Job Eody，aged 75 years a valuable member and elder of New Bedford Month Mleeting．He was of an affectionate and amiable dispe
sition，and anited great diligence and integrity in hi business，with a firmness of principle and consistency practice，which rendered his Christian character attris tive，and his example worthy of being followed．－Beia somad in the faith as always professed by Friends， xemplary in the attendance of meetings both for wo ship and discipline，and baving experienced the sanct
friog power of Truth，he was well qualified for usefo ness in the church；diligently engaged in the affairs it ；and zealously concerned for the maintenance of goo order，and the support of our Christian principles a testimonies，in their ancient purity．－His last illot was of several weeks＇continuance，and his bodily sal ferings were at times very severe；but be was presert in patience and in entire resignation to the Divine will manifesting a living engagement for the perfection the work of his own soul＇s salvation，being frequen engaged in supplication on that account．He was als coacerned for the best welfare of others；and to son
who visited him，he was enabled to impart impressi council aud instruction．His mind was evidently ce tred on the Fountain of Divine Life；so that he had well－grounded bope of a happy immortality，saying， know that I am frail，very frail，and liable to err ；b have a hope that throngh the Saviour＇s merits，my sp will be joined with the saints in light．＂－Alluding
one time during bis illness，to the trying state of thin in the Society，he said，＂I feel it best for me to say，th I have not for a moment doubted the correctness of th course which I have taken，as regards being separate from those who have supported and circulated unsoo doctrines．＂－Before the close be said，that＂every clo was removed ont of his way；＂and that be＂fell
blessed assurance，that his spirit would soon be pernit ted to enter through the gates into the celestial city adding，＂How comfortable，－how sery comfortable． and continued in this quiet，peaceful frame of mind，an （il bis purified spirit passed away，as we donbt not， an everlasting inheritance with the just of all gene tions，whose robes have been washed and made wai in the blood of the Lamb．
－，at Concord，Delaware county，Pa．，on tha 10 of First month，1854，Margabet M．，daughter of the la Samuel Trimble，in the 36 th year of her age．

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

?ce two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by

## JOHN RICHARDSON,

r No, 50 NORTH FOURTH street, UP stairs, philadelpilia.

Ege to any part of Pennsylvania, for threc months, in advance, three and a quarter cents ; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in re, six and a-half cents.

## For "The Friend."

## remariable deldsions.

(Continued from page 202.)
1t, however brilliant the horizon, it proved fall clouds and vapour. The day of awacame. Rumours, vague and andefined -none knew how ; and increased with por3 rapidity. Suspicion is even more contathan enthusiasm, or, rather, the frenzy of even more powerful than that of hope. yegan to think of securing themselves. The of Conti sent such a quantity of paper to nk to be cashed as to require wagons to the gold. The country was drained of cie. An order was issued which diminish. ? value of the notes by one-half. Men, ging for the payment of their notes, were in the crowd. An indescribable panic enluring which guards were numerously posthe streets to disperse the angry multitude. orrors of another Bartholomew day were ned. The bank stopped payment of the is metals. Law was nearty torn in pieces mob, and was compelled to seek refuge in wartments of the regent. At length the ader fled, and died in poverty, whilst France daced to unspeakable distress, and the sad of this mania survived in the increase of tional debt by one-half. Truly was the prediction fulfilled, "They that will be all into temptation and a suare, and into foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men ruction and perdition.?
be next remarkable delusion was that by the name of the English 'South Sea e'-another striking instance of the extent ch common sense may be over-ridden by -engrossing passion for wealth."
the year 1634 , the tulip-root became con, especially in Holland and Germany, with ia for pecuniary speculation. The exciteof this new passion was very great. It ise, also, to some ludierous occurrences. . . theman, of some botanical taste, finding a a conservatory, set himself to peel off its coats, and then eut the remainder in The root was that of a van eyck, then d one of the most precious of all tultp varieThe infuriated proprietor dragged the ofbefore the magistrate, where the unfortuulprit learned that the botanical specimen examined was worth 4,000 florins. He was oned till he found securities lor the payment bt sum. Such a rage, however, must neceshave its limits. A panic began, and govern-
ment was appealed to, to stop its course. But at such a time, the strongest government becomes feeble as a child. Actions lor breach of law were threatened; but the law refused to interfere with contracts so nearly akin to gambling. The glittering pagoda fell down with a crash, and it was long belore public eredit recovered from the shock it had sustained. This mania las been attributed to Lipsius. He was, however, innocent of the gambling part of the transaction, having only sought good flowers at high prices.
"The years 1824 and 1825 are memorable in the annals of this mercantile nation, as a period that promised great national prosperity. Agriculture, manufactures, and trade of every kind were profitable. This flattering state of things reduced, of course, the interest on money, and stimulated men to scek for new investments; whilst all kinds of projects abounded. No less than 624 new joint-stock companies spread their shadowy, but brilliant visions before the public eye. Though proposed, as many of them were, by men known to be destitute of capital, the shares were usually sold. 'You talk,' said a satirist, 'as if we had any real business to transact. All we have to do is to puff up our shares to a premium, delude the public into buying them, and then let the whole concern go to ruin.' Mining companies started up in profusion, and were successful in proportion to men's ignorance of the localities whence they were to derive their wealth. The bistory of the day was, in short, just that of a bright summer hour, which brings into the sunshine a thousand insects of every hue that they may be destroyed by the fury of the coming thunder-storm. Clerks were to become rich-labourers to be changed into masters-dazziling wealth danced hefore the eyes of those who were rich already. So long as public enthusiasm lasted, all was well; but the climax was speedily reached, and the downward course was terrible. Banks of deposit began to be beset; commercial discounts became difficalt ; houses of high eredit sought advances to meet their pressing demands, and heads of the most distinguished firms were seen to await with solicitude the answers to their requests for discounts. It was the time when one-pound notes were permitted to be issued by country bankers. 'These notes became suspected, and caused a tremendous run upon the banks. Nor was it only the originally insolvent firms which suffered. The enormous difficulty lound in such• a moment ol pressure, in turning the best seeurities into cash, involved in a common ruin many companies worthy of the largest confidence. Men worth $£ 100,000$ were to be seen begging earnestly for the immediate advance of $\mathcal{E 1 , 0 0 0}$. Even where the most serious consequences did not ensue, many firms suffered tremendous losses by the sudden disposal of their securities. The panic of the moment justificd the statement, 'that it a rose from want ol confidence in men able to pay $40 \mathrm{~s} ., 50 \mathrm{~s}$., and 60 s . in the pound.' 'The Bank of England did all which was possible, but it was feared that its own stability would have been ruined in the crisis. At length one of the directors, who had said that the bank could not stand such a run another week, exhausted, faint,
and staggering with fatigue, presented himself before the cabinet counsel of the day then sitting, and with difficulty articulated the words- 'All is well.' The worst danger had gone by. On these occasions, the truth never appears till men begin to suffer. Large discoveries were made of fraud, puffing, bolstering, and using, as if they were sccurities, the nanies of men whose riches lay on the negative side of a single farthing! The capacity of man to be deluded is not easily guaged! The stones, sticks, \&e., which are found in the ostrich's maw, are easy of digestion compared with the incredibilities which may be assimilated by an all-trusting eredulity."
"In 1845, another of these epidemies of delu. sion seized upon the community. It will be long known by the name of the 'railway mania.'
"This phrenzy, like others, a arose out of prosperous times. Trade was plentiful, and money abundant. The system of railways had now come into complete operation, and men flew to them for safe investments, then becoming difficult. The sanguine looked upon the metal road as the best regenerator of society. The rewards of virtue, the results of peace, the triumphs of civilization were expected, not from moral means, but from steam-engines and lines of iron. What may be a legitimate source of pecuniary profit became, as thus regarded, suggestive of conclusions equally mournful and absurd. Multitudes rushed to seek a share in the high adventure. Every quarter, each nook and corner of the island, the lonely dell as the city inart, echoed to the sounds of 'scrip,' 'discount,' and 'premium.' Neighbourhoods where only a few poor mining huts were to be found, or vast districts uninhabited by any huts at all, were to be penetrated by railroads, the direction of which none could account for, and the benefits of which none could explain. Prices of shares lay on the trad sman's counter, and near the gauze and riband of the millinerwere to be fonnd in the dashing equipage and in the rumbling cart-imparted new life to the old, and suddenly matured the young; whilst a widespread desire possessed almost every man to be something which as yet he was not."
"Some of these undertakings were prepared and executed with a rapidity perfectly astoaishing. The last day allowed by law for the sending in of plans and documents was the 30th of November, and to be ready by that day was an object of eager effort. Apprentices were sudden. ly promoted to be surveyors, and draughtsmen were brought over from the continent."
"Matters continued in this state till October, 1845, when a general expectation of something ominous began to pervade men's minds. This was increased by the course taken by some lead. ing newspapers. The crash came. It fell upon the heads of many who had thought to get free from the rafters of the falling house ; but it also fell upon thousands who had been only weak, and not guilty."
"Well does some moralist say, "the world is a cheat, which never pays what it promises." "

> (To be contunuel.)

Influcnce of Elevation upon Cholcra.-It has
bern demonstrated in London that in clevated localities the ravages of cholera are much lighter than in those on a level with the watercourses; and that the ratio of mortality varies with the degree of elevation. It this be a general law, the highest stories should be used as slecping npart. ments during the prevalence of cholera.

## From the Annual Monitor for 1\%is

## WHLLIAMCRUSS.

William Cross, of Colehester, England, deceased First month 24 th, 1553 , aged 73 .

This valued Friend was concerned to remember his Creator in the days of his youth. There is reason to believe, that this proved the means of his preservation from the gross evil of the workd, and, as he advanced to manhood, being lavoured to experience the influence of Divine grace, and yielding to its renovating power, he grew in the knowledge of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Ile often referred with thankfulness to this period of his life, acknowledging how mereifully he had been kept from the paths of sin.

He resided nearly all his time in his native town, and, as a dutiful son, he was for several years engaged in assisting his parents to provide for a numerous family. He afterwards entered into trade on his own account, in the prosecution of which, he had to contend, in the first instance, with some difficulty and discouragement, but, through the blessing of Him whom he desired to serve, a degree of prosperity, commensurate with his moderate wishes, alierwards attended his honest endeavours to provide for the wants of this life. When ability was thus granted him, he was solicitous to impart to the necessities of the poor, and to contribute towards the promotion of charitable and philanthropic objects, in proportion to the means committed to his trust. He took a lively interest in the cause of universal peace, the total extinetion of the slave trade and slavery, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and popular education. In the furtherance of thase objects he willingly gave a portion of his time and money, and it might be truly said of him, that his heart was replete with love and good will to all mankind. He was often concerned to encourage others by a word of counsel, especially those in early lile, earnestly rcommending then to endeavour to walk in that path which he had himself found to be a way of pleasantness and a path of peace.

Between seven and eight years before his dealh, he was affected with a severe attack of paralysis, which, in its advancing stages, gradually reduced his strength; yet, under this afllictive dispensation, he was preserved in patience, resignation, and even cheerfulness, and he persevered, as long as he was able, in meeting with his friends for publie worship. This he deemed a high privilege, and it was his practice, lor many years, to elose his shop on the morning of the week-day meeting, in order to enable those of his assistants who were members of our religious Sociciy to be present. As our dear friend approached the contines of time, gratitude for temporal and spiritual mercies was inerensingly the prevalent feeling of his mind. He frequently adopted the language of the P'salmist, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy mame; bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits," and as his weakness increased, he olten expressed his thankfulness to his heavenly Father, who had dealt so gently and mercifully with him, and who, he humbly believed, had listened to his fecble cry. He referred continually, with very tender feelings, to the boundless and unmerited good-
ness of his compassionnte Redeemer, who had other necessnry parts are enst. In this shopt vouchsaled to grant him a full assurance of an tons of iron ore cast daily. Twelve wheels 1 admittance into his eternal kingdom of rest und cast every day. On such ocensions as the a pence. In the morning of the day on which ho ings for the bridges are made, the amount of in died, he attempted to give utterance, ns he was wont to do, to expressions of gratitude and praise, but articulation failed, yet it was evident to those about him, that his mind continued to be staid upon God.

Ilis wife, to whom he had been happily united for thirty-six years, under a keen sunse of bereavement, conelades a short account of the last hours of her beloved husband with this record, " 1 have the consolation of belicving that my loss is his everlasting gain."

## From the Plough, the Loom and the Ansil.

## Ballimore and Ohio Railrotd Works,

The machine shop of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Mount Clare, near Bahtimore, is quite a curiosity, and well worth a visit. The whole management of the road is divided into three departments, namely, Transportation, of whieh Mr. John H. Done is master; Machine. ry, of which Mr. Hayes is master; Road, of which Mr. Bollman is master. The master of transportatien performs the duty of superintending all the Ireighting throughout the whole length of the road, and has about seven hundred men under his command. The master of machinery has the entire control of the building of locomotives, ears, \&e., and has about two thousand four hundred men under his control. The master of roads attends to all constructions and repairs of roads, depots, water-stations, and other buildings, and has about nine hundred men under his control. Thus it will be seen that four thousand meehanies and labourers are employed in the several departments of the road.

The most interesting department is that of machinery. The first in the department are the blaeksmith and moulding shops. Of the former there are six, devoted to the manufacture of the various parts of machinery. The first is for the preparation of the heavier portions of the machinery, such as shafts and axles of the cars and locomolives. In this shop there are twenty-four forges, several of which are attended by three hands each. This number is requisite to handle with facility the heavy shafts, which are swung by a crane, and carried to a large sleam-hammer in the centre of the shop. The hammer is managed by a lad, who, by simply turning a screw, regulates the foree of blow to any required power. The hammer weighs fifteen hundred pounds. All the forges are blown by a pipe conducted from the biowing boxes in the main building. The other shops are tor the manufacture of the smaller portions of machinery and for repairs.

The principal machine shop is devoted exelusively to the turning and finishing of the nice and more important pieces of machinery, both of iron and brass. In this are some thirty lathes, and while one is engaged in polishing a small piece of brass-work, another is boring out the hub of a wheel, or preparing its surface for the tire. And the shop is exclusively for heavy work, such as planing down the rough surlace of a heavy iron plate, or preparing the several parts of new bridges, which are in eourse of construction lor the use of the rond. Here, too, are the boilers, smoke-stacks, and furnaces of the locomotives manufactured, and also the tenders, which are constructed principally of iron.
In the moulding shops are two cupolas, blown by pipes from the man building, where all the

The earpenter shops are for the constructi and repair of ears. The company have just co pleted fifty-two ears, intended exclusively for transportation of hogs and sheep. They 1 made with two floors, which will enable them enrry just twice the amount that enn be carr by an ordinary car. Besides these, there buildings for the trimming and painting of $p$ senger cars.

All the immense machinery is worked by steam-engines, one of sixty horse power, and i of about thirty horse power.

The Company have nearly completed twop erful engines, one for passengers and the of for freight, and intended to be used on the $m$ ern end of the road. There are also mach shops at Wheeling, Fetterman's, and at Marix burg, the two former being for repairs, and last for the construction of machinery. It ise mated that the machinery and stock on hand, alone worth one and a half millions of dollars

Each shop has its foreman, who is responsi to the master presiding over the department which it is attached. The road department now engaged in the manufacture of two miles rails, composed of three pieces. This rail is arranged, that much of the danger of the the running off will be avoided, by the brenks in rail having a proper bearing upan the sider The whole number of buildings at Mount Cly including ear and engine-houses, is thirly. I total number of ears now running, of all desel tions, is five thousand; and locomotives, those now building, two hundred and eight.

The Battimore and Ohio Railroad is next the Erie road in length, the main stem, from B timore to Wheeling, being 350 miles, and W'ashington braneh, 40 miles. The road is vast importance to those portions of Maryla and Virginia through which it passes, and op a direet line of travel to the great West t South-west. It is under the very best of m: agement; and the travelling public already 6 it one of the most safe and speedy means of rea ing the great West from Baltimore and poi further north. The freight of the road in a! cultural products and coal, is enormous; ! when its value as a means of passenger transil fully appreciated, it will be second to none in country in this particular. It passes througl most romantic region, and, during the wam months, would fully compensate a lover of nati in pursuit of the beautiful and the sublime, fo ride over its entire length. Like the Erie ro it is a stupendous monument of the perseverat and enterprise of those who have overcome alm insurmountable obstacles, to effect its compleii
W. Wilberforce, in his " Practical Christio $y$," and in commenting on the resolves and resolves of the newly-awakened, but unconver sinner, observes in a note:-"If any one wo read a description of this process, enlivened enforced by the powers of the most exquisite $p$ ry, let him peruse the middle and latter par the fifth book of 'Cowper's Task.' My wa attachment to the beautifully natural compositi of this truly Christian poet, may, perhaps, my judgment; but the part of the work to wh 1 reler, appears to me scarcely surpassed by? thing in our language. The honourable epil of Christian may justly be assigned to a pe whose writings, while they fascinate the rea
he manifestly coming from the heart, breathe beut the spirit of that character of Christi$y$, with which she was announced to the id Glory to God in the highest, and on earth ce good will to men."

For "The Ericond."
Biographical Sketches for the Yonng;
nolg to show the superiority of the Religion of the
Cross, to all other attainments.

## Mary Jane grailam.

Mry Jane Graham, was born in Irondon, il. 1803 , and died at Stoke Fleming, 1830. is a young woman of superior talents, freultivated mind, and uncommon seientific aents. She was mistress of the Greek, French, Spanish and Italian languages, es in an uncommon deuree mistress of her But it proved sorrowfully true in her case, Is in the case of too many others, that her ) attainments beenme to her a temptation a mare; and well nigh became her destruction. seven years old, she was a very pious 1 lelighted in doing good; and her views of is truth were remarkably lucid, consistent, pictical. But at seventeen she was led astray literary attainments; and religion, and the if Christ became of little or no account to iher great eagerness to acquire mental qua. ons; and her Christian hope became at entirely eclipsed in the gloom of Infideliter a long season of severe conflict she was, or, through Divine grace and favour, reWhed in the faith of the gospel of Christ and published a full account of her exeron the hope of reclaiming others from this spirit of unbelief. The work was written lly in the fortn of a Letter to her Spanish ;) who was an infidel.
er health was very delicate from her childand for the last few years of her life she great sufferer; but being now restored to Cly belief in the simple, but powerful truths istianity, her religion enabled her to tribver sufferings; and she reaped from it the able fruits of righteousness.' 'Strengthenall might, unto ail long-suffering with ains were sweeter than honey, or the hon-

Forgiveness, and the remission of sins ere past, through the mercy and mediation ist, and the gilt of repentance, were now, ments which to her outshone and eclipsed her attainments or considerations. She them to be the 'one thing needful,' 'the, art which shall never be taken from her.' is not death to me,' she said on one oceafor Jesus hath tasted death lor me, and hath up all its bitterness.' Alter a violent at$f$ coughing and spasm, a friend said to her r you suffer much;' 'Oit, no,' she replied, ight to feel the pins of the tabernacle taking Yet, she observed, 'It is not the cessation oain that can make Christians view the apof death with satisfaction. For, believe tey have not one pain too many. But, oh, old the King in his beauty! and beholding, transformed into his glorious likeness! and o cease from $\sin$ ! this, this is the blessed ion after whieh real Christians pant."

## EDMUND BURKE.

mund Burke, whose name fills so large a in the political and literary annals of Britain in the last century, was the son eminent attorney, and was born at Dub-
cation from Abraham Shackleton, a Quaker to leave you, but the example of my death, which sehoolmaster of Ballytone, lie went to 'Prinity I pray you to bear in mind; lor thoagh it be bitcollege, Dublin, where he remained three years. ter to the flesh, and fearfal betiore men, yet it is In 1753, be entered as a law student at the lem- the enrance into eternat lik, which none shall ple, but applied himself almost wholly to litera. inherit who deny Jesus Christ belore men, and ture. He was for many years a member of Par- before this wicked generation. The fire burning liament. He died 1797. His compositions have slowly, his sufferings were long and dreadful; but been collected in sixteen volumes octavo. In his patience and piety were only more fully dis. private life, he was amiable and benevolent; in public indefatigable, ardent, and abhorrent of meanness and injustice! As an orator he ranks among the first of modern times, and as a writer, it must be acknowledged there are lew who equal, and none who transcend him. Ie was a sincere believer in Christianity, and lis noble mind was moulded and elevated by its pare and generous sentiments. Unlike some of his greatest cotemporaries, he made neither the bottle nor the dice his household deities; he had no taste for pursuits that kill time rather than pass it ; "I have no time," said he, "to be idle." Although in the judgment of the world, he was one of the greatest states men and orators of his own, and perhaps of any age, his humility was even more rare and remarli. able than his genius. Ife declined the honour of an interment in the great national receptacle of illustrious men, Westminster Abbey, and even forbade it in his will; assigning as his reason, "I have had in my life but too much ol woise and compliment." To the approach of death he submitted with a calm and Christian resignation, undisturbed by a murmur, hoping, as he said, "to obtain the Divine mercy through the intercession of a blessed Redeemer, which he had long sought with unfeigned humiliation, and to which he now looked with a trembling hope." The first clause in his will marks in a manner equally striking his deliberate views and deepest feelings on this great subject, and is a sort of testamentary witness to the world, of the truth and value of the gospel of Christ. "Aecording to the ancient, good, and laudable custom of which my heart and understanding recognize the propriety, I commit my soul to God, hoping for His merey througl the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, \&c."

## "Calvary!

Thy name to me is balm. On thee my thoughts Repose the livelong day; and when at night Deep zleep descends on men, my thonghts awake To muse upon thy wonders. Round thy cross Twine my cternal hopes, and flourish there."

His biographer says, "Burke was superior to the age in which he lived."

## PATRIEK hamilton.

Patrick Hamilton,-the first Scoteh reformer. [Ie was of ruyal descent, a circuanstance valuable only ns it drew more attention to his doctrine, life, and sufferings. He was naturally of an amiable disposition, and being well educated, was very early made Abbot of Perme. At the age of iwenty. three, lie visited the continent, and at Wittemburg met Luther and Melanethon, from whom he re. ceived instruction in the doctrine of the gospel. Returning to scolland, lse began to impart the knowletgre of true religion to his countrymen. His fervour and boldness in opposing the corruptions of popery alarming the clergy, he was summoned belore "the Archbishop of St. Andrews in 1527, condemned, and delivered over to the secular power to be burnt. It was hoped lie would be induced to recant, but all endeavours proved unavailing to shake the faith and lirmness of this youthful martyr.

At the place of execution lic gave his servant his garments, saying, "'These are the last things
played thereby; insomnch that many were led to inquire into his prineiples, and to adopt them. "I'be smoke of Patrick IIamilton," said n papist, "infected as many as it blew upon." Btessed infeetion! IIow powerlul is the example, often, of one youth.

Reflections at the Close of the Week.
Another week is past-another of those little limited portions of time which number out my life. Let me pause a little before I enter upon a new week, and consider what this life is, which is hus imperceptibly stealing away, and whither it is conducting me. What space docs it occupy in this vast universe? What proportion does it bear to eternity? Let me think then, and think deeply, how I have employed the week just past. Have I advanced in, or deviated from the path that leads to life? LIas my time been improved, lost,-or worse than lost,-misspent? If the latter, let me use double diligence to redeem it. Have I been careful to set a good example? Have I according to my station been diligent and indus. trious to do good to all my fellow beings? Ilave I kept my temper calm, my spirits cheerful, and my heart in a right frame? If to these questions 1 can humbly, yet confidently answer affirmativeIy, that I have done my best ; if I have truly repented for all the past, made good resolutions for the future, and sought for Divine aid to keep them, the honest endeavour will be graciously aceepted by Him, who records all our actions and thoughts; and before whom we must stand in the day ol judgment, to render an account of the deeds done in the body.
A.

> For "The Friend."

Review of the Weather for Second Month, lyst.
The first two days of the month were very spring-like and pleasant; especially noticeable as following a succession of cold and gloomy weather. On the 2nd, the mercury rose to $66^{\circ}$,higher than at any other time during the month. On the morning of the 3rd there was a brief but violent snow storm. Two or three inches of snow also tell during the night of the Th, but was followed next morning by rain, which conlinued most of the day. The 9 th was quite elear and mild, and rendered doubly pleasant by the re-appearance of the larks an I blue-birds, several of which we saw had returned Irom their south. ward journey.

Tincre was some rain on the merning of the 15 th, and about three inches of snow the next morning, but it was mostly gone bcfore night. The 2oth will become memorable in the annals of snow storms. That which occurred on that day and during the night following, throughout the custern paris of the United Slates, is said to have been unsurpassed since 1-31. It extended from Boston, Mass., to Lichmond, Va., and from the Atlautic coast to the west of the Allegheaies. Accounts from different places state, that it commenced very moderately, but gradually increased till at length it assumed the aspect of what people are pleased to designate " an old-ashioned snow storm." The wind was in the East and North. east, and blow a smart gale the whole time, so
that the snow was exceedingly drifted．While tics who inspire horror or confusion accord－ many places were left bare，on others the suow ing to the excesses they are guilty of，or the pen－ was several feet in depth．Of course the rail－nhties they endure；bui have no title to any re－ roads，nud in fact almost all roads were complete－ ly blocked up，and the trains on some of the lines detained for several days．At this place it com． menced about 9 o＇clock A．M．，nnd continued nbout twenty hours．In consequence of the drift，it was impossible to ascertain the depth accurately，but we think the average was about 17 inches．The depth at New York，Philadelphia，Baltimore， Pittsburg，and generally throughout the interven－ ing country，we have seen variously stated to be from one to two feet．There was a little snow as far west as Columbus，Ohio．

But however general and violent this storm was，it seems to have been no more so than the one of rain on First－day，the 26th．It com－ menced here about 5 o＇elock in the morning，and against 2 r．m．nearly 3 inehes had fallen．This with the melting snow caused quite a freshet in many places，but we have not heard of any dam－ age to property，except that in Baltimore many of the cellars were filled with water．

The range of the thermometer for the month， was from $12^{\circ}$ on the 241 h ，to $66^{\circ}$ on the 2nd． The average temperature was $31_{2^{2}}{ }^{\circ}$－about $33^{3}{ }^{\circ}$ colder than the corresponding month of last year． The amount of rain and melted snow was 6.482 inches－of snow 23 inches．

The mean temperature of the three winter months was $30_{6}^{5}$ ，or nearly $4^{\circ}$ lower than last winter．The amount of rain and melted snow was 10.868 inches－of snow， 35 inches；for the preceding winter the amount of rain and melted snow was 11.456 inches－of snow， 3 inches．
West－town B．S．，Third mo．1st， 1854.

| $\frac{d}{d}$ |  |  |  |  | Direction and force of the wind． | Carcumstances of the wea－ ther tor Second month， 1どう． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 音 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 首 } \\ & \text { 首 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 关 |  |  |  |
| 1 | 34 | 55 | $44 \frac{1}{3}$ | 2916 | S．W， | Clear and pleasant． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 15 | 37 | 26 | 29.55 | N．W． | Snowing－ncarly clear． |
|  | 16 |  |  | 29.76 |  | Clear． |
| 5 | 14 | 39 | 261 | 29.57 | S．E．to E．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Lo．}}$ |
|  | 18 |  |  | 29．x1 | N．W． |  |
| 7 | 14 | 29 |  | 29.87 | N．W．to E． 3 | Do．cloudy． |
| 8 | 23 | 47 |  | 29．28 | N．E．to E．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Foggy－ramy． |
| 9 | 30 | 44 | 37 | 29.19 | N．W．to S．W． 2 | Clear and fine． |
| 10 | 23 | 161 |  | 2952 | N．W．${ }_{3}$ | Clear and pleasant－windy |
| 11 | 15 | － 32 | 23. | 29.84 | N．W． 3 | Clear and windy． |
| 12 | 20 | 132 |  | 29.89 | S．E．${ }_{\text {c }}$ | Clear． |
| 13 | 26 | 48 | 37 | 29.69 | S．E．${ }^{\text {E }}$ | Cloudy－rany． |
| 1.1 | 33 | ${ }_{6} i^{2}$ | 501 | 29.55 | S．tos．E．${ }_{\text {d }}$ | Foggy－clear P．M． |
| 15 | 34 | 412 | 38 | 29．38 | N．F．to N． 2 | Cloudy－rainy． |
| 16 | 28 | 40 | 34 | 2． 59 | N．W．to W． 2 | Snow－bearly clear． |
| 17 | 20 | 32 | 26 | 24． $0^{5}$ | N．W I | Clear |
| 18 | 16 | 39 | 278 | 29.72 | S．W．${ }^{2}$ | Do |
| 19 | 29 | 47 | 38 | 29.58 | S．W．to N．E． 2 | Do．nearly． |
| 20 | 20 | 32 | 26 | 293 c | N．E．W ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Cloudy－showy－stormy． |
| 21 | 19 | 39 | ${ }^{29}$ | 29.34 | N．to N．W． 2 | 1o．clear． |
| 22 | 19 | 43 | 31 | 29.41 | N．W．tos．W． 2 | Nearly clear． |
| 23 | 13 | 339 | 243 | \＄9．65 | N．W．w ${ }^{5}$ | Do． |
| 24 | 12 | 235 | 232 | 29.76 | W．S．W． | Do． |
| 25 | 23 | 333 | 24 | 99.92 | E．E ${ }_{2}$ |  |
| 26 | 24 | 4.15 | 36 | 29，35 | E．to S．E． 2 |  |
| 28 | cos | 5 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N. W. } \\ & \text { N. E. tos.W. }{ }^{4} \end{aligned}$ | Clear． Do． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Liberty of Conscience．－A Roman Catholic paper in Paris，the Univers，thus writes on the paber in Parts，liberty of conscience：－＂The crime of our age，the crime of what people call literty of conscience，is to eonfound truth，which is divine， with error，which is devilish；to place one and the other in the same rank，and thus recognize the same right in God and Satan．The Protes－ tant refugees of France，whatever their eo－religion－ ists and philosophers may say about it，were no martyrs．There can be no martyrs save those swho suffer persccution for justice＇sake，and there is no justice apart from the truth．They are wretches，whose crrors pain us；furies and fana－
spect or any admiration．The Churels has never denied this doctrine nor abrogated this law ：all her traulitions consecrate the legitimacy of the employment of temporal force against error．＂
For "The Fritid."

## Two kinds of Love and Utrity．

Looking over the letters of that substantial minister of Christ，Rehecca Jones，we find a short paragraph that reminds us of Solomon＇s saying， ＂There is uothing new under the sun．＂She was sensible of two kinds of love then，as many are at this day．Writing to Mary Bevan，of Lon－ don，she says，＂I hy no means wish to take thee in any snare，other than as true friendship，and good old－fashioned love dictates．I say old－fash－ ioned，because thou knowest there is a deal of fancy goods，and new fashioned stuffs now－a－days， brought into use，and some of them of so flimsy a texture，that they are hardly worth the cost of trimmings and making up－that when I to meet with what I deem substantial，I am willing to clothe others，and to be clothed therewith myself even with that love which doth not wax old like a garment．＂
There is a love and unity that are founded and cherished in a party spirit，among those who are out of the universal love of God，and have a cause to support connected with the opinions of man．It partakes of the spicit of the world that loves and honours its own，and will sustain and speak well of its own，and boast of the unity which it con－ ceives subsists among such as maintain the eause and sentiments which the party holds，let them be what they may，or upon what subject they are distinguished．It lives at ease among its own， and thinks to take and hold its kingdom by flat－ teries，and to draw others under its influence by a show of great enjoyment，and kindnesses；and such as preter an easy religion that glides along with the world，and who reject the restraints of the cross as rigid，and unpolished，and not becom－ ing the refinements of the age，are delighted with this fictitious love and fellowship．These do not partake of the cup which Christ drank of，the bap－ tism wherewith be was baptized．They are not ＂grieved for the aflictions of Joseph；＂they can－ not adopt the language of the apostle，＂W ho now rejoice in $m y$ sufferings for you，and till up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ，in my flesh，for his body＇s sake，which is the chureh．＂ All who are fioating upon the surface，striving to make a fair show under a bilse rest，are unable to discern and to feel the fellowship that pertains to the body of Christ．It is only those who are baptized with the Holy Ghost and fire，and who die daily，that are favoured with a discerning spi－ rit．This is a gift imparied by the Head to the members of his body，to some in a greater degreo than to others．However plausible the outside show of unity may be among those who are not baptized by the one Spirit of Christ into one body， his faithful ones who are tilling up the measure of afllietion allottod them for his body＇s sake，will， as they eleave to the blessed Head，have a seuse of the spirits of those who are on the surface，and a warning to beware how they touch，taste，or handle，the
strauge vine．

The ground of disunity is the government of two opposite spirits，which furmish diferent food， and produce dissimilar liruits．No mere outside show，or profession of doctrine ean give the true unity ；yet those who are in the unity of the IIoly

Spirit，will not deny the Lord Jesus，nor suppc Thectrines that are not according to his goapp There have been withered branehes agreeably
Christ＇s testimony，and no doubt they bore reser blance to the living ones；and there have ber some who were＂living in pleasure，and yet we dead while they lived．＂To be preserved fro giving strength nod support to the wrong spir requires lowliness of mind，watchfulness befo the Lord，the fenr of being deceived by the tran formations of Satan，whatever they may be，ar waiting for the spirit of supplication to enable to pray aright for preservation，and for streng to do all the will of God concerning us，either acting or suffering．These will be imbued wil that Divine charity which seeks the real welf of all，and which also gives the authority of $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{r}}$ to bear a righteous testimony in the meekness wisdom，against that which is wrong．All wl are kept here will be servants of the living $\mathrm{G} \alpha$ their afllictions will tend to refine and decpen the in the Divine life，and Christ will build them upe the Rock against which the gates of hell shall． prevail．They will be proachers of righteou ness，whose spirit and life will condemn and con vince gainsayers．

In the absence of the unity of the Spirit，col fidence is grently impaired，and jealousy of tt motives and design of others，even on subjec in which all agree，will take its place．Whei causes are supported at variance with each othe which involve essential prineiples and Christia testimonies，there will be little approximation b tween the different classes．Each will be stni ing to maintain its own，and to prevent，accon ing to their respective views，the opposite caus from gaining the ascendency．Sueh a conditio of the church，gives fearful evidence of the dat ger and the evils，of broaehing opinions which has rejected，of attempting to corrupt the miat of any＂from the simplicity that is in Christ． and also of elevating any man as a leader，who： cause is to be advoeated，whether right or wron

There is great safety in the simple，humble n ligion of the cross，which regenerated and faill ful Friends have preached and practised from th beginning．They directed all men to the light Chirist revealed in the hoart，which as obeye would lead out of darkness，and out of all erron into the saving knowledge of God，and his bless ed will which works the redemption and sancifif eation of the soul．These obedient ones are chi dren of the same heavenly Parent，born of the in corruptible Sced and Word of God．They ar in unity one with another，holding the same faill having no cause to advocate but the cause Christ，which he lays upon them，and gives wis dom and strength to support．They love one ar other unfeignedly，in the love which he placesi their hearts；and as they keep under his all－pon erful government and protection，no divination enchantment ean prevail against them．Th blessed state has been known amongst us is marvellous degree，and might have continue had not the encmy lound places to sow his tare The only way to recover this precious fellowsh that many have lost，is to come back to the lig of Christ，that shincth in darkness，give up a that it condemus，and like clay in the hand of t potter，become broken and soltened and retempe ed，and made anew into vessels for the Master J．G．Bevan，says of the true love：＂ Oh ！th every awakened soul would daily seek＇niter t sweet influences of gospel love！It swcetel soeiety ；it begets its likeness in others；it excit gratitude；and even if bestowed on the ungratel （as stith our dear Redeemer，love＇s holy at
nstless fountain, the rain falls on the just and to unjust), it brings its own swcet reward: attracts the approbation of God. Where will be contempt? where the indulgence of lurmisings, and hard thoughts? where either $d: d$, or careless detraction? where were the ress disclosure of real failings? where the splace for any enmity? These hurtful pracand pride, the promoter of many such pracwill fall before the prevalence of pure Chrisoove; and surely where these are exterminated the heart, is it not so far prepared for its thad most sacred purpose, to be a temple of Joly Spirit? Amen."

## MY SEPULCHRE.

following lines have been forwarded for insertion. y were published originally in "The Friend," but y be new to many of our present readers.]
When the frail cord that binds me here
Shall loose its silver tie,
When every hope, when every fear
From this lone beart shall fly, When the freed spirit shall have fled Beyond the confines of the dead,
Oh lay me not where pomp has placed
With chiseled art so fair,
The costly stones with trophies graced,
With sculptor's nicest care;
Oh , place me not in vaulted tomb,
But let my dust with dust consume.
Oh, let no letter'd legend tell,
Who lies beneath the monld,
No monumental marble swell
Above my ashes cold;
Ah, no I the narrow house shall be, A dwelling of simplicity l
Oh lay me not for friendship's sake
Where soaring pillars rise,
Where fashions daily inroads make,
Where pomp with splenduar vies,But lay me, where my frame shall rest,
With mother earth above my breast!
Soft whispering winds may sigh around
As pensive as they please,
Bright little flowers may deek my mound-
My Father's works are these,-
But let not art adorn the spot,
By all but kindred soon forgot 1
For sure the "narrow house" should be
A dwelling of simplicity 1
St me die the death of the righteous, and let m ad le like his."-Num. xxiii. 10.

## BY RICHARD HUIE, M, D.

nd.-Light fall my footsteps on the floor: He sleeps !
low.-But he will wake no more!
The struggle's past: the captive's free, And crowned with joy and victoryl
nd.-Say, was his conflict sharp and bricf? Or had he long desired relicf?
Were cheerless days and chambers dim, And sleepless nights appointed him?
Cow.-For years he on a sick bed lay
And pined and wasted day by day,
But though by inches doomed to die,
Rich springs of comfort still were nigh;
And when the dread foe came at last, The bitterness of death was past.
:nd.-Had then despair his bosom steeled? Or potent drugs his senses sealed? Did he thus fall an easy prey, Or all unconscious sleep away?
ow.-O, no1 Death's grim approach he knew ; Yet shrunk not, blenched not at the view ; His eye was calm, his mind was clearBut then God's angels hovered near, Their gaardian wiogs were o'er him spread, Their hands made smooth his dyiog bed; And still the llaly spirit's voice Bade bis blood-sprinkled soul rejoice 1 And ever as his strength decayed, His faltering tongue for patience prayed; And as his breath be fainter drew, He told of consolations new-

Of grace that ne'er would sinner failOf anchor fixed within the reilOf goldea harps and anthems sweetOf crowns to cast at Jesus's feet, Till bis pale lips one moment quivered, One gentle sigh bis soul delivered, And c'er one last farewell was spoken, The cord was loosed, the howl was broken.
Friend.-Oh, may I with the righteous die,
And like him breathe my latest sigh !

## THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

"The rights of woman," what are they? The right to labour and to pray,
The right to watch while others slcep,
The right o'er others' woes to weep ;
The right to succour in distress,
The right while others blame to bless;
The right to love where otbers scorn,
The right to comfort all that mourn;
The right to shed pare joy on earth,
The right to fecl the soul's high worth;
The right to lead the soul to God,
Along the path her Saviour trod-
The path of meckness and of love,
The path of faith that leads above;
The path of patience under wrong,
The path in which the weak grow strong. Such woman's right.-These God will bless, And grant them peace through all distress.

## For "'Tlie Friend."

## BIOGRAPIILCAL SKETCIIES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Mceting of Philadelphia.

## James Radcliff.

In the year 1690 , James Radeliff died at his residence in Bueks county, Pennsylvania. He was born, we believe, in Lancashire, England, where he was convinced of the Truth in very early life. In support of his Christian faith be passed through many imprisonments, the first of which occurred when he was but fifteen years of age.

In the Fifth month, 1670 , for being at a meeting he was arrested, and was with eight others, committed to the House of Correction in Manchester. At what time he came forth in the ministry we know not, but he was yet young in years. We find him in the year 1684 committed to prison with others, for meeting together for Divine worship, and in the Eleventh month being indicted on that account a t the Manchester sessions, they were all recommitted to prison. Some time previous to this, two wicked informers came to the house of Abraham Hayworth, of Rosindale, where a meeting of Friends had been held, which was just broken up. Without strietly noting who were there, they went and lodged information, swearing that a meeting had bcen held, and that James Radcliff had preached in it. As it turned out, James had been somewhere else that day, yet he was fined $£ 20$; and the officers coming to distrain goods for the fine, broke open five doors, and seized on and carried away twelve kine and a horse worth £39. This is the last apersecution we find him enduring. In the year 1686, he removed to Pennsylvania, and setlled at Wrightstown. There was but one famly of Friends, that of John Chapman's, near, and for the conveniency of the familtes, a meeting was established, which was held alternately at the house of cach, until the death of James Radcliff, in 1690.

He was not idle after his removal to this country, in the exercise of his gift, but travelled and laboured as the Lord opened his way. Brief are the memorials remaining, yet they are not with. out interest. At a meeting of public Friends at the house of John Goodson, in Philadelphia, First month 2d, 1689, James Radeliff and Nicholas

Waln, informed the meeting that they were concerned to visit Maryland in the service of the ministry. At a meeting in the same place held the 4th of the following Seventh month, Nicholas Waln gave an necount of his travels in company with James, stating "that they had many good meetings in Maryland."
Of the character of James Radcliff, his widow says: " We were both of one meeting, and I had knowledge of him when he was but young. If was a prisoner upon Truth's account when be was about fifteen years of age. Atter his month was opened to bear a public testimony for the Lord and his blessed Truth, he travelied many milcs. Through many hardships, imprisonments, and many other exercises, his labour and travel was for the prosperity of the Truth. After wo were married, he passed through many deep sufferings and imprisonments, bat the Lord preserved him through all. As he lived an innocent and harmless life, being of a mild, lamblike disposition, so he ended his days in innocency, and being redeemed from the earth, laid down his head in peace."
"I can truly testify that he was an innocent man, and one that did fear the Lord in his day, and wished the welfare of all. Yea, even from a youll was his heart set to seek the Lord and his blessed Truth, which the Lord had marle hinn, with many more, partakers of. Blessed be his holy name forever! I certainly know thit it was his chiefest care faithfully to serve the Lord and obey him in whatsoever he required of him. It was often in his heart to exhort others to laithfulness, and to improve the gift which the Lord had committed to them. The Lord gave him power to perform what he required of him, for which he did return the praise and honour unto the Lord over all. His love was universal. So far was he from bearing any ill-will to any, that he wished the everlasting welfare of all. It was his carnest desire unto the Lord, that He would preserve him faithful unto Himself, and that he might live to His praise whllst he lived. As the Lord had put it into his heart to seek him, so blessed be his name! he preserved him to the end of his days.
"Though his outward body be gone to the dust from whence it came, yet his spirit is ascended to God that gave it, and his living testimony and good savour he hath left remaining as comfortable memorials.
" Now although I with many more unto whom the Lord made him serviceable, an sensible of a great want of him, yet of this I do conelude, that though it be my present loss it is his everlasting gain. So unto the Lord do I desire to commit my cause, who is able to supply all our wants, and to make hard things casy as we truly cyc him, and have our whole dependence apon him, who is God over all, blessed forever saith my soul."
Beside this memorial of Mary Raldelif, there was one prepared concerning her huibind, by Phineas Pumberton. A careful search has been made for a copy of this last, but without suceess. It was read and approved by "public friends," and as Phincas came from the same part of Lingland as James Radeliff did, it probslly myght have thrown more light on his early labours and sulferings for the Truth.

## thomas masey.

This Friend was convinced of the doctrines of Truth early affer the rise of our relighoss Soceety, and being liaithial to the light given tum, he was made wise in things that necompany salvation, and was after a time brought forth in the minis. try. His residence was ut Wouleston, near Nant-
wich, in Cheshire, where he was soon made to the entire basin, nad expresses the opinion that viding themselves with dried meats and water partake of suffering nud persecution. During the this tract, now' so barren, was onco a charming they struck right into the heart of that great des. years 1674 and 1675 , his goods were distrained eountry, sustaining millions of people, and that to the amount of C26, for preaching at the meeting its present desolation was wrought by the action he belonged to. A man by the name of John Widdowbury, who was entitled to, or claimed the title of Esquire, being in debt to Thomas Brasey £ 40 on bond, was so enraged at being asked for the moncy, that he vented his wrath not only against Thomas, but ngainst his friends also. Ho became the chief intormer. In 1675, he got an old excommunication revived against Thomas, on which he had him committed to prison, and still not satisfied, he swore he would send his wilie thither also. In 1679, Thomas was fined $£ 20$ for one month's absence from the national chureh.

We know little of his labours in the ministry, yet the little which has come down to us is satisfactory. John Whiting says he was in the country where he lived [Somersetshire], abont the year $167 \%$, and says he "had a sound, solid tes. timony," He removed to Pennsylvania soon after William Penn came, and settled in Chester county. The traces of him which remain in this country, indicate the estimation in which he was held by his brethren. We find him representing his Quarterly Mecting in the Yearly Meeting, and in the year 1658 , appointed with others to draw up the epistle to London. His death took place in 1691, when his friends say, he was antient. Looking at his evident usefulness as a man, and solidity as a minister, we can but adopt the words of John " hiting, in closing a still shorter memorial of him, "Of whon I am sorry I can say no more."

From the Boston Journal.

## antiquities of america.

Recent Calilornia papers contain some very in. teresting accounts relative to the discovery of certain ruined cities in the "Great Basin" of the West. This great basin is an immense barren and desolate table-land, bounded on the east by the Rocky Mountains, and on the west by the Sierra Nevada, on the north by the Walsateh Mountains and Utah settlements, and on the south by the river Gila. But two white men with parties are known to have crossed this basin. These were Capt. Joe Walker, who traversed its centre in the winter of 1850, and Lieut. Beale, who crossed its northern slope in his reeent trip across the country. Capt. Walker states that the whole country, from the Colorado to the Rio Grande, north of the Gila, is filled wilh ruited habitations and cities; and among the ruins he bad met with numberless specimens of antique pottery. In his last trij; over the desert he discovered, near the Litule Red River, and about midway across the wilderness from the Colorado, a kind of citadel, rising from an abrupt rock twenty or thirty leet in height, und surrounded by the ruins of a city more than a mile in diameter. The oulline of the building was distinet, although onty the northcrn angle, with walls fifteen or cighteen feet long and ten feet high, was standing. The houses of the city had all been built ot stone, well quarried and well built, which had evidently been reduced to ruin by the action of some great heat-some fierec, formace-like blast of tire, similar to that issuing from a volcano-as the stones were all burned, some almost cindered, and the others glazed as if melted.
Capt. Walker lound various stone and earthen implements among the ruins. He spent some time in examining this interesting spot, in tracing the outlines of the streets and houses; but he could find no other walls standing. He says that traces of some tremendous fire are visible through
of volcanic fires. Lieut. Bale says:
"On his first trip across the contivent he dis. covered, in the inidst of the wilderness of Gila, what appeared to be a strong fort, the walls of great thickness, built of stone. He traversed it, and found it contained lorty-two rooms. In the vieinity he met with numerous balls of hard clay, from the size of a bullet to that of a grape. shot. What was singular about then was the fact that frequently ten or twenty of them were stuck together, like a number of bullets run out of half a dozen connecting moulds, or like a whole bakiug of rolls. It is dillicult to say what these were intended for. They were so hard, however, that the smaller ones could be discharg. ed from a gan."

Among the implements which Capt. Walker found in his researches, were many stone handmills or mortars, specimens of which, we learn from the California State Journal, have been dis. covered scattered through all the mining regions of California, some even having been found at a distance of from fifteen to twenty feet below the surface of the ground.
A correspondent of the Placcrville Herald, writing from the San Bernardino valley, states that the three adventurers who are said to have recently discovered a great pyramid between the Sierra Nevada mountains and the Colorado river, also found, at a distance of three miles from the pyramid, what appeared to have been an nacient bridge, the foundations and substructure of which were all massive stone. The distance from one abutment to the other was about six hundred feet, and between the two were no less than seven dis. tinet piers. These piers were all apparently of equal height, and at the top must have been six feet broad by twenty feet in length. They rose in the midst of the desert, and were partially buried up by the sands, projecting in no instance more than eight feet above their surface. There was no river within many miles of the spot-the Colorado being the nearest-but from the position of the ruins, the discoverers came to the conclusion that some large river from the north-west must have once flowed between its walls and piers. Evidences of varions other ancient struclures were apparent in the vicinity, in numerous detached portions of what were once unquestionably the walls of buildings, and these extended for a considerable distance in every direction, exeept in the line which the position of the bridge would indicate to have been the bed of the river.
Traditions give no clue to the history of these venerable relics of the past. The ladians look with wonder on the remains, but know nothing of their origin. But it must not be supposed that this great basin is entirely uninbabited. We copy the following account from the San Francisco Herald. It was endorsed by the editor of the paper as being furnished by a gentleman whose statemears might be depended upon:
"Far away, beyond the South Pass, on the head waters of the Gila river, lives Jolin Bridger, a trapper of the plains and mountaius for more than forty years. It is admitted by all trappers that lie is better acquanted than any living man wih the intricacies of ath the hills and the streams that lose themselves in the Great Basins. While trapping on the tributaries of the Colorado, $\mathrm{nn} \ln$ dian ollered to guide J. Bridger and party to a people living far in the Desert, with whom they could barter.

The proposition was accepted, and, after pro-
ert where no white man before or since has trod den, and which the hardy mountaineers will only venture to skirt. After five days' travel the party arrived at three mountains, of buttes, rising in grandear in that solitary waste. These moun tains were covered with a diversity of forest and fruit-trees, with streams of purest water rippliag down their deelivities. At their base was a nu merous agricultural people, surrounded with wav. ing fields of corn, and profusion of vegetables. The people were dressed in leather; they knew nothing of fire-arms, using only the bow and ar. row ; and for mile after mile circling these buttes were adobe houses, two and three stories high, J. Badger was not allowed to enter any of their towns or houses, and after remaining three days bartering scarlet cloth and iron for their furs, he left them; not, however, without being given to uaderstand that they held no communication with any people beyond their desert bome. That these are the same people that once inlabited the banks of the Gila and the Cilorado, and left those monuments of wouder, the ' Casas Grande,' which so deeply attracted the followers of Fremont and Doniphan, and then vanished as a dream, there can no longer be a doubt.

Months after this conversation with J. Brid. ger I bad another with Mr. Papin, the agent of the American Fur Company. He told me that another of the party, Mr. Walker, the mountaio. eer, after whom one of the mountain passes is named, and who is known to be a man of trutb, had given him the same description of these isolated people; and in my mind there is not a shadow of doubt of their existence."
Capt. Joe Walker has also visited this people, and gives substantially the same account of them. He calls them the Moquis, and says:
"Their houses are generally built of stone and mortar, some of them of adobe. They are very snug and comfortable, and many of them are two and even three stories high. The inhabitants are considerably advanced in some of the arts, and manufaeture excellent woollen clothing, blankels, leather, basket-work, and pottery. Uulike most of the Indian tribes oi this country, the womien work within doors, the men performing all the farm and out-door labour. As a race, they are lighter in colour than the Digger Indiars of Cali. fornia. Indeed, the women are tolerably fair, io. consequence of' not being so mach exposed to the'

Miny of these women are very beautiful) They are neat and clean in their habits, and dress in a pieturesque costume of their own manufacture. Altogether, the Muquis are far in advance of any aborigines yet discovered in the terriory of the United States."
The possibility has been suggested, although il is not generally entertained, that the ancestors of this people had something to do with the construction of the ruins which surround them A all events, here is an ample field for the labours of the explorer. We trust the subject will be duly considered and investigated by competent scien tific men, and that the world will ere long be en-t lightened both in relation to the labits and history of the people who are now the ouly inhabitants o this vast tract of territory, and to identify the once mighty, but now unknown nation who ereet ed these mysterious ruins.

Length of the NIississippi and its Tributaries -According to an estimate in the St. Louis Advo cate, the total length of the Mississippi river, ant its numerous tributaries, amounts to 51,000 miles of which 20,000 miles are navigable waters.

## COHPROMISING.

y mind having been elothed with a feeling of asess and mourning on account of the low and ispuraging state of things in many places in uonce favoured Society, I was led to examine at the cause of such declension from the standrof "pure wisdom:" and to what but an unvi ngness to bear the cross can it be attributed?

Lord has not forgotten to be gracious," tis again and again favouring us with the exgrons of his love and merey, and at times rwning our assemblies with his lile-giving preeje, notwithstanding our unworthiness. He is ti jealous for his own glory, and would erown snuch more with his power, if we would more erally yield ourselves to his disposal, submitis to the eleansing, purifying operations of his ifit, and to the squaring (as it were, in the intain) necessary to prepare for oceupying our reer places in his building. For want of this, it $\because$ be lamented, that many instead of standing it the gap," helping to build up the broken on walls, first consent to wrong things; and yone step after another, eventually come to up0 and vindicate them, to the great griel of the piful remnant who are still preserved amongst sand who desire "to know nothing but Jesus Hist and him crucified," and can rejoice in noig but what he owns.
he enemy lays stratagems to suit our differ nconditions: in some places endeavouring to Ioduce unsound doctrines; and where he canosucceed in this, tries to lull intolukewarmness he support of the precious testimonies of Truth, shough our faith was to be a dead faith. Hence ompromising spirit gets in, and departures true simplicity are winked at or encouraged ; b) saying it will not do to be too strict, or too icular; there is no religion in dress, \&c. e, a man or woman will not be finally judged ynere outward things, - but by the sincerity of t to God, and obedience to him accordto knowledge; but we are told that the true ith works by love to the purifying of the itt;" and that " where the inside of the cup and platter is clean, the outside will be clean

Hence, where this inward purifying is submitted to, these outward departures (which termed little things) become the means for ty to become more estranged from the Truth, ultimately to leave the Society.
th! that our young people would be entreated e seriously to consider these things, and not, nany of them do, sell their birthright, (as it e,) for "one morsel of meat," the mere gratiion of pleasing their comrades. "That you Id take up the cross, and bear our testimonies plainness of speech, behaviour, and apparel," not go counter to the convictions of the just hess lor God in your consciences, and the asel of parents, who are concerned for your welfare, and who "watch for your souls as le that must give an account ;" and who, hav. trod the slippery paths of youth before you, w, from experience, there is safety in keeping ie cross; and that as it is faithfully and cheor$i$ borne, it will be as a hedge, and eventually ipport to lean upon in the time of trial. Ve cannot confer grace upon our children, but e do all we can to keep them out of harm's , eherishing the growth of the good seed sown heir hearts, we will be clear. But if we wink heir departures, or put upon them things which Ito encourage the vanity of their hearts, while are responsible for them, we will be accessary lieir sin, and incur the displeasure of 1 lim ise heritage children are declared to be.

It seems to me, the Head of the Church is proving us ns a people; he is trying our fiith, our patience, our charity, our zeal, by many ways and means, and sometimes by what many may call little things too, whether we are on His side, or not; even it may be by a word or small act, or by receiving or rejecting his servants, or by standing against those who have left their first love, to whom we may have looked as fathers and mothers in the church; but whom we can follow no longer and maintain our allegiance to Him, whom we have covenanted to serve through heights and through depths, at the risk of our reputation and our all. May such dear hearts as these, whoever they are, or wherever they be, struggle on. If it is the Truth alone we are wrestling for, submitting to have the axe laid at the root of the corrupt tree within ourselves, and being sure only to move in the day of His power, he will prosper his own work, and will assuredly give the victory. And where, through one cause or another, the true helpers may be few, and we may at times seem to stand almost alone, as we look unto the Source of strength, from whom cometh all our sure mercies, He will be our everlasting light, our God, and our glory. And as we are willing to bear our portion ol suffering with him, and with his suffering seed, doubtless he will cause us in his own time to reign with him.
O that the tender visitations of Divine love in any one, may not be disregarded, or be as the early dew, that passeth swiftly away; but that we may cluse in with the offers thereol' still extended to us a backsliding people, and stand firm in our allegiance to Him, in the zeal which he gives; without compromising to suit the times, in any way, either in doctrine or in any of our testimonies; and then I have a hope, and a belief, that, through His mercy and holy assistance, a brighter day will dawn upon the Society, and even that the eyes of some now living shalt see it: but $O$ ! we must lay down all crowns at the Master's feet, whose right it is to rule and to reign, lest He make of us a taunt and a proverb, and a reproach amongst the nations.
N. G., Pa., Third mo., 1854.

Paris Acalemy of Sciences.-Sitting of Sep. tember $25 .-$ A communication was made respeeting a new, and as it is stated, perfectly efficacious mode of preventing horses from taking fright and running away when in harness. Hitherto several means, all of them imperfect, have been devised to prevent accidents of this nature. One of the most in favour is a mechanism for detaching horses from the traces, and setting them suddenly free, but the meehanism is not always certain in tts action; and it can be easily comprehended that, if the horses take fright on a deseent, the suddeu detaching of the carriage may be attended with very great danger. The author of the paper before the Academy proposes a very simple remedy. Having remarked that horses rarely take irght at night, (the papers say never, but this is a mistake, for there have been instances of the kind,) the author inagined that all that was neeessary in order to cheek a horse when running away, was to cause him to be visited with temporary blindness; and in order to do this, he contrived by means ot a spring connected with the reins, to cover the eyes suddenly. This was done when the unimals were at the top of their speed, and the result was ther instamtaneous stoppage; for the light being suddenly escluded, horses no more rush forwards, he says, without seeing their way, than would " man affleted with bliminess. The theory of the invention is so reasonable that we are strongly dis.
posed to believe in the utility of it, and we sincerely trust that we may not be disappointed. How many calamities may be prevented by the adoption of this simple means of checking horses, if the inventor be correct in his assertions. $-D$. I'aper.
For "? The Friewd."

## CHOCTAW INDHASS.

When the removal of the southern tribes of Indians to the country west of the Mississippi, took place between fifteen and twenty years ago, the Choctaws had lands assigned them in that part of the Indian Territory lying on the western frontier of Arkansas, and between the Red and Arkansas rivers. Some of the tribes of ludians thus eruelly transplanted have been seriously affected for the worse, and are dwindling away under the unfavourable influences to which they are exposed. The Cherokees and Choctaws on the contrary are reported to be progressing in civilization; and occasionally we meet with accounts of the state of education and morals among them, which are cheering to those who feel a philanthropic interest in the aborigines of our country. Of this character are the following extracts which we take from a late paper:

David Lowry, in his report of a recent visit to the Indian country, published in the Banner of Peace, after stating that the Indian title to the country which they occupy is perfeet, and that, consequently, no Missionary Board need fear those disasters that have heretofore attended their operations among Indians, produced by constant change of location, gives the following particulars of their numbers and condition :
The Choctaws number about . . 21,000 The Chickasaws " . . 5,000
The Cudaes " . . 400
The Shawnees " . . 200
The Delawares "6 . . 200
The Kukapoos " . . 150
The Cherokees " . . 100
The Creeks " $\quad . \quad 50$

White persons, including missionaries 500

Making in all under the Choctaw organ'n 26,700 Upon inquiry I found that about 3,000 were chureh members of the different denominations, having inissionaries in the country of the Choctaws, and that not more than one-fourth of the population have the privilege of hearing [preach$\mathrm{ing}]$ at all. There is a tone of moral sentiment generally prevailing that does honour to the nittion, and indicates a disposition to receive tho gospel, if laithfully preached to them. They have enacted a prohibitory liquor law, which requires that all liquor brought into the nation be immediately destroyed, and that the person introducing it be heavily fined. Nor is this law a dead letter. I did not see or hear of a drunken person during. my whole stay in the nation. The members of the legislature showed no signs of intemperance, nor did I hear an onth from a member durmg the session.

The following statistics will show the state of education among the ladians: Spencer Academy is under the comrol of the General Assembly's Board of Massions, O.S. The Choctaws mako an annual appropriation of $\$ 5,000$ lor the support of this institution, and the Board adds $\$ 1,000$. One hundred boys receive instruction here. The superintendent, Mr. Recol, is a graduate of Princeton, N. J., and much devoted to the interests of the estmblishanen!. He informed me that he thought about $\$ 10,000$ had been expen led in the erection of the buildings, procuring apparatus, sec.

Fort Coffce Academy is under the control of That is, they have undertaken more than they the Methodist Church South. It has Iwo branches, could perform, and this while knowing at the time one for males, another for females. The build- of the promise that there was great doubt whether ings are in the same vicinity, though not connected. The annual appropriation to this institution by the nation is $\$ 6,000$.

The Armstrong Academy is in charge of the Baptist church. The sum of $\$ 2,900$ is annually set apart by the nation for the support of this institution. The church adds something to the funds, but I do not recollect the amounl. Thirtyfive scholars are boarded and taught at the establishment. A favourable report was read to the legislature.

The Pine Ridge Female Seminary is under the care of the American Board of Missions, and receives of the nation an annual appropriation of $\$ 1,600$. Twenty-four pupils are supported and taught.

The Yarrabo and Wheelock Female Seminaries receive, each, of the nation annually $\$ 1,600$. They are in charge of the American Board, and support and educate the same number of pupils as is laught at Pine Ridge.

Coosha Female Academy is also under the American Board, receives of the nation $\$ 3800$, and boards and educates 40 scholars.

The Chickasaw Manual Labour Academy is under the control of the Methodist Church South. The Chickasuws contribute annually $\$ 9000$ for its support, and the Church $\$ 1500$. One hundred and twenty boys are boarded and taught at this iustitution.

Wapenda Female Academy receives an annual approprintin in of $\$ 600$ from the Chickasaws, and $\$ 1000$ from the Assembly's Board, O. S., and supports and educates to scholars.

Perryville Male Academy is also among the Chickasaws. They give annually $\$ 3000$ to its support, and the Methodists, under whose control it is placed, add onesisth of the amount afforded by the nation. Each scholar is boarded and educated for $\$ 66$.

The Methodists also have the Bloomfield Femule Seminary under their management. It receives the same annual appropriation that the Perryville inslitution does, and boards and educates about the same number of pupils.

It is estimated that there are still about 6000 children of the Chuctaw and Chickasaw nation without the means of instruction. Efforts are beiag made to supply this want by Sabbath schools, and an appropriation has beell made by the Le. gislature lor this purpose, but it is difficult to procure competent teachers. The plan is to employ instructors to itinerate and occupy Saturday and Sunday with a school al the same place, for which the teacher receives one dollar per day. One district reported to the late legislature sixteen schools of this character. The instruction given is principally in the Choctaw language."

## Never Break a Promise.

In no way, perhaps, can a young man destroy his busiuess character more effectually than by obtaining the reputation of one who breaks his promises. The mercantile world, in placing under its ban the individual who suffers his note to be protested, is less unjust than is popularly supposed. Instances of hardship, we are willing to concede, do occasionally nrise under the operation of this rule; but they are less frequent than is generally belicved, and not more cruel than in similar exceptional cases. Niue men out of ten who fail, owe their insolvency either to having traded beyond their means, to a careless management of their allairs, or to criminal speculations.
they could meet their engagements. Perhaps, indeed, they had no deliberate intention of violating their promise. But they were either more ignorant than they should have been of their ability to perform, or they trusted too confidently to the chances of the future, or they took heavier risks subsequently than were consistent with their liabilitics. The innocent therefore, suffer but rarely by this species of mercantile proseription. On the other hand, the rule is absolutely neces. sary to the commercial world, for, without it, payments could scarcely ever be depended on, and linancial distress would frequently be alarmingly increased.

Strict business integrity, in this paricular, depends much on the general character. A person who pays little regard to sligh: promises, usually is somewhat careless of greater ones also. Defeets of this kind, like flaws in machinery, never lessen, but always grow worse, until, finally, under the strain of a powerful temptation, they often break down a man's career forever. The most punctual men in keeping a trivial engagement, we nave always found to be the exactest in their business transactions. Wastington was a memorable example of particularity in small things as well as great, and his strict probity in the latter, was unquestionably the result, in a considerable degree, ol his fidelity in the former. In our experience also, the men who never kept an engagement to the moment, the men who were proverbially always " behind lime," have been, mostly, those who have failed, subsequently, in business. We have learned, too, to be cautious of those who are over-ready to promise. It is the individual who earefully considers before he makes a pledge, who can be most surely depended on to keep it. A multiplicity of promises necessarily prevents the promiser from observing them all, for one conflicts with the other, and disables even the best-ittentioned. A disregard of promises, finally, is like a fungus, which imperceptibly spreads over the whole character, until the moral percepions are perverted and the man actually comes to believe he does no wrong, even in breaking faith with his warmest friends.-Ledger.

New York Ship Building.-During the past year (1853) no less than 42 steamers of all sizes, were built in New York; the whole amount of now ships and steamers launched amounted to 60,500 tons. In 1852 it amounted to 51,339 ; increase 9,161 tons. There are now on the stocks vessels, the estimated tonnage of which, amounts to 35,340 tons. New York is fast altaining to be the greatest steamship building port in the world.
"Ile that can please nobody, is not so much to be pitied, as he that nobody can please."

## $\boldsymbol{T H E R I E N D}$

TH1RD MONTH 18, 1854.

## 1TEMS OF NEWS.

By the Asia steamship we have Liverpool papers to he 25 th ult.
The Czar has allowed the Patce delegation from Great Britain an opportunity of expressiug their feelings against war to him. In the menntime the war fever appears to grow more violent in Great Britain itself.

ALSTRALLA.-Gold Larvest abuadant. A Itule rain needed for the vegetation.
N1CARAGUA.-A lanuch was sunk iu Lake Nicaragha, by which 24 Californians on their returu to castern United States were drowned.

CUBA.-The Americaa steamship Black Warrior he been scizod at Javana. The alleged reason is, that obe had not returned a true manifest of all her cargo. The excuse offered is, that as she was not to break belf there, it was not usual to file a full account.
MEXICO.-A revolution has broken out la Act. pulco.

UNITED STATES.-Pennaylvania. Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 203. Disenses of the laugs, 44. Thi business now doing on the Penasylrania Railroad, is w the full amonnt of power of the present number of looemotives to earry. Many more might be profitably enployed. Wheat, $\$ 1.80$ for red; $\$ 1.90$ for white,

New York.-The business on the principal raitroed throngh the state is greatly inerensing. The ice in the
Hudson river has broken up, and some damage at Alb ny and other phatees along the river has been done by the freshet. The Star of the West has brought abon: ove million in gold-dust from California, and the Georp Law about as much more.

Ohio.-The Ohio at Cincinnati has been very mad swollen with a freshet. The merchants were obliged w remove some of the goods from the lower portion of the city.

Mississippi.-The steam packet Caroline wns destrog. ed by fire on White River, on tho 5 th instant, and 40 ct 50 persons lost their lives. Cabin passengers mostly saved.

California.-The clipper ship San Francisco, of 140 tons was wrecked at the entrance of the harbour of Sas Francisco.

TRACT ASSOCLATION OF FRIENDS.
The annual meeting of the Tract Association of Friends, will be beld on Fourth-day evening, 29th insh, at 8 o'clock, in the committee-room, Mulberry stree meeting-house.
Friends interested in the object of the Association. are invited to attend.

Third month, 1854.

## JSDLAN CITILIZATION.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and his wife to revide at Tunessassah; to be engaged in managing the fame belonging to the committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting ; and other domestic concerns of the family. Alro a suitable Friend to teach the school.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkintod, Xo. 377 South Second street, or Thomas Evans, No. 180 Arch street.

Died, at his residence in New Jersey, on the 9th or Eirst month last, Abel Hillman, a member of Haddon. field Particular Meeting, in his 63d year, of a lingerigg disease of the lungs, which he bore with patience and resignation.
—, on the 24 th of the First month, 1854, at be residence in Roaring Creck, Columbia county, Pa., R1chel Hinbs, widow of the late Jason Hibbs, in the 84t year of her age. She was one of the few in the liwl meeting of Roaring Creek who remained with Friend since the Hieksite schism. She was excmplary in plainuess, and strongly attached to the ancient do trines of our religions Society.
on the 14 th of Second month last, of inflammstion of the Lungs, Natuaniel Barton, in the 60th year of his age, a member of Haddonficld Particular Meeting.
—_, in East Goshen, Chester cuunty, Pa., on the morning of the 16 th of Second month, 1854, Gurasex M., wife of Jonathan Cope, in the 41st year of her agt a member of Goshen Monthly and Particular Meeting Her last sickness was of short duration, and was horot with much patience. During her illness she was deep ly concerned on account of her own sitnation, sayidg she felt herself a poor weak creature, depending alonf opon the Saviour and Dishop of souls, who is ever ready to help, all those who come unto him. The prospect a leaving her little family aod an aflicted sister, was try: ing to her. She affectionately took leave of them witl kind admonition to each, saying she felt there was no thing in her way ; and so passed casily awny, leaving thow who mourn her loss, the comforting hope that her dea Lord and Master was near in the lime of suffering, abt at last received her into his glorions kingdom of rel and peace.

PRINTED BY KIte \& Waltur,
No. 3 Ranstead I'lace, Fourth above Chesuut street.

# THE 

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL. 

## I. XXVII.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ee two doltars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
e no. 50 north fourth street, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in , six and a-half cents.

## For "The Frient."

## REMaRKable deldsions.

## (Continued from page 200.)

clusions associated with religion. This chapstitutes a painful part of the duty we have aken to perform. . . Let it be remembered, er, that if piety has been abused and perso also has every other system which has onferred benefits upon the world. As the of speculators do not proscribe traffic ; as fuds of the empiric do not proscribe medios the frauds of tradesmen do not proscribe les; as food is nutritious, though liable to Herated ; and as friendship is true, though mes employed for base purposes-so reliust not be identified with that which bears he, but has no affinity with its character. I as the misrepresentation is, a secret homreligion is nevertheless involved in it. The 3, that, broadly speakin!, the most inveteposers of Christianity by name, are tenarotectors of its leading principles of justice hegrity, and would set up much of Christ's m though they dethrone the King. Could e only convinced that, but for Christianity, principles would never have been fully , they would beware lest they swcep under the name of priesteraft, the only by which the dangers of priestcraft can be ted; and would they but think that much, in various ages, has called itself Christiwas but a well-known superscription upon us metal, they would save themselves much and some pretended perplexity. In the me, nothing more cencerns the Christian sor than to remember, that if Christ's name upon trickery, selfishness, hard-heartedand fraud; or upon intemperance, lascivis , and ambition-he who so writes it is a and a traitor. The bearer of the august of Christ is deeply concerned in being true own professed principles."
he oracles of the ancient heathens are noexhibitions of innumerable frauds. The elebrated among them was that at Delphi, rated to Apollo. The priestess of that god aced upon a tripod over a cavity, whence :ous and highly intoxicating vapour was exand under this influence uttered mysterious f, which were immediately caught up and reted by her attendants. But as the protion of any predictions was attended by danger to the reputation of the priests, care iken to limit and regulate the number of htterances, and not to give forth spontanc-
ous oracles. Expensive sacrifices were demanded before the consultation. It sometimes happened that the moment was not favourable to a response, and the answers when obtained were often extremely delusive-mere equivocations. If, afier all, the prophecy turned ont a mistaken one, it was often pretended that something had been omitted in the previous ceremenial; and the ambiguity of many of the answers transmitted to posterity was evidently such that they might receive an interpretation on the one side or the other, as the case might afterwards require. To aid, moreover, in the fabrication of these oracles, the inhabitants of the whole vicinity were in league with the priests, and lurnished them with much necessary information. Discoveries have been recently made in some of the temples of antiquity, of the secret chambers and hollow statues in which the priests were used to secrete themselves. Dr. Johnson relates the following in his description of the temple of 1sis at Pompeii :-- We see the identical spot where the priests concealed themselves whilst delivering the oracles that were supposed to proceed from the mouth of the goddess.'
"The rocking-stones of the Druids were used, in all probability, to imply the presence of supernaturat agency. Some of them still exist in Cornwall. One, which stood in the parish of Sithney, was so adjusted, as that the touch of a child could set it in motion on its pivet. The celebrated Loggan-stone was of a similar kind. It was seventeen feet in length, and its weight was estimated at sixy-six tons. Even a breath of wind caused it to vibrate. It was overturned by the captain of a revenue cutter, who excited such odium by his daring act as to be compelled to restore it to its original position. Toland im. agines that the Druids persuaded the people that these stones could only be removed by miracle.
"To record many of the foolish, and more than foolish legends palmed on their deceived votaries by the teachers of the Remish religion, would exceed the compass of our volume.
'The golden legend'-one of the earliest volumes printed in this country, probably by Caxton him-self-was a repertory of such extravagancies, read by the priests instead of sermons. .

The legends associated with the name of St . Gregory are manifold. It is related of him, that one day, when officiating at the altar, a bright cloud descended, which filled the church with so heavenly an odour, that none could dare to enter it. On another occasion, he caused the consecrated bread to appear in the form of visible flesh. Again, when certain ecclesiastical ambassadors came to Rome searching for relics, he gave them a limen cloth which had been in contact with the body of a saint. The messengers saw nothug in this present, and despised it; on which St. Gregory pierced it with a knife, and the cloth shed miraculous blood. When Gregory absented himsell' from Rome to escape the honours of the popedom, a pillar of fire and a crowd of angels appeared above his head, by which signs he was 'miraculously betrayed.'
"The most incredible storics were promulgated respecting the discovery of the cross by the em-
press Helena. This cross was represented to possess such powers, as to be capable of being reproduced to any extent without loss of its original virtue. This was convenient, especially at a time when so many picces of it were spread ahout in Europe as to have made, had they been all collected, many crosses instead of one.
"The story of St. Denis, or St. Dionysius, is perpetuated in the neighbourhood of Paris by the church which bears his name, and which was formerly the mausoleum of the French kings. Dionysius is reported to have been beheaded for bis adherence to the Christian faith, on the 'Mount of the Martyrs,' (Mont-martre.) Immediately after his decapitation, his dead body rose from the ground, took its head into its hand, and, amidst a crowd of angels, walked for two miles, till it met an old woman, into whose hands the saint put his own head. Is it wonderful that such tales as these have brought the name of Christi. anity into suspicion and contempt among a community who only know it through the imperfect represcutation of it which Popery presents?"
"The exhibition of the holy coat of Trèves has originated, within our own day, a class of refurmers, disgusted with the mummery of a senseless religion. This coat, professing to be the seamless vesture of our Lord, 'woven from the top throughout,' was first shown in 1196. For three hundred years after that time the coat was never displayed, but Leo X., in 1514, authorized a new exhibition. At the time of the French revolution the garment was secreted; but when, subsequently, the Rhenish provinces were adjusted, it beeame the subject of a special treaty. It was again displayed in 1810. Besides this relic, there was then displayed one of the nails of the true cross. A more notorious demonstration was made in 1844, and complete absolution (an equivocal term, assorted by the priests to mean nothing, but by the people everything,) was, in accordance with the pope's bull, given to each worshipper. Outrageous and protine spectacle! which, by setting up the exterual in the place of the spiritual, hid the Saviour behitd his own cross. The accounts of the erowding multitudes gathered together to behold this sight must be sought for in other volumes. The relic was inclosed in a golden and glazed frame, (its colour being brown, as if long stained by age, and each pilgrim was allowed to insert his hand through an opening, and so to touch it. Was it wonderful ii such a scene should have awakened in inquirmy minds a sensation somewhat resembling that which followed the preaching of indulgences by Tetzel? But how wide, in point of gospel power, has been the difference between the 'second Reformation' and the first! It was not by unsubstantial doubt that Luther prevailed; it was by something earnestly believed. But rationalism has no ereed, and, therefore, no extended influence. It is a system of negations-at least of hesitations; positive truth alone is ommipotent.
"We cannot undertake even to enumerate the various delusions which a papistical superstition has, under the name of religion, palmed upon the world. The Crusades, which exerted so inportant an iufluence over the aspects of the then ex-
isting society, merit a volume to themselves, is all to me; I desire to follow him. How good from the crowd, the hapless man, having first pi When Peter the Ifermit, journeging from province it is to be in his hands! But it will be still teet. the serjents into his bosom, and wound then to province, first represemed the injuries received by monks and pitqrims from the Saracens then occupying the Ifoly Land, he kindicd a contagious enthusiasm which is altoyether without parallel. Nubles, princes, sovereigns, hastened in a transport of excitement to assume the cross, and, during two centuries, the western provinces of Europe were but the highroad to the "kings of the east.'
" Nor have we allowed ourselves room even to mention those various other absurdities-h hat linrrago of miraculous rubtish-which, in every age, have constituted the stock-in-Irade of Liomanism. Radiant saints and winking Madonnas; visions ol supernaturnl light; pietures which bleed when touched, and marlis of the five wounds impressed upon the bodics of enthusiastic votaries-such delusions, whether of more or less modern fashion, whencesoever imported, and by whomsoever, do nothing to commend a pure and spiritual religion to mankind."

## (To be continuel.)

Patents.-The number of patents issued by the Patent Office in 1652, was upwards of one thousand, a number exceeding that of any former yenr. The number of patents issued in 1851, was eight hundred and sixty-five; the number of applicnitions for patents during the same period was two thousand two hundred and fifty-eight. An important measure has been recomniended to Congress, both by the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Patents, viz., the prepation of an analylical and descriptive index of all inventions for which patents have been issued by the United States. In regard to this index, the late Commissioner says: "its importance, utility and necessity are becoming more and more apparent. No State paper, and no mere human volume can ever surpass it in immediate and enduring value. A greater boon to science, 10 inventors, and to the world at larye, could hardly be named. It would be consulted as long as the arts are cherished, and would rather increase than diminish in interest as time rolls on."-Annual of Scien. tific Discovery.

> For "The V"riend."

Biographiral Sketctes for the Young;
Intendiag to show the superiority of the Religion of the Cross, to all other attainments.

## anNa maria schurman.

"Anna Maria Schurman was born at Cologne, 1607. The powers of her understanding were very great, and she employed them in the acquisition of a large slock of literature. She was skilled in many languages; wrote and spoke them fluently, to the surprise of the most learned men. Atier some years she was brought under powerful conviction by the Holy Spirit; and feel. ing the necessity of an entire change of heart, she expressed her great desire to lay down all the glory she had acquired by these accomplishments, that so she might obtan the favour of God as her principal treasure and cause of rejoicing. And by co-operating with the grace of God in her own heart she was favoured to have her desire granted.
"During her last illness, she declared her full satislaction in the relygious choice she had made. After suffering much from the disease, she expressed hersell' in the followiny manner: 'I have proceeded one s'ep further towards eternity, and if the Lord shall please 10 increase my pains, it if the Lord shall please 10 increase my pains, if
will be no cause of sorrow ; the will of my God
ter, "hen I shall enjoy the more lill commanion
with him, among his chiddren, in the abodes of blessedness. I have nothing more to desire in this world.'
"The last night of her life, she said to one who watched with her, 'I hear a voice almost continually sounding in the car of my mind, on th is wise, 1 Christian must suffer. This voice comforts me in pnin. and supports me that I taimt not! Oh how geed it is to remain in silence, and patience, before God.' "

## sir jolln mason.

" A strong testimony to the superior excellence of religion, and to the vanity and unsatisfactoriness of worldly enjoyments, is given by Sir John Mason, "ho, though but sixty-three ycars old at his death, yet had flourished in the reigns of four princes-had been privy counsellor to them all, and an eyc-witness of the various revolutions and vicissitudes of those times. Towards his latter end, he said thus to those about him: "1 have lived to see live princes, and have been privy counsellor to four of them. I have secn the most temarkable things in foreign parts, and have been present at most state transactions for thirty years together; and I have learned this after so many years experience; that seriousness is the greatest uisdom, temperance the best medicine, and $a$ goorl conscience the best estate. And were 1 to live again, 1 would change the court and my privy counsellor's bustle for retirement, and the whole life 1 have lived in the palace, for onc hour's en. joyment of Gorl in the chapel. All things else مrsake me, but my God, my duty and my prayers.'"

The transcriber of these little essays, has the spiritual welfare of our dear young Friends greally at heart; and ardently desires, that whilst they are suitably pursuing literary and scientific studies, they may keep in remenbrance this truth, that "whatever knowledge a man be endued with, could he by a vast and penctrating mind comprehend all the knowledge of art and nature; could he acquire all languages, and sound the depth of all arts and scienees; could he describe the interests of all states, the intrigues of all courts, the reason of all civil laws and constitutions, and give an account of all histories; and yet not know the Author of his being, and the Preserver of his life, his Sovereign, and his Judge; his best friend, und sure refuge in trouble ; the support of his life, and the hope of his death; his future happiness, and his portion forever; he doth but, with a vast deal of knowledge, go down to destruction."

## THE SERPETTS BITE.

I was once witness to a most distressing event. An itinerant exbibitor of serpents came through the settlement where I resided, just as the district school lad dismissed its pupils for the evening. The reptiles were represented by him to be very beautiful, and so tame that they would come out and return to their cages at his bidding. Soon n lew pennies were collected, and he proceeded to the exhibition. He drew from their hiding places two rattlesnakes, and handled them with as much apparent unconcern as if they had been nothing but sticks. I was so impressed with the temerity of the man's conduct, that I protested against it, and begged of those around not to encourage by heir contributions or their presence, such mamlest presumption; and procceded immediately to around his neek, proceeded to hold them with t teeth. Whether he pressed them harder theol was wont to do, 1 know not; but immediatelyo lis relaxing his jaws, one of them turned at struck his langs into his chcek. Ile had bou moment to secure them in their box, ere he fell the ground in awful spasms; and in less the welse hours paid the price of his presumplian and died in agonics that struck every behold with horror.

How ofien have I recalled this scene to m mind, when I have beheld the rashnesss wil which men tamper with $\sin$. Ahthough they a told on the hishest authority in the universe, tb. it "bites like a scrpent," and that " its sting death," yet they toy with it, cherish it, and mes it the familiar inmate of their bosoms, as if it ne a blessing rather than a deadly bane. The veno of no reptile on earth is more sure and mo deadly; none has slain the ten thousandth $p$ as many victims, as have some particular form of $\sin$, such as imtemperance and lust. Thepo son of nsps may destroy the natural life; $b$ "sin kills beyond the toinb." It is an undyit death. While it takes not away the life of 0 soul, it makes the life worse than annihilatik itself, by giving to it the acutest sensibilities pain, and tainting it with onwasting venom, that it will be forever tortured with self-infict agonics.

Oh! that sinners would take warning! Wh will ye mock at sin-why sport with ctero death? Why run the dangerous hazard, not destroying the natural life, but of worse the destroying the indestructible spirit ?-Paum Journal.

## GLEANINGS FOR 'THE FRIEXD."

The original return of the Census of Gre Britain for 1851, extended in manuscript or 38,000 volumes. It was directed that the whic should be published in a condensed form, whin would fill three thick folios. Two years we occupied in preparing one of these. The ma employed to take the census were so numeroo that it would take $13 \frac{1}{2}$ hours to count them, at ! rate of one in a second. The papers embracit the householders returns weighed 40 tons. methad of realizing to the mind some defin idea of the $21,000,000$ people in Great Bruain, arrived at by cunsidering their number in relatii to space: allowing a square yard to each perso they would cover seven square miles. Ayain, all these people had to pass through London procession four abreast, for twelve hours dail for six days in the week, it would take near three montis for them all to pass through, quick march. The excess of females in the kio dom was 512,361 . The proportion betweent sexes was 100 males to 105 females-a remar able fact, when it is considered that the bin during the last thirteen years had given the t versed propartion of 105 boys to 100 girls. T increase of population in the last half" century $w$ upwards of $10,000,000$, and nearly equalled increase in all preceding ages, nowithstand that millions had cmigrated in the interval: a f worthy of the serious attention of those politio economists who would have us believe, that t United States will ono day be rid of its colour population by emigration to Africa.

Taken at hazard, 67,609 families were an Iszed into their constituent parts, and they ga some curious results. About 5 per cent, only f the families in Great Britain consisted of husban
hildren and servants, generally considered which, together with the losses by the strikes at nad as the canoe could not be gotten ready speed-
puisites of domestic happiness; while 893 shad each ten children at honre, 317 had leven, and 64 had each twelve. The of the houseless classes, $i$. $e$., of persons in barns, tents, and the open air, on the the census, was $18,249$.
4 per cent. of the houses in Great Britere unoccupied in 1851; to every 131 there was one in course of erection. In 1d and Wales, the number of persons to a was $5 \frac{1}{2}$, in Scotland $7 \frac{3}{3}$, or about the same a ondon. The number of inhabited houses had I doubled in the last half century, and upwards 0,000 new families had been fonnded.
town and country population was equally ued $:-10,500,000$ against $10,500,000$.
4 801, the people of England were on an 153 yards asunder; in 1851, only 108 The mean distance between their houses 10 , was 362 yards; in 1851 , only $25:$
didon extends over an area of 78,039 acres, square rniles, and the number of its inha, , rapidly increasing, was $2,362,236$ on the the last census. A conception of this vast if people might be formed, by the fact, that metropolis was surrounded by a wall, havnorth gate, a south gate, an east gate, and y gate, and each of the four gates was of ient width to allow a column of persons to sout freely four abreast, and a peremptory sity required the immediate evacuation of ty, it could not be accomplished uoder twenir hours, by the expiration of which time, ad of each of the four columns would have ced no less a distance than seventy-five from their respective gates, all the pcople in close file, four deep.
ikes among artizans for higher wages have ther time been very common in England, and lty general advance in wages has taken

Among builders this movement has pre1.to a great extent. But the greatest strike of deed, the greatest on record, is that which has any montlis existed in the manufacturing dis. of Lancashire. Independently of several miadisolated strikes in Manchester, Bury, (where 1000 hands struck,) Bolton, New Heath, \&c, are at least, in the fuar centres of Burnley, Preston, and Wigan, 183 mills closed, of ggregate force of 7,400 horse-power, with ,086 spindles, and 41,867 looms; and 47,100 tives unemployed. It is no exaggerated ate to calculate the number of work-people rike in this country at 50,000 , and the aver. oss of wages at $\$ 130,000$ weekly. Indeed, estimated that this strike, of men and masogether, has now attained in all to the forble amount of 70,000 persons. They demand dvance of 10 per cent. on their former wages. as computed five months ago, that should then gain the victory, it would take two 3 of the advanced rate to make up for the antial loss they have sustained by the strike. se account of the cost of strikes is an instrucecord. In 1846, it was stated, at a public ing of operatives, in Preston, that in one of the cotton-spinners at Manchester, which 1 four months, they spent $\$ 2,000,000$ in loss ages alone, and in two others they lost 00,000 . In another strike at Stockport, the n-spinners lost $\$ 3,000,000$ in wages; and in ent strikes, the wool-combers of Bradiord $\$ 2,000,000$; the mechanics of Lecds, $\$ 900$. the operatives of Lanarkshire, about $\$ 250$, the colliers of Northumberland, $\$ 500,000$

Stockport and Preston, in 1540 , make a total of
fifteen millions, which, to all intents and purposes, was spent in vain.

Forty thousund tons of granitc are said to have been raised at MacNevin's Isle, Scothand, by a blast of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ tons of powder placed at the bottom of a shaft s0 feet deep, with a mine of 40 feet, on each side, at the bottom. The cost of the blast was $\$ 2000$. The shaft was blocked up with bricks and cement, and rammed with 20 cart-loads ol sand, to render the whole air-tight. Blocks of 12 tons in weight were throwis a considerable distance.

Rouland HIll.-" A gentleman of his acquaint. ance once met him at Brighton, where he heard him preach a sermon in which there was such a mixture of the humorous, that the congregation were excited by it to a considerable degree of laughter. This was followed by such an awful address to their consciences, and a pathos so deep and melting, that there was scarcely an individual present who did not weep. In the evening, the conversation at the house in which he was visiting, was of a very lively nature. After Mr. Hill retired, the geutleman before alluded to, thought he heard some one in the passage, and on going out, found him at the bottom of the stairs. He feared he was unwell ; but on inquiring the reason of his remaining there, discovered him to he in a deep agony of mind, to which he gave vent in confessions of sorrow at having been such a triffer, and mourned over his unseasonable drollery with the simplicity of a child. Before he went to his room, he said, 'I never wish to say a single word to excitc a smile, which would prevent an immediate approach to God, in all the solemnity of spiritual prayer.' The scene was most affecting, and was a striking proof of his contrition when he reflected that by giving way to the natural sprightliness of his disposition, he might have prevented his real uscfulness, or have lorgotten, for an instant, the character of a messenger ol the gospel."-Selected.

## The Papuan Negroes of Australia,

One would suppose that there is no subject more gratifying to the public, than that which relates to the history, manners and customs of the human lamily ; and yet there are people living in portions of this globe who are almost as little known to us as the inhabitants (if there are any) of the moon.

New Guinea, or "Papua," as it is sometimes called, is an island (or perhaps a cluster of islands) in Australia; has about 1400 miles in length, and an area of less than 200,000 square niles. Its south coast has not yet been perfectly explored, and its interior is terra incognata.

In $18: 2 \checkmark$, the Dutch corvette, Triton, visited the south and south-west coasts, and Lieut. Modea gives the following graphical account of interviews with the natives:-
"We had scarcely commenced getting up the anchor when seven men were seen ou the shore, who ran out into the water as far as they could, shouting loudly and making all sorts of droll and ancouth gestures. Weighing anchor was deforred, and it was arranged that the commissioner, Van Delden, should proceed towards the shore, sending the native interpreter in advance, in a small canoe, to open a communication with the natives. The narrator was ordered away with an armed boat, to cover them in case of uced;
ily, the whole party embarked in the boat. All of them were armed, and the: muskets were loaded as the boat was proeceding towards the: shore. When they reached to the distance of at musket shot, the natives, who were armed with bows, arrows and lances, commenced making singular gestures with their arms and legs. The native interpreter called out to then in a language partly composed of Ceramese and partly in a dialect spoken by a Papuan tribe, dwelling a little farther to the north; but his words were evidently quite unintelligible to them, as they answered with loud wild yells only. We enteavoured for a long time, but without success, to induce them to lay aside their weapons; at length one of them was prevailed upon to do so, and the others, after a while, followed his example, on which we all laid down our arms, keeping them, however, at hand. We now slowly approached each other, and the interpreter, dipping his hand into the sea, sprinkled some of the water on the crown of his head, as a sign of peacefol intentions. 'Two of them immediately did the same. Upon this the interpreter jumped into the shallow water and approached them, offering some looking-glasses, strings of beads, \&c., which were received with loud laughter and yells.
"They then commenced dancing in the water, causing the interpreter to join them. The party was soon joined by others from the woods, who were attracted by the presents. Mr. Hugenholtz likewise jumped into the water and joined the dance, which induced the natives to become so iriendly that some of them jumped into the boat. The confidence increasing, one of them commenced examining the weapons of the officers, crying out repeatedly, 'kakka,' 'kakka.' They bartered their weapons and ornaments for beads, \&c. Each exchange was accompanied with yell. ing, which was echoed from the woods by female voices. The looking-glasses were at first greatly admired, but came to be looked upon with indif. ference ; pieces of cloth were then eagerly sought for and exchanged.
"They were urged to go on board the corvette, but declined, giving as he understood that they were afraid we would cut off their lieads.
"One of our people wished to dress a native with a vest, neckcloth and kerchief for the head; he submitted to the process very willingly, and no sooner was the tollet completed, than he drew the attention of his comrades to his appearance, which seemed to afford general satisfaction. They were curions, but not thievishly inclined ; everything was inspected and admired, nothing appropriated.
"One of them took up Lieutenant Medera's loaded pistol, which was taken from him with a serious countenance, and it was not attempted again.
" L'ut while this was going on, they began to draw the boat towards the beach, and they also made a movement to take their arms again. We concluded to d-part; and just as we were getting off the boat, one of the natives fixed an arrow in his bow, and with it pierced the thigh of Mr. Boers, who was quietly sitting in the boat ; at this we gave a discharge of our fire-arms, which put them all to iustant flight, they swimming and divung like so many ducks. They contrived to give us several more arrows, by which some of us were slightly iujured. Thus ended the first interview with these savages."

In another page, this same officer says, "On the afternoon of the day in which the encounter took place, the naturalists, well armod, returned to the creck, at high water, and saw a spect iclo
which was also witnessed by those on bonrd, by the aid of telescopes, namcly, the trees full of natives, of buth scxes, who, with weapons on their backs, sprung from branch to branch, like monkeys, making the same gestures ns in the morning, and shouting and laughing in like manner Our people were unable to tempt them out of the trees by showing them presents.

- The next morning several well-nrmed natives made their appearance on the beach, dancing, shouting and laughing. Then came a number of women and children, bearing brunches of trees, and, as we supposed, fruit also, with the view, no doubt, of tempting us ashore. But we weighed anchor and departed.
"These people were black, with woolly heads, and wore no clothing except a breech cloth."

Cotumunicated.
Jonathan Price, a Seneca Indian, (grandson of the famous chicf "Cornplanter,") residing on the Cornplanter tract, in Warren county, Penna., recently killed a panther, which measured nine and a half leet from the nose to the end of the tail. He was offered eighty dollars for the skin.
Third month 13 th, 1854.

## LESSONS FROM NATURE.

by Charles west thomson.
I look on the valley, the lake and the hill, All bright in the glory of day-
And thoughts of that better land over me thrill,
Where the pastures are green, and the waters are still I would seek it-Lord, show me the way.

I mark where the flocks are reposing in sleep,Or mid the mild underwood stray;
Alas ! what am I but a wandering sheep,
Which He, the good Shepherd, in mercy did keep From becoming the wolf's easy prey.
I see the gay herbage in gardea and gladeTho' it perish, my hope is secure-
For thus 1 remember the promise is made,
Tho' the grass and the flower may wither and fade, The word of our God shall endure.
1 watch the bright clouds, as majestic they sail O'er the face of the warm summer sky-
And I think of the time when no vapour sball veil
(If my hand do not falter, my faith do not fail,) The home which I look for on bigh.
As the mild, gentie zephyrs, at ereaing begin In fragrance around me to play,
They tell with what wooings the Spirit would win Stray souls from the mazes of folly aad sin, To Wisdom's pure, peaceable way
And when daylight is passed, and the night-watchers bura
Their bright tapers above, I endeavour
From their clear emanations this lesson to learn,
That they who shall many to righteousness turn,
Shall shiue as the stars do, forever.
Tho' darkness be spread over Nature's fair face, And hang, like a pall, in the air,
I know there's a region of glory aad grace,
Where God aad the Lamb are the light of the place,
Aad no night shall ever be there.
But whea day again dawns upon meadow and grove, Giving beauty and freshaess to earth,
It remiads me of Him, who in mercy and love,
Came forth like the sun, from his greatuess above, To give to lost man a new birth.

And as hour after bour speeds swiflly away, Which no wisdom can ever renew,
My heart whispers gently, that life is a day,
And that I, with my might, should perform while I may, Whatever my hands find to do.
The brook murmurs by me, with flowers on its brink, Eren now as these measures 1 peur ;
And as I behold its clear waters, 1 thiak
Uf those pure streams of joy which the blessed shall drink,
Where they lunger and thirst never more.

And the wild-wood, which waving before me I see,
Spreading slade o'er its leaf-covered sod,
ls an emblem taiut of that glorious tree,
Which in untalime verilure forever shall be It the midst of the Eden of Ciod.
Then hail to the valley, the lake and the hill,
In Nature's delightlul array-
Nut in vain have I looked on your beatice, if still With such pleasant fancies my soul you shall till, As shall teach me to watch nud to pray.

## For "The Prinud."

## MEETIXG-IIOISES.

Since the separation of the adherents of Elias Hicks, Friends have been compelled to supply thenselves in many places within Jhiladelphia learly Meeting, with new houses to hold their mectings for worship in. Rather than contend with them for the old houses, Friends chose to build new ones, theugh adhering to the uriginal faith and discipline of the Society, the title was justly vested in them, and they should have been left in the peaceable occupancy of them. Within Concord Quarter, Friends have built ten new meeting-houses since that peried, some of them costing from three to four thousand dollars, and others less, according to the size and the price of the ground, and sheds, \&c., for their accommodation. The members of Springfield Preparative Meeting in Delaware county, finding the old meet-ing-house there needed much repair, and was not a light, pleasant building, united in purchasing an additional lot ol ground, and to erect thereon a new house. 'The means were raised by subscription, amounting to thirty-six hundred and seventyone dollars, and a commodious stone building, sixty leet by thirty-six feet, put up within the last three years. New houses have also been erected in all the other Quarters.

The old meeting-house at Haddonfield, stood too near the public road, and was also very inconvenient for holding the Quarterly Mceting, the men and women occupying two distinet adjoining houses, and the openings through the partition wall being so high as to prevent them from seeing or properly hearing each other. This was long felt to be a disadvantage, and various plans were at different times proposed for altering the old house, in order to remedy the inconvenience, but some obstacle prevented its accomplishment. Within the last thrce years Friends coneluded to procure another lot, take down the old building, and erect a house that would satisfactorily accommoduie themselves and the Quarterly Meeting.

Before commencing the work a voluntary subscription to meet the cost was entered into by the members of Haddonfield Monthly Heeting, who subscribed nine thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars ; which with other means in their possession, made the total of ten thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars fifty cents. A lot for the site containing three acres was purchased, and properly graded, and a brick house seventy-two teet by forty-six, two stories high, has been erected thereon, with sheds for carriages and horses, all properly enclosed. A brick wall has been placed on the lront of the burying-ground, and sundry other improvements effected, with an insurance of $\$ 4000$ on the house and sheds.

One improvement in some of the modern meet ing-houses built within Philadelphia Yearly Mecting, is in having large partition slides, which are closed without the rattling of the pullies, so unpleasant in the old mode, particularly after a solemo meeting; and when the two apartments are thrown together, the obstruction occasioned by the number of pillars necessary for narrow sliders, is removed. We do not belong to uny of those
meetings, and may therefore be permitted to say, th that the zeal and honest concern for the support of their religious meetings, and to provide com. lirtable houses that may invite attendance, rathen than repel their members from their religious as. semblies, indicate that Friends have not grown: indillereat to the cuuse of religion, but from love to it, appropriate their means to meet the needfu: expenditures.

Negligent members who hnve grown indiffer. eat to simple, spiritual Quakerism, may speak of the probability of the Society going down, and Satan may have led them so far from the "varrow way," that they may believe they have a correct loresight of its downfall. When peoples have no solid foundation in themselves to stadd upou, they may imagine that olhers have node, or may try to draw them from it into a coalition with themselves. We are aware that nothigo can sustain the Society, or any of the members, but He who raised it up, and is constantly prof fering the visitations of His Spirit to the rising geacration, in order to fit them to support its faili and discipline. But notwithstanding the degene racy of many, we believe there is a large propor tion of young persons wihhin our pale, who love the Lord Jesus, and the spirituality of his religion, and have a lively zeal for the cause of Christ, and a sincere desice for the spreading of his kingdom. There are discouragements enough, without endenvouring to magnify them; and while it is proper to guard against self-confidence, it is needful to beware that the habit of talkiog and dwelling upon those discouragements, does not prevent us from numbering the many bless ings still continued to us, Better is it to adopi in truth and sincerity the language of a scrvan of God: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me? I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people."

## blographichl shetcues

Of Ministers and Elders, and other conecrned members of the Yearly Mectiag of Pbiladelphia.

## JAMES MARTYN.

James Martyn, it is probable, never considered America as his home, yet as be spent a consider. able portion of his time for several years in Penosylvania, and was much employed in the services of religious Society here; it has been though proper to introduce a sketch of his life among these biographics. He was born near London at East Acton, in the county Middlesex, in the year 1646 . In the year 1672 , he was througl the illuminating influence of the Lord's Holy Spi rit, convinced of the truth of the doctrines 0 Christianity as held forth in their spiritual fulness by George Fox and our early Friends. Bein faithful to that degree of knowledge which has been comnatted to him, he increased in wisdon and spiritual understanding, and was soon calle to the work of the ministry. "He was," say one who knew him, "an honest man, whose coo versation adorned the doctrine of Christ Jesus which he preached laithiully." In obediencet the plain puttings lorth and drawings of hi blessed Mastor, he travelled extensively in th exercise of his gift, labouring zealously to sprea the Truth. His concern was to direet his hear ers to the spiritual nature of the kingdom of th Lord Jesus Christ, and to that measure of ligh in themselves, by obedience to which they woul grow in grace,-and knowing their sinful nature
ngressions through the one offering of the
isid Saviour.
Irthe year 1682 , he went first to America, at iif time his travels appear to have been prin$y$ confined to the New England colonies. a) reported by John Whiting to have returned wds the close of 1653 , and yet we find by mithat early in the year he was taken up and psoned in London, for preaching in the strect. IEcase was this. Grace-church street meetxouse being shut by the strong hand of power
ast Friends, they met in the street, where as owere standing waiting on the Lord, for a aved qualification to worship him, he was ared to qualify some of his servants in the love t, gospel to encourage the persecuted flock to tulness. Thomas Gilpin, James Claypoole, dJames Martyn, successively laboured in the rtry, and they were for this arrested by contes, and taken to the Exchange. Here one eir Friends, William Briggins, speaking to oonstables, he also was laid hold of, and the were carried before the lord mayor. A riot usworn against them and they were bound to fir at the next sessions. Eventually they fined forty shillings each, and imprisoned teventeen days.
pout the elose of $\mathbf{1 6 8 3}$, James Martyn visited duffering Friends of Somersetshire, particud those imprisoned at Ivelchester. . The priors were many, and they held meetings three n3 a week. Henry Walrond was the greatest fecutor in the county of Somerset at that time, his course and end might be a warning to ecutors, at all places and at all times. As a he is represented to have been of a comely on and noble appearance, and before be took nersecution as a trade, he had a fair estate, g in a fine house with a park. When it was ivn that he was willing to be a tool to put the Enventicle Act" in execution against the trueted children of God, who felt bound to meet ait on and worship Him, he was made a jussof the peace, so called. From this time nois prospered with him. Soon after he comeced this bad business, meeting with some k in the way of losses, he concluded that it a judgment upon him, - the light of Truth in eonscience bearing witness against his actions. confessed to Marmaduke Coat, "an honest, hful, upright, but suffering man," one who had persecuted by him, that he had received this ck , and declared that he would never persemore. He did not fulfil his promise, and peculiarly malicious and troublesome to Maruke, probably partly because he had confesso him his uneasiness with having persecuted inds, and partly because Marmaduke being a of substance, there was more to be obtained robbing him than his poorer neighbours.
Jotwithstanding all he obtained in this way, grew poorer, and his reputation and standing the community rapidly declined. He ran ugh all his estate,-and the cruel justice and Id man, sunk so low, that he was fain to spin btain a scanty pittance for his livelihood, and Id not obtain trust for a sixpenny loal. He I miserably poor, and, as John Whiting says, iserable otherwise," "of whotn I may say, as Iter Rawleigh did in the like case: "These the men thit sought the misery of others, and ery found them out." "
)n the 18 th of 'Third month, 1684, James rtyn was taken with about one hundred others n a meeting at White-hart-courr, London, and or being fined, thirty-seven of them, amongst om James was one, were committed to prison. the following Fifth month, he was arrested
whilst engaged at prayer in a meeting in Alders-
gate-street, and beny taken before a justice, was gate-street, and being take
again made a prisoner of.

Towards the close of this year, James Martyn returned to America, and was soon labouring within the limits of Philadelphia Yearly Mceting. He held meetings with the Indians, as well as with the white inbabitants, and no doubt was divinely prepared to direct both classes to that gift of grace, which doth testify against evil in the hearts of all the children of men, who have not through a long career of wickedness stifled its convictions. At the Yearly Meeting in the following year, Seventh month 15 th, 1685 , he acquainted the meeting that he had a concern to visit New England. He was appointed on the business of the Yearly Meeting, as if he were considered a member thereol, and it would appear that be tarried much within its limits.

On the last day of the Third month in the following year, we find him at a meeting at Flushing, Long Island, wherein that valuable minister John Delavall, was married to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Lloyd. At the Yearly Meeting, Scv. enth month 8 th, 1686 , he informed the meeting of his intention "if the Lord will, to visit Eriends in Maryland." In this journey, which extended into Virginia and Carolina, we are informed, that he and a Friend in the ministry who accompanied him, "found their travail amongst Friends there very acceptable, and a door was opened on Truth's account."
He was in Philadelphia at the select Half Yearly Meeting in the First and in the Seventh months, and at the latter informed his Friends there that he was about returning to England. In the Yearly Meeting then in session, he was appointed to different services, marking the estimation of his Friends. His gospel labours were to the satisfaction of the church, and he left a sweet feeling of unity behind him.

After his return to England, John Whiting says, "he continued labouring in the ministry, according to his ability, though weak in body."

Being on a journey in Essex, he was taken sick, and being sensible that his end was near, he was sweetly comforted in the Lord. At one time he said, "Good is the Lord! great is the work which he hath wrought in the hearts of his people, to whom he hath given power to follow him faithfully in the regeneration through great tribulations, and hath made their garments white in the blood of the Lamb, who hath eleansed and redeemed them from the vain conversation of the world; so that the image of the earthy is done away, and the image of the heavenly is borne. Their conversation and treasure is in heaven, and it is their heart's delight to be there also." He had experienced this blessed work in himself, and having the Witness in himself, that through the Lord Jesus his works of faith and labours of love, pleased God, he was now brought to the finishing his earthly course with joy. The Lord gave hirn near access to his gracious presence during his sickness, and the blessed flowings of Divime love and lie in his soul did olten overcome him, and the sensible feeling thereof did tend to the great comfort of those who were with him. A heartbreaking power accompanied the praises which he was coustrained to pour forth to the God of all his sure mercies. "Oh!" he said, "precious it is to dwell low with the Lord! not to aspire too high, but to keep in the low valley, where the streams of life flow freely." Agrain he broke forth, "Oh! my God, how food art thou to me! thy goodness breaks my heart! My dear Father, I have loved thee ever since I knew thee! I have followed thee faithfully uver since I did know
thy Truth! Thou blessed God! let all that is within me praise thy name! Thou hast given me a grood reward! Death is swallowed up of life! 'Thou hast given me the victory over the grave! My soul longs to be withathee!"
'Thus the language of pratise was continually on his lips, and he was kept in a state of rejoicing in the Lord's merey. It times lie admonished his Friunds to " live in the life of their profession.' He said, "A profession without life will stand none in stead when they come to die. It is a dreadful thing to see death approaching, and the terrors of God lie upon the conscience for disobe. dience. Oh, it is a blessed thing, when death ap. proaches, to know peace and consolation with the Lord, and an answer of well done." IIe added, "Oh what a blessed thing it is to leel life! Friends, life is that which will make your hearts glad."

As his speech grew fainter and fainter, those about him could hear him feebly repeating again and again, "My soul "praises the Lord! My soul is glad with thy joy." 'lhus in great peace with his Saviour, and in blessed unity with the church militant, he put off mortality the 30th day of the Eighth month, 1691. His age was but forty-five years.

Effect of Inclustry.-We regret that we did not observe the following table before our Jinuary issue. We might then have made a m re cmphatic statement of the exormous value given to that which costs a mere trifle, by the labours of an artist. A number of the British Quarterly Review, gives the following calculation:

Bar-iron, worth only el sterling, is worth, when worked into

| Horse shoes, | e. 10 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Table knives, | 3600 |
| Needles, | 7100 |
| Penknife blades, | 65700 |
| Polished buttons and buckles, | 89700 |
| Balance springs for watches, | 50,00000 |

[From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

## PERSECUTIOS FOR RELIGIOS.

Such have been the darkness and uncharitableness that have overspread professors of the name of Christ, that they have taken from upright men and women even the means of carning their bread, because they dilfered from them in their religious faith. This can be readily done where there is a great disparity between the circumstances of the inhabitants of a country, many of whom find it difficult to command provision for their subsistence. The poor may be put to great straits by their business being taken from them, but in the day of account there will be a distinetion between those who have aided them in getting their bread, and those who have taken means to deprive them of it. "Inasmach as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me." In the year 1675, the officers took from William Rogers, a whedwright, residing in Bediordshire, England, his working tools, n t lor want of other goods, but on purpose to disuble him from working for his livehhood. From it poor lame young woman, a baptist, who earned her bread by spinning, and tenching children, they took by the justice's order, her spunningwheel. Ile also forbad the neighbours to send her their children, saying in his ignorant zeal, she should not teach children to be damned; and when she had no goods left to distrmin, he threatened to send her to Bridewell. The justice not only caused the goods of several poor people to be taken away, but threatened to punish their
neighbours for relieving them. The priest of the plining and preparing children, to take the places'dry wood for a fire, and there deposit their lon
parish hearing of $n$ meeting, constrained the constable to give information to the justice; and so intent was the priest for a part of the prey, that he wont into William Roger's yard, and asked the price of some wool; when hic was told, he replied, "l'll let it alone till it be distrained, and then I'll have it for half the value." Another zealot in this unchristian work, sceing the people unwilling to buy distrained goods, said he would sell a cow for a shilling, rather than the work should not go forward.

The persecution of Friends at Bristol, for their faithfulaess in keeping up their mectings for worship, was great, so that most of the men and women were committed to prison. Here their sotferings were intense from the filthincss of the jail, and from the violence of their keepers and the sheriff. During this period the ehitdren held their meetings regularly, and with remarkable gravity and composure. It was surprising to spectators to see the manly courage and constancy with which some of the boys behaved on this occasion, keeping elose to mectings in the absence of their parents, and undergoing on that account many abuses with patience. On the 15 th of the Fifth month, 1682, one of the informers caused five boys to be set in the stocks three-fourths of an hour. On the 233 , eight boys were put in the stocks two and a-half hours. On the $30 t h$, in the afternoon, about fifty-five were at the meeting, when Helliar, a hardened informer, beat many of them cruelly with a twisted whalebone-stick, striking them on their heads, necks and faces, few escaping without marks of his fury. On the 3rd of the nest month, Tilly, another informer, with a small faggot stick, beat many of the children, but they bore it patiently and cheeriully. Eleven boys and four girls were sent to Bridewell, the deputy mayor endeavouring by persuasion and threats to make them promise to come no more to meeting, but in that respect the children were immovable. Wherefore having been bailed out of jail, and returning to their meeting, they were sent to Bridewell again; Helliar, to terrify them, charging the keeper to provide a new cat-o-nine-tals against next morning. Next day he urged the jusuces to have them corrected, but could not prevail. The boys and girls were mostly from ten to twelve years of age.

We have no persecution to deter us from peaceably assembling in our places of worship; and were there no other kind of suffering in support of the same laith which was then contended tor, we might sink into lukewarmness, and take our ease in the enjoyments of time. Our condition is that of a miltant church struggling to maintain inviolate the same testimonies, pertaining to the gospel of Christ, which the standard-bearers of that day upheld, which have their enemes now under a more refined garb, and wheh would be trampled under loot were there not preserved a band of deep, inward suflerers, who "for Zion's sake will not hold their peace, and for Jerusalem's sake will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as broghtuess, and the salvation thercof, as a lamp that burneth."

If young lriends of the present day have to partake, wath their older brethren and sisters, of the trials arising from assaults made upon our religious princıfes and testimonies, let them refleet on the sullerings, which even the children of faithful solders in the Lamb's cause underwent, a century and a-halfago, in support of the same doctrines and testimontes. He who emboldened and sustained those young people in his righteous cause, will give you strength and courage to maintain it also; and we beleve he is now disci-
of devoted servants, whom be has gathered to their everlasting rewad. He is ns able now as in his outward appearance, to cause children to sing "Husanna to the Son of David," "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord,' "Ilosanna in the highest ;" and out of the mouths of babes and sucklings he still ordains strength. We trust our beloved younger members will not permit themselves to be turned aside, either by trials of the day or the reflections of any on our religious principles, or upon the straitness and difficulties of the path. Remember the address of the Son of the Highest to his disciples, "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer, 1 have overcome the world." And "to him that overcometh, will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne."

## Lake Superior Copper Region Mats.

The Lake Superior copper region mails are carried by Indian half breeds, travelling in snow shoes, over vast frozen spaccs, accompanied by dog trains, the method being thus described by the correspondent of the Cleveland Herald:-
There is no route or trail over which there is travel enough to tread down the snow and make a solid path; and without this a horse is unable travel.
Notwithstanding this, the government has pro. vided these remote settlements with winter as well as summer mails. Ours came by the way of Green Bay, the Escanawba, Marquette, and the Anse; and often the first trip of the season reaches here in about eight days from Navarino. It purports to come once a fortnight.
A man carries from 50 to 75 pounds, and walks 30 to 50 miles. His two dogs go before him, with a sledge, or sled, with a flat board bottom, and draw 250 to 300 pounds.

This load, however, is not all letters and packages. All men must cat, and an Indian in particular. He must carry a half axe or hatchet, a plenty of blankets, and something for his dogs to cat, as well as himself. What can be more desolate than such a journey? Yet many persons from here make a trip every winter on business, in company with the mails.

Sometiones they have the trail of a previous party, but the snow, which falls almost every day, soon obliterates their footsteps. Perhaps there is a line of blazed trees which they follow, but more often they are guided through the forest by the "make of the ground," or by the sum, if it sloould occasionally peep out through the mists and snow of a winter sky.
Thus they go, from the first dawn of day to the twilight of evening, over lakes and mountains, through swamps and thickets, that in summer would to impassable, but now smoothed up level with snow.

The universal evergreen trees are bending to the ground, with a load of snow on their branches that frequently obstruct the way.

This dismal procession of Indians, white men, and dogs, go $m$ single file, a few feet apart, and for hours they travel on at the height of their speed without a word or a laugh.

It is too much of a tusk to clear away the snow, start a fire, heat the water, thaw the bread, and prepare a lorest meal, to stop for it at noon. But at evening, when the shades of a hyperborean night begm to grather among the branches of the trees, and the northern winds huwl more earnestly, the company look about for a sheltered place, of blankets and provisions. 'They scrape awa' the snow with their snow shoes, down to th ground, thus making a wall of Irost around then three to four feet high.

Some cut wond for the night, others break al the boughs of the pinc, balsam or cedar, and ha: them down for a bed. Another procures som bireh bark that is dry and some dry sticks, ant some one striking fire by his flint and steel, o lis matches, has a cheerful flame, with its grate fiul heat eulivening the place. It is also neces sury to build a lodge or house of boughs aver head, to keep off the falling snow, under whic they all gather and cook their supper with gres glee. If a camp of Indians has been passed dur ing the day, there will be seen sone fresh veni son, that will occupy the best position nround ib fire, suspended upon the sharp points of limbe sticks set in the ground, and leaning towards th heat. There may be, however, only some all pork, or ham, and flour, made edible by mear of a short-handled fork, and some water.

The blankets being well spread, the fire mad for the night, the dogs fed, and the dishes wast ed, the crowd, animal and mortal, Indian ao white, doubles itself together in most friend: contiguity, and goes to sleep. Long before daj light the inmates of this snow bound lodging an in motion. The sounds that issue from it ar English, French, and Indian, and all grades of language composed of a mixture of them all The moccasins are taken down from their dryion places, the hasty morning repast, which w cooked the night hefore, is swallowed, the pack made up, the dogs harnessed, and all made read for a start at the first light of day. What piteou howlings these dogs set up as they are attache to the train! The human part of the cavalcad sling their packs, and all betake themselves again to the dreary labours of the day.

It is thus that this commumeation will reace you; but before many years we hope to have a open road from the settlements, and a beaten pat between four and five months in the year.

As yet the snow has not been over a foot depth, and the thermometer at five degrees belor

Hens vs. Curculio.-Mr. Hanford, of Chicage Illinois, stated at a recent Fruit Grower's Con vention:-" A few years ago, in making an en closure for hens, i accidentally included som plum trees, and these perfected fruit, while on thr adjoining trees all were destroyed by the eurcu lio. I took the hint, and the next year encloset the balance in my poultry yard, and had a goor crop from all. I have since tried a single coo (hen and chickens) on the south side of ead tree, with the same good result. Mr. Bellange has been equally fortunate with coops of chicken under his trees." - Late l'aper.

## Singulur Effect of Electricity.-One of th

 telegraph wires leading into the oflice of the Hous Line (Union 1lall building), touches the gas-pipe and the eflect upon the light is most singular The burner is a common tish-tail, which throw $\mathrm{u}_{\mathrm{i}}$ two jets of flame, and every time the operato places his fingers upon the keys of the instru ment, (opening the cricuit) one lork of the flam is pressed upward nearly an inch higher than th other. The effect is the same whether the burne is directly over the instrument, or removed a dis tance of three or four feet. When the circuit $i$ not open the flame borns evenly. Who can ex in some ravine where there is water, and some plain it?-1lartforl Courant.s ow Storm in the Ollen Times.-The year 1 is memorable in the history of New Engac on account of the unusual quantity of snow iii fell February 20 th and 24 th of that year. tise two storms the earth was covered with ofrom ten to filteen feet, and in some places ey feet deep. Many houses of one story were rid, and in numerous cases paths were dug from u: to house under the snow drifts! The visits or made by menns of snow-shoes, the wearers first slepped out of their chamber winOne gentleman wishing to visit his "lady walked three miles with snow-shoes, and ed her residence as be left his own, namely, he chamber window. He was cordially te. ind, as he was the first person the lamily had from abroad for a week! Cotton Mather sleft a manuscript account of "this great $0, "$ and the many marvels and prodigies atming it.-Daily Puper.

From the North American si. U. S. Guz. The Grial Nalt Lake.
The Utica Herald gives the following facts 1 Stanbury's Report, recently publislitd:
l:periments up on the properties of the water e lake for preserving meat, were made by Slansbury and his associates. A large piece sh beef was suspended from a cord and im . ed in the lake for over twelve hours, when found to be colerably well curcd. After Mr. S. states that all the meat they wished feserve, was packed into barrels without any fvhatever, and the vessels were then filled the lake water. No further eare or prepah was nectssary, and the meat remained fotly swcet, although constantly exposed to tmosphere and sun. They were obliged to Xresh water with the brine to prevent the meat ning too salc for present use.
h analysis of the water of the lake shows that zatains rather more than 20 per cent. of the chloride of sodium, and not more than 2 per of other salts, forming one of the purest and concentrated brines in the world. Its spegravity is about 1.17 , but this slightly varies the seasons, being probably aflected by the ense floods of fresh water which come rushfown into it from the mountains in the spring, ed by the melting of the snow in the gorges. we western shore of the lake, for a considerdistance, is lined with a substance somewhat inbling in appearance the brown, dried seaof the ocean. Under the magnifying glass, fever, it was found to consist of the larve, or skins of a dipterous insect. 'They compris. stratum some six inches in thicliness, and evidently been driven upon the shore at dif. t periods; some appearing I'resher and of a rent texture from others, the insects being of ger size. Where these Iarvæ originated may sh a theme for curious speculation. Nothing $y$ has ever been detected in the lake, and only large insects in the brackish springs, which ot at all resemble these remains cither in e or size. That they have existed in almost dible numbers is evident, is the shores are with the irskins, and the bottom in matuy in zes for a long distance from the shore, is covwith the $m$. In some places they lie on the m of the lake a foot thick, mixed up with the mud.
f the flats near the west shore of the lake, Stansbury and his party discovered a large of sulid salt, which was beaunfully erystalupon the sand about half ausiuch thick. 'The tals were from one to two inches in diameter, "glittered in the bright sunshine like a bed
of diamonds." The evaporation of the shoal water between the island and the main shore has leli this beautiful deposit of salt.

There are some large islands in the lake, the principal ones being Gunnison, Antelope, and Stansbury lslands. The latter is twenty miles long and fifty-seven in circumference. It is a high rocky ridge, and attains a maximum elevation of nearly three thousand fect.

The buoyant propertifs of the waters of the lake are very remarkable. Mr. S. says that a man may float stretched at full length upon his back, having his head, neck, buth his legs to the knee, and both arms to the elbow out of the wa. ter. If a sitting position be assumed, with the arms extended to preserve the equilibrium, the shoulders will remain above the surface. The brine is so strong that the least particle getting into the eyes canses the most acute pain. Upon one occasion, one of the party fell overboard, and although a good swimmer, the sudden immersion caused him to swallow sume mouthfuls of water before rising to the surface. The effeet was a most violent paroxysin of siransling and vomiting, and the man was unfit for duty for some time alterwards.
It is almost impossible to find water fit for the ordinary purposes of life along the westem shore of the lake; and yet such is the delightluluess of the climate, that one may sleep in the open air with perfect impunity.

On or near the castern shores of the lake are a number of hot and cold springs. 'They issue at the foot of a flanking tower of hills, and have excavated for thenselves a circular hole fifteen leet deep, with sloping sides, and a deep channel leading into the meadow. I'here are currents issuing between difierent strata of conglomerate and limestone, within a few feet of each other, of which one is a hut sulphur, a second warm and salt, and the third coal, drinkable water.
At numerous places fine salt is brought up, and jets of gas emitted; the salt forms an merustation around the hole, and is fine enough lor table use. Three miles from the salt Lake City is a hot spring. From the hot spring to the city are numerous warm fountains, that deposit gyjisum and other sulphates. These waters give delightlul biths, and destroy the fertility of the suil.
'The soil on the banks of the several rivers on the eastern shore of the Lake is very productive. Lieut. Gunnison states that a continuous field can be made from the Tompenagos bottoms to the Wa-ke-te-ke Creek, and the Utali Valley made to sustain a population of more than a liundred thousand inhabitants. At different points along the rivers are magnificcnt water powers.
'The shore-Ine of the Lake, exclusive of ofisets, extends 291 miles.

We have seen no statements as to the depths of the Great Salt Lake.

## THEERIEND

## THLRD MONTH $25,1854$.

As the readers of "The Friend" are deeply in. terested in the fate of the Nebraska bill, it may not be out of place for us to notice some of the circumstances which mark the inteniuns of its authors and abetiors, and the evidences of disap. probation given in different sectuons of the country. In order to test the sincerity of the proies. ston so loudly made by those who were urging the passage of the bill, that it was intended to carry out the "great principle of scli-govern.
ment." Scuatur Clase tron Ohio moved an
amendment to the provision, which leaves the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form Their institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States," as follows, "under whicls the people of the Territory, through their appropriste representatives, may exclude slavery.". This was warmly diseussed by many of the Senators, and finally rejected by a vote of thirty-six to ten, thirteen of the thirty-six being Northern men from Northern States.

Auather amendment was offered to carry out this principle of sell-government, pruviding, for the election by the people by batlot, of their governor, members of couneil and judges; but it met with the same hate, only ten Senalors recording their names in favour of it.
Thus it is proved conclusively that the very men who have put forth the plea of self-governinent, in order to catch the attention of the people, and divert them from delecting the wickedness eoncealed beneath it, are prepared positively to deny and oppose this lauded right, when it is brought to bear against their neliarious schemes, and to place their nanes upon record against a proposition distine lly brought before them, to allow the people of the Territory in question, to exclude slavery.
Since the passage of the famous Act of 1787 relating to the North-western territury, it has always been the usage for foreigners setling in any of the Territorics of the United States, and hoiding a certain amount of land therein, afier two years' residence, to exercise the right of suf: frage ; and atter three years' residence, they have been eligible to any office. This has been the policy of the General Government, in order to encourage emigration to the new countries, of those who would be likely to make permanent homes in them, and be interested in developing their resources, and urging their improvement, and it has been found to answer the end designed. Tho Nebraska bill contained a clause in conformity with this long-established principle, but the slave. holders bent upon securing a firm fioting for their "peculiar institution" in the wide domain of Kinsas and Nebraska, and learing lest the infux there of thase from other countries, who having ielt the evils of oppression, would naturally be opposed to their man-degrading system, and might in the exercise of seli-government prevent the soil from being polluted by it, resolved to disregard and change this cherished policy and us. inge; and accordingly an amendment was offered by Clayton, of Delaware, to strike out that part of the bill, which gave to all who have taken an oath or affirmation of their intention to become entizens of the United States, and in oath or af firmation to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the Territorial Act, the right to vote, sce, and to provide, "that the right of suffrase and holding ollice statl be exercised ouly by citizens of the Linited States. With but very bitte discussion, this amendment was adopled by a vote of twenty-three to twenty-one. The only thing, in the whute legislation apon this bull in the Senate, which shows the least respect to the princples and leelings of the people in nonstaveholding Statt:s, is an amendment oflered by Badger, of North Carolina, to the section wheci repeals the Missouri Compromise. The nmend. ment is as follows, "Provided, that nothing herein contaned shall be con-trued to revive or pat it force any law or regulation, which may have existed prior to the .tet of the 6ta of March, 1520 , cither protecting, establislums, prolututing or abo. lishing slavery." This was prissed by a vote of thirty-five ayes to six nays. lis effect will be to remove any ground tor the pleu, should the Ne.
braskn bill pass, that slnvery is nuthorized in the Territory without noy legislative action, by the revival of the old slave code of Louisiana, which was in force throughout the whole of that country, prior to its purchase by the United States. But it is well known, that the slaveholders insist, nud it is believed the Supreme Court of the Enited States as now constituted would uphold their as. sumption, that the Constitution of the United States secures to them the right to cnery their human chattels into any of the territories of the Enited Siates, unless excluded therefrom by Jireet law, and the refore relying on that, they cau ntlord to allow this provision to stand in the present bill, in oruer to be made use of by politicians at the North, to appease the indignation, and, if possible, to still the clamor of their deceived and outraged constituents.

The bill was ordered to beengrussed by a vole of twenty-niue (not one balt of the Senators) to twelve. Twenty-one were absent or refused to vote. The vote on its final passage in the Senate stood yeas 37 , nays 14 .

It now remains to be seen whether a majority of the House of Representatives will lend itself to perpetrute this gross violation of plighted faith, this stupendous iraud and outrage upon the rights and principles of the Ireemen of our country. The pro-slavery party is confident of obtaining a majority by the aid of votes from Northern and Western States. It is said Pennsylvania will give elevenvols: for it. Can it be? It is well known that the Pro-ident stands ready to consummate the act, and wh his cabinet is using the inlluence of the government to secure its accomplishment. The only hope is in the determined opposition manifested by the people in the free States, by their remonstrinces, and their resolutions, passed in the mamy meetings convened to give expression to their disapprobation and detestation of the measures proposed. Such remonstrances have been sent Irom numerous and highly respectable bodies. Anong others we may mention one signed by one bundred and forty of "the clergy" in New Yurk city; another signed by three thousand of " the clergy" in Missachusetts, and one from the "Sc venth-day Baptists." Large meetings have been, and continue to be held in all parts of the free States, in whicls strong resolutions anainst the bill are passed. Five Slates, viz. Mane, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and W isconsin, have passed resolutions against it, and we have not yet heard of but a single petition in its favour. But notwithstanding all this, we believe, the necessity
for action anainst the measure is as great as ever, and that much has yet to be done to convince the representatives from the free States, that their late as politicians will be seated, il they truckle to the slave power, and fatter in performing the duty their constituents now demand of them. We trust therefore that our readers everywhere will continue their efforts to procure signatures to remonstrances against the bill, and keep sending them to the members of the IIuuse.

The following are the resolutions passed at a very large meeting of eitizens of Philadelphia, of all political parties, held on the evening of the 14 h inslant:
"Resolved, That we regnrd the Nissouri Compromise as a sacred compact between the North and Soutb, permaxatly binding upon the honour and good faith of both parties; any attempt to violate which should be denounced by every good citizen of the linion, to whatever political party and to whatever geographical section of the country he may belong.
"Resolved, That though we do not ask that Congress should intertere with the domestic and social institutions already established in our sister States, yet, in conformity with the principles and teaching's of the founders of our government, the authors of our Consti-
tution, and the hest and wisest of our public men from the South or the North, we will ever regard slavery as nt best but a necessary evil where it nlready exists, and will use our utmost eftorts to prevent its spreading into the new and rising territories of the West.

Resolved, That in the Nebraska-kansns bill, now before Congress, we recugnise a measure avowedly intended by its authors to ellect a total repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to introduce and legalize slavery in territories from which it has been heretotore excluded hy express contract, sanctioned by mational legislation to abandon an immense and pre-eminently fruittul region free from it, lying above the Missouri line of 36 deg. 30 min ., to the wasting and exhumsting effects of slave labour, to put it ander the exclusive control of the plant er aud capitalist, and to drive from it the hardy emigraut trom the Xorth, who does not choose to enter into a degrading und ruinous competition with that slave labour which vone but the capitalist and the planter an command.

Resolved, That by sanctioning the adoption of this measure, we should be recording our deliberate approral of slavery as a system meritorions ia itself; and deserving of our enconragement and support, and we therefore openly and solemnly protest against the passage of this bill.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of Peunsylvania on this subject, and to use such other means under the sanction of these resolutions as may be effectual to present strongly and truthfully the sentiments of this commonwealth on the subject.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Arabia and Washington steamships, we have news from Liverpool to the 2 d inst.
Great preparations continue to be making in England and France for the war with Rassia. Breadstaffs still on the decline.
SPALN.-Some threatening demonstrations of revolt and insurrection have taken place at Saragossa.
1NDIA.-The English have taken possession of the province of Meaday, in Burmah, in the name of the queeo.

CHINA.-The insurgents were at last account closely investing Feentom. The French steamer Cassini has been to Nankin to visit the insurgents there. The ofticers report fiading an army of 600,000 men, exclusire ot a large number of women who perform military duty Foreigners were allowed the public exercise of their religion withont molestation.
MEXICO.-The revolution in Acapalco appears more formidable.

TEXAS.-A scarcity of provisions in the interior, owing to the low state of the water.

UNITED STATES.-The storm of the 17 th inst. has been rery severe to the kast and North. Mach damage has been done in New lork, Albany, Troy and Boston. At Troy many houses were stripped of their roots, and one steeple was blown down. In Maine the roads were filled with snow drifts, \&c. The new railroad depot at Springfield, Mass., was anroofed.

Connceticut.-A riot has occurred between the students of Yale College and the citizens of New Haren. One life lost.

Frew Fork.-Deaths in the city last week, 480.
Pennsylvuma.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 209. 47 from varions diseases of the lungs. Red wheat, S1.65 per bushel; white, \$1.75.

Jirginia.-Al Xortolk, the sehooner Rachel P. Brown, has been condemned, tor having been engaged in the slave trade.

Iomstena.-A great fire at New Orleans-loss uearly hall a million.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from Amos Battey, agent, Ti., for D1. Nichols, \$2, rol. 27, tor Joshua F. Meader, \$1, to 2t, vol. 27 ; from Jos. W. Ilibbs, Pa., S2, vol. 27 ; Irom J. Ilaines, agent, for $A$. MeCarty, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from Dl. P. Griffith, agent, Pa, for W. Hancock, Geo. Smith, Abm. Smith, IW. Darlington, Benj. Gilbert, Aaron lbanson, 82 cach,
vol. 27 , nnd for Susan MeGrew, $\$ 2$, to 30 , vol. 28 ; from H. Knowles, agent, N. Y., for U. A. Weaver, \$2, vol. 24 from Parker Askew, U., per J. D. Wright, \$5, to 26, rol. 26.

## WEST-TOWX SClIOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the Boarding-school at West-town, will meet in Philatelyhia, on Sisth-day the 7th of Fourth month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. ; the Committee on Instruction, at 4 r. s., and the Committee on Admissions, at 5 P. m.

The Visiting Committee will attend the semi-apous exnminntion of the Schools, on Third, Fourth, $\begin{gathered}\text { ar }\end{gathered}$ Finth-dnys of the same week.

Thomas Kimner, Clefk.
Philadn., Third mo. 25th, 1854.

## TRACT ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS.

The annanal meeting of the Tract Association of Fricuds, will be beld on Fourth-day evening, 25th inh at 8 o'clock, in the committec-room, Mulberry stres mecting-house.

Friends interested in the object of the Association, are invited to attend.

Nathan Kite, Clerk.

## INDLAN CIVILIZATION.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and bis wife to reide at T'unessussals; to be cogaged in managing the fan belouging to the committee of l'hiladelphia learly Meening ; and other domestic concerns of the family. Alo a suitable Friend to teach the school.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, Xo 377 Sonth Second street, or Thomas Evans, No. 184 Arch street.

## WEST TOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Summer session of the school will commence or Second-day, the lst of Fifth month next. The papil
will be convered by railroad to West Chester, conreyances will he in wniting to take them and their baggage to the school, on the arrival of the moraint and afternoon cars, on Second-day, the 1 st, and Thint day, the 2 d of Fifth month. The cars leare the depot sonth side of Market street abore Eighteenth atre (formerly Schuylkill Fifth street,) at $7 \frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, A. x and $40^{\circ}$ clock, P. M. The agent of the school will be 2 the railroad depot on Second and Third-duy afternoons and will furnish pupils with tickets, and accompay them to West Chester. Those who go by the moming train will be furnished with tickets by a person in al tendance. To those who procure tickets as direeted the fare from Philadelphia to the sehool, including bay gage, will be one dollar, which will be charged to th scholar at the school. All baggage should be distinc y marked West-town, and with the name of the owaer and should be sent directly to the railroad depot. plications for admission must be made to Joseph $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{o}}$ don, Superintendent at the school, or Joseph Scatte good, Treasurer, No. 84 Arch street, Philadelphia.
The West-town office is at Friends ${ }^{7}$ bookstore, No. 8 . Arch street, where all small packages for the pupils le before 12 o'clock on Serenth-days, will be forwarde All letters for the pupils and others at the school, shon be sent by mail, directed to West-town Boarding-Scho Hest Chester P. O., Chester Co., P'a. Postage should re-pocid, and packages should be distinctly marked an pot up in a sccure manner, so that their contents will ne be liable to be lost by handling. The stage will let West Chester during the Summer session, for the seho on Second, Fourth, and Serenth-days, on the arrival the afternoon cars from the city, and from the school $t$ West Chester on the same days, to meet the afternoo: cars to Philadelphia. The fare for each passenger and from West Chester by the stage, will be 25 When special conreyances at other times are proride t the school, an extra charge will be made.
West-town, Third mo., 1854.

A Female Teacher wishes to obtain a school in th country for the approaching summer, laquire Friends' bookstore, No. 84 Arch street.

Marameo, on Fifth-day, the 16 th of Third month, 185 at West Chester, Willam W. Parker, of Pennsbur to Asna Marx Dablinoton, of West-town, Chester Co Penna.

Diviv, on the 14th inst., of palmonary disease, in th 22d ycar of her age, Masy J., daughter of Enoch Lewi a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting this city.-In the remoral of this amiable and iateres ing young woman, the community has lost one what strong and cnltivated mind afforded a rational prosper of extensive usefulness. But the flower was nippt before the fruit was fully developed.

## PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,

No. 3 Ranstead llace, Fonrth above Chesaut street.

# THE 

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL. 

## TII. XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, FOURTH MONTH 1, 1854.
NO. 29.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Pee two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Sub icriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
T No. 50 North fourth staeet, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.

Gage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six and a-half cents.

## For "The Frient."

## REMARKABLE DELCSIONS.

## (Continued from page 218.)

f.bout the middle of the seventeenth century, excitement was caused among European by the claims of Sabbatai Seva, who deI that he was the Messiah of that ancient

Though renouncing, in the face of the derful accordance of fact with prophecy, the nods of Jesus to be regarded as the predicted ah, that ancient people have ever shown a rkable disposition to believe in false prophets. was the son of a merchant of Smyrna, and a somewhat erratic course in the earlier pehf his life, declared himsell to be the longated one of the Jews. He was assisted in imposture by one Nathan, who personated
haracter of Elijah, Messiah's precursor. The tion succeeded to a large exient."
The dreadlul extravagances practised at iter, in 1533 , if not well attested, would almost incredible. Certain so-called relists, with whose impieties no sect in the preday can be legitimately associated, proclaimat a new Jerusalem was to be set up ia that which was to attract the whole earth to its ence. As they were pretty numerous, and ot disdain the use of carnal weapons, they down the magistrates, and occupied their $s$, whilst they filled the whole city with and outrage. . . From Munster, however, lame of disaffection spread into Holland, e John of Leyden, already notorious for the he had taken in the first insurrection, was aimed the apostle of this insane and dangernission, attended by twelve disciples, most of n were women. This man clamed, by auty from heaven to be king over the whole , avowing that he was commissioned to raise rmy which should put down the uabelieving ars of this world. He was at length besierged unster by its bishop, count Waldeck. For ig time the city held out under his influence. John of Leyden was at last betrayed; an ene was treacherously effected into the city, the leaders of the insurrection were punished xquisite torments, their flesh being torn from bones with red-hot pincers, whilst their manremains were exhibited in iron cages. In insurrection, joined as it was by many who a smarting under severe civil oppressions, it is ulated that not fewer than a hundred thousand 3hed."
The delusions possessing the body called rmonites, or Latter-day Saints, are some of
the most extraordinary of any we have related. This sect originated with one Joseph Smith, who, though he was, perhaps, at a subsequent time partially the dupe of his own delusions, began his course as an impostor of the blackest order. . . Joseph Smith wais born in the State of Vermont, (U. S.) in the year 1805. . . . The whole family to which he belonged were loose and unsettled, incapable of industrious application, and seeking their livelihood by digging for treasures supposed to be deposited in the earth by the ancient bueca. neers. In these exploits Smith distinguished himself as a clairvoyant. . . . But as deception is suggestive and accumulative, Joseph Smith advanced from one lie to another. He pretended to receive visions from heaven, and though not yet fourteen years old, he found those who were rea. dy to give credence to his talc. These visions, however, did not alter the course of his life, which was at this time, according to the admissions of his own people, vain and abandoned. . . 'The Book of Mormon' was brought forth to the world as a new revelation. It professes to have been found written on golden plates, in a mysterious eharacter, which only Smith himself was able to read, and he simply by a supernatural impulse. Its contents relate to different periods, and contain fifteen books, the productions of as many authors."
"Joseph Smith, who appears to have had Mohammed in his eye, and to have imitated some ol" his leading transactions, professes a new revelation; declares that an angel from heaven has directed him to a Divine book, long hidden from the world; supports his declaration by bringing forward three witnesses, who avow they have seen an angel, who corroborates Smith's statements, and eight others who declare that they have seen the golden volume. But it remains invisible to all other eycs, and is, as the Mormonites pretend, divinely shut up from the view of all besides. On this testimony the Book of Mormon elaims to be received as a special revelation from God."
"The statement is so loose that one wonders at the amount of eredit it has received. There was obviously nothing in Smith's previous cha. racter to render it unlikely that be should invent the whole story. All testimonies concur in repre. senting his former life to have been abandoned and dissolute, and his own followers confess that his life was not irreproachable subsequently even to his first revelation."
"If we examine the names of the witnesses, namely, of the three affixed to the first paper, and of the eight subjoined to the second, we shall find that of the three first, one was Smith's amanuensis, (Cowdery,) one probably either a relative or intimate connexion, (Whitmer,) and one an amanuensis and a dupe, (Harris,) and that of the eight others, four were Witmer's and three Smith's own family."
"It may nppear strange that an illiterate man like Smith should have been able to invent a story such as that contained in the Book of Mormon. But there aro other circumstances which explain the wonder. It appears that, in the year 1809, one Solomon Spaulding, who had been previously
a clergyman, set himself to compose a religious tale, based upon the assumed fact that the North American Indians were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. As he proceeded in his story, he read portions of his manuscript to his neighbours, who became greatly interested in it, especially in that part in which he fictitiously related how he had found an ancient record, imitating the style of the Old Testament. This volume was afterwards put into the hands of a buokseller for publication, and whilst there was copied by Sidney Rigdon, who it is to be observed was one of the promoters of the Mormon imposture. Spauld. ing's brother declared that the pretended Scrip. tures were altogether compiled from his deceased brother's mannscript. The widow of Spaulding bore the same testimony; and it is added that the neighbours to whom the original tale had been read, instanily recognized the production with which they had been beretofore familiar as incorporated in the Book of Mormon which came forth from Juseph Smith as a new revelation from heaven. Rigdon denied, indced, the whole transaction, but in so abusive a style and manner as by no means to add to our conviction of his veracity.
"The manner in which this pretended revelation is compiled, is extremely clunsy and illiterate. Such plırases as the following are frequent : ' 1 saith unto them'-' these things had not ought to be'-' ye saith unto him'-'ye are like unto they.' The mariner's compass is spoken of as having piloted these ancient Israelites upon their voyage, though well known not to have been applied as a nautical instrument until many ages later than the professed period. The Messiah is ealled by names not known at all to the ancient Hebrews, and of well-known Greek origin.
"If the Book of Mormon have any moral power, it is derived from its appropriation of seriptu. ral truth which it admits, though its interpretation grossly garbles the contents of the sacred volume. It receives the doctrine of atonement and of punishment for sin, and it avows a code of pure morality. But certain allegations borne to the conduct of some of is followers, even of Smith him self, have tended to throw considerable suspicion upon the practice of the most eminent of its apostles. Mormoaism enunciates an entirely new system of church government, dividing its priesthood into two branches, each consisting of many officers-the Melchisedec and the Aaronic priesthoed. In these offices, Joseph Smith, as might be expected, bears the pre-eminence. It lays great stress on baptism for remission of sins. It regards the church as a living interpreter of revelation. It interprets the Hebrew Scriptures literally, never symbolically. It therefore believes that God possesses a human form, which doetrine is avowed in all its creeds and catechisms. It sets up a great scheme of worldly polity, to which it believes that all the inhabitants of the earth will become ultimately subject, and which affords peculiar ndvantages to its founders and leaders. It declares that 'no one can possibly be saved and reject' its messages. . . . Of all spiritual religion-the religion of the heart-it is mainly ignorant, the visible and external being
the lending object of its anbition. How different from the system of which it shall not be said, 'Lo here, or lo there,' but whose sent is quithin! Only the religion which can change inen'a hearts is that which can convert the worle."
iTo be conthunat.)

A Fugitive Slute.-As the steamship Keystone State was entering the Delaware Bay on the 17th ult., a coloured man was discovered secreted outside of the vessel, beneath the guards. Ile conlessed to being a fugitive slave, and had secreted himself where he was found on Wednesday, prior to the steamship sturting from Savanuah, and had therelore occupied that position about forty-eight hours. It is most astonishing how he could have survived the exposore, as during the heavy weather encountered, he must have been ulmost constantly drenched by the waves. He had some bread in his puckel, which had become saturated with water, so as to become useless. The fugitive was lodged in the jail at New Cnstle, to await the orders of his owner at Savamalh.Ledger.
[We have since heard that this poor man claims to be free, nod narrates many circumstances that make his claim probable. An investigation is taking place which, we trust, will result in setting him at liberty.—Edl. of "The Friend."]

Furs and Skins.-A great trude is done in these on the Missouri river and at St. Louis, and much romantic ineident as well as wealth is conneeted with the traffic.

The silver fox is found only on or near the mountain tops, where the colour is perpetual. The trappers take them principally from the Utah, Sierra Nevada, and other portions of the dividing ridge west of California and Oregon. Even there, however, they are rare. The fur of the silvery gray is larger, thicker, and finer than that of any other fox. It derives its chiel value, however, from its extraordinary and beautiful colour. The skins, when pure, will readily command from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 150$. They are used for muffs, and for trimming limale articles of dress. The Democrat says that the fur trade bas declined in importance within the last twelve years. At that periud, fur was held at $\$ 6$ and $\$ 3$ per lb ., but it is now gencrally superseded by silk and plush. Twelve years ago, no hat was fashionable that was not of beaver, and the cost of a good beaver hat in St. Louis was from $\$ 14$ to $\$ 25$; and of eaps, made of otter skin, $\$ 15$ and $\$ 20$, and even more. Since the decline in the price of beaver, that kind of game has been visibly on the increase. Buffalo and other large game, however, do not increase. They have or are rapidly abandoning the large extent of plains over which the immigration pours. Being thus berded in a narrow compass, the supply must begin materially to fail in the course of a fow years. -From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.
" A truly humble person is not offended, but pleased with a detection of his errors, if in the manner of exposing them, the laws of friendship and decorum are not violated by unkindness and dissimulation. The resentments of a false humility, continually contradict its pretensions, when its sincerity is put to the prool. True humility leads us to look for the eause of our trials at home; a false humility to hunt for it abroad. Heace it is, that with the former, all things work together for good-while pride makes us lose the benefit intended us, by imputing our disturbances to any one sooner than to ourselves.

## Biographieal Sketeles for the Foung;

latending to show the superiority of the Religion of the Cross, to alt other attainments.

## J. HERVEY.

When great talents and learning are, from pure motives, and in true humility, consecrated to the service of truth nad religion, they become aceeptable olferings in the Divine sight, and often eminently promote the goud of mankind. But when we misapply these qualifications, make them subservient to pride and vanity, or attribute to them an efficacy in producing virtue and happiness that does not belong to their nature; they occasion us to consume our time in earnestly doing nothing, or that which is worse than nothing; and lay the foundation for bitter regret in the winding up of life.

The worth and importance of those advantages are lamentably overrated, if our estimation of them is so high, and pursuit so earnest, as to dispose us to undervalue, to postpone, or disregard, that most interesting injunetion of our Lord: "Scek yc first (early, and in preference to all other things) the kingdom of God, and his righteousness;" renembering that this is "the one thing needlul."

Whilst the mind is occupied with the vanity and intricaey of speculation and literary engagements, and the heart elated with the flattering distinctions which they produce, we may not be sufticiently aware of the tendency to that fatal effect; but when the close of our day approaches, and the retrospect of life is made; we shall form a true estimate of the worth of all sublunary attain. ments and possessions. We shall then perceive that to have our conversation in the world, with simplicity and godly sincerity; to "receive the the kingdom of heaven as a little child;" and to secure an incorruptible inheritance; are things of infinitely greater moment, than all the accomplishments of mind and body that this world can pos sibly bestow.
J. Hervey, when on a bed of sickness, wrote thus to an intimate friend: "My health is continually upon the decline, and the springs of lite are all relaxing. My age is removed and departed from me as a shepherd's tent. Nedicine is baffled; and my playsician, who is a dear friend to his patient, and a lover of the Lord Jesus, pities, but cannot succour me.
"Now I apprehend myself near the close of life, and stand, as it were, on the brink of the grave, with eternity full in my view, perhaps my dear friend would be willing to know my sentiments in this solemn situation; at such a juncture the mind is most unprejudiced, and the judgment not so liable to be dazzled by the glitter of worldly objects.
"I have been too fond of reading everything valuable and elegant that has been penned in our language ; and have been peculiarly eharmed with the historians, orators, and poets of antiquity; but were I to renew my studies, I would take leave ol those accomplished trifles; I would resign the delights of modern wis, amusement and eloquence, and devote my attention to the seriptures of truth. I would sit with much grater assiduity at my Divine Master's feet, nud dosire to know nothing but Jesus Christ, and him erucified."

John Fletcher.-This distinguished man, al. though conspicuously lowly in heart, was by nature a man of strong passions, and prone to anger in particular, insomuch that it is said he
has frequently spent the greator part of the night has frequently spent the greater part of the night bathed in tears, imploring vietory over his own
spirit ; nnd he did not strive in vain; for so 11 || roughly was nuture subdued by Divine gro that for many years before his death it is belier neither friend nor foe could charge him being out of temper on any provocation whaten - Selected.

## TRUE SILEXCE.

There may be nn entire cossation of labour every other visible employment, nud yet the mi be tossed ns by $n$ tempest, amid the turbulenee worldly matters, and entirely incapable of obtai ing a quict, composed and passive state. T impotence of man is so great, that he is entire, powerless in eommanding a state of true silet when he desires it; and it is only through condescending mercy of One, who formerly buked the waves when His disciples were sfn of perishing from their agitated condition, that fluctuating and troubling thoughts can be allsyt and a peacelul calm produced.
llis diseiples in that day were marvellously, livered from danger, and conforted by His p sence; and at this time also, it remains to bel experience of His devoted followers, as theye unto Him lor help, to realize all turbulent cogi tions to be quieted, and a holy calm prevail of the sea of mental commotion, when it pleat Llim to arise for our deliverance, and with। availing language, "Peace, be still," produce heavenly stillncss, ruling the waves of commoti and spreading a covering of serenity.

In our assemblies for Divine worship, how capable we are in our own strength of commandi this serenity, without the aid of that powerful inf ence which ean control all wandering though unless the same blessed Master is with us to ame in subduing every turbulent cogitation and ma the spirit subject to his power, we do not eal rience deliverance, and are totally unable to wi ship acceptably in the silence ol all flesh. may meet together in an orderly manner, and quietly, endeavouring after a qualification to ship the Father in spirit and in truth; but unk there is a continual engagement of mind to laithful followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, all times, so that we may be enabled, when th assembled, to present our bodies a living sacrif holy and acceptable unto God as our reasonsi service, we have no right to expeet to realize true anointing, or witness a display of that $m$ vellous Power, to our humbling admiration, wh only is sufficient to allay every corroding disquieting thought.

What adorable condescension to our lost a undone condition! What a wonderful maaifes tion of infinite love and merey is that, which exemplified in the scheme for our redemptic that when man through disobedience and tra gression had lost the substance of enjoyment, blessed Son of God should so far commiser us, as to be willing to partake of Hesh and attendant sorrows, and even to undergo a puir and reproachful death for our benefit, that we and through Him, as we take diligent heed his holy power and example, might be enable puss from death unto lile. While personally earth His holy touch healed the sick, restored lane and gave sight to the blind, impart strength to the weak, even raising the dead in a spiritual sense, we are quickened at the I sent time, it we apply unto Him, ia since and truth; our infirmities are healed, and we strengthened to Jollow Him rejoieing on way. For His matchless goodness what gratit should arise, considering our entire and total pendence upon Ilim for mercy and help, un
to praise Him not only in words, but by a fe and holy walk, with a daily concern nd more to be clothed with His heavenly nts,-constancy, firmness, patience under ng, forgiveness of injuries, a prayerful solieven for our enemies, and a meek and quiet which in the sight of God is of great price. not the praise of the lips, when the heart from Him, to which He will condescend to in; but when there is an earnest desire to ourselves as clay in the hands of the heaPotter, under a sense of our need, He will iss meet with us, strengthen and confirm olutions, and from the dark recesses of th, fashion us, as we cleave to Him, into of the sanctuary, fit to have a place in the al temple of the New Jerusalem. But oh! may ever remember, though this salvanot of ourselves, much devolves upon us: st diligently heed the directions of the dear , adhere to his instructions, and be careful orth on his errands, under the strength and ty which he imparts. Watchfulness, diliand the single eye to him, are indispensaour prosperity, under his benign counsel Ip inwardly manifested for our salvation; read, "What man knoweth the things of ave the spirit of man which is in him? the things of God knoweth no man, but irit of God."-(1 Cor. ii. 11.) It is by strict attention to this Seed of life, that we reifully sanctified, justified, and redeemed Ill iniquity, and that we become heirs to ssed promise; "To him that overcometh, grant to sit with me in my throne, even as overcame, and am set down with my Fa. his throne."-(Rev. ini. 21.)
, Third mo., 1854.

## From the Leisure Hour.

## BLAISE PASCAL.

Pascal was born on the 19th of June, His father, Etienne Pascal, was a man ol erable acquirement and mathematical talent, aise being an only son, his education was ted entirely under the superintendence of her, who indeed was his only instructor. oy from his earliest years displayed marks aordinary ability. His infantile questions he nature of things and their causes surall who heard them. Nor was he satisfied minon reasons, but if not thoroughly conof their justice, he scarched earnestly for f until he recognized the true. Having red that a glass, when struck by a knite or instrument, gives out a sound which ceases application of the hand, the child directed oughts towards discovering the cause, and en years of agc he composed a treatise on wonderful for its clear and logical rea-

Pascal, as we have before observed, was d in the mathematies. He wished his son proficiont in the languages, and knowing the bing nature of mathematical inquiry, he re, if possible, to keep Blaise ignorant of geountil such period as he had mastered the Greek, and other languages. He theremoved all books on the subject from the of the boy, and refrained in his presence conversing on it with his friends. Even precautions were uscless. The child's curiwas excited, and he often entreated his father mit him to learn mathomatics; but M. Pasways refused, promising at the same time he would teach him in due course, as a relor his advancement in Greek and Latin.

One day, Blaise asked his father what was the established by the Italian's resenrehes. This meaning of geometry. He was answered, that it is the science which treats of the extent of bodies; their length, breadth, and depth, and the way 10 make figures in a precise, just manner, together with the method of finding out their relations one with another. Having given this explanation, M. Pascal forbad his son to mention the subject again.

Blaise, however, if he might not spenk about geometry, could not help thinking and dreaning about it. His hours of recreation were completely absorbed with these reflections, and he amused himself by drawing with a piece of charcoal all kinds of geometrical figures on the floor of his play-room. One day, while so occupied, his father chanced to open the door of his apartment without being scen, and to his surprise found his son on his hands and knees in the midst of his favourite employment. But much greater was the astonishment of M. Pascal when he discovered that the boy, by his own unaided efforts, and without knowing the name of one geometrical figure, had arrived as far as the thirty-second proposition of the first book of Euclid, and demonstrated that the three angles of every triangle taken together are equal to two right angles.

Being asked what made him think of such a thing, he answered that be had previously demonstrated such and such a truth, which had led him on to further inquiry, and so he explained the course of his researches from perfect demonstrations back to his first principles, axioms, and definitions.

The happy father, struck by the grandeur and force of his son's genius, left him in silence, and hastened to the house of his intimate friend $M$. Le Paillens. This gentleman observing him greatly agitated, even to tears, begged to know the cause of his sorrow.
M. Pascal replied: "I do not weep for grief, but for joy. You know the pains I have taken to prevent my son obtaining any knowledge of geometry, lest his mind might be distracted from his other studies ; yet see what he has done."

The whole history was then related, and how, as it were, the boy had of himself invented a sys* tem of mathematics. M. Le Paillens recommend. ed that this ardent thirst for mathematical truth should no longer be repressed; and Euclid's "Elements of Geometry" were accordingly placed in the hands of Blaise Pascal for his recreative reading. He went through this book without requiring any explanations. At sixteen years of age he composed his "Treatise on Conic Sections," a work of such acuteness, that the celebrated Descartes would never believe that it was the unassisted production of a mere boy.

During this period he continued his studies in Latin and Greek, also in logic and other departments of philosoply, in all of which he made great progress. His application was so constant and excessive, that his health began to suffer at the age of eigh een. About this time he constructed an arithnetical machine, by which, without any knowledge of arithmetic, all kinds of computations may be performed with ease.

Father Mersenne having proposed to the world a very diflicult problem, which defied the efforts of the most famous men of the day to solve, Pascal, then on a bed of sickness, and not twenty years old, gave the right solution, having first offered a reward of four hundred francs to any one who could tully rosolve it.

Torricelli, an Italian mathematician, performed some interesting experiments with roference to the air, which led Pascal to turn his attention towards the subject, and he confirmed the truth
established by the lalan's resenrches. This
occasioned the publication of his "Treatise on the Weight and Density of the Nir," which was shortly followed by another on the "Equilibrium of Fluids."

LIis sister, Nadame Perier, informs us, that immediately after this, when he was but iwentyfour years of age, the providence of God induced him to read some religious books. He became, by these means, thorooghly convinced that Christianity obliges us to live alone for God and his glary; and this truth appearal to him so evilent, so necessary, and so usefiul, that he terminated, without regret, all his scientific researches, and resolved from that time forth to devote himself entirely to the service of religion. We need hardly ohserve, however, that even scientific studies might have been pursued by him in a religious spirit.

Pascal had a great desire to write a comprehensive and profound work on the Evidences of Christinnity. It was, however, never completed; but, after his death, many fragments of it were found written on detached pieces of paper, and these are now published in a volume, under the title of Pascal's "Thoughts."

Besides these "Thoughts," Pascal has left another work, the "Provincial Letters," written against the Jesuits. This has been characterized as the most admirable prose work in the French language; and when the learned and eloquent Bossuet was asked, which among all the books in the world he would most like to have been the author of, he instantly replied, "The Provincial Letters."

Pascal had a profound reverence for the Holy Scriptures; it is even said that he knew them by heart. His charity towards the poor was unbounded; and when he was reproached one day for his profusion in alms-giving, as sure eventu. ally to bring him to poverty, he simply replied: "I have frequently remarked, that however poor a man may be, when dying he seldom fails to lcave sumething behind him."

For many years previous to his death, Pascal was a great sufferer, and throughout his resignation was most exemplary. Madame Périer, his beloved sister, and her family, came to reside in the house adjoining his during his last illness. At this time Pascal had living with him a poor man, his wife and little son, to whom he had given up one of his apartunents entirely out of charity. It happened that the little boy became ill of the small-pox; and Madame Perier coming in every day to visit her brother, it was feared that the disease might prove dangerous to her children. It was therefore proposed to remove the sick child; but this Puscal would by no means permit, affirm. ing that there would be less risk for himself to quit the house. Ile was accordingly removed to his sister's, and a few days afier, at the age of thirty-nine, this great and worthy man died, trusting for salvation in the Saviour.
'The character of Blaise Pasenl is one we love to contemplate. It presents to our view the spectacle of a combination of the most lofty intellectual endowments, prolound thought, extensive scientilic acquirements, and a clear and logical understandng, with troe and selfedenying devotion to the service of Ciod. He was born in a chureh full of error and corruption, but, along with his Urother Jansenists, may be considered as having been in heart a protestant.
"It is an important procept to abstain from doing a wrong thing whenever wo perceive it in time, and when we do not, to bear the humiliation of the truth courageously. If a lault is perceived
before it is committed, we must see to it that we teffere with his religious duties. In the Fifh business. On all the most importnnt committeen do not resist and quench the Spirit of God, advising of us inwardly. The Spirt is easily offended, and very jealuus; IIe desires to be listened to and obeyed; lite retires if tle be displeased; the slightest resistance to 1 llim is a wrong, for everything must yield to llim. Faults of haste and frailly are nothing in conparison with those when we shut our ears to the voice of the Spirit of Clirist speaking in the depths of the heart."

## For "The Friend."

## bographichl stetcues

## Of Ministers and Elders, nnd other coacerned members

 of the Yearly Meeling of Philadetphia.
## THOMAS WYNNE.

Thomas Wynne, before his removal to America, resided at Caerwis, in Flintshire, North Wales. He was corly convinced of the Truth, and was an able minister of the gospel of Christ. In 1681, we find Richard Davies calling upon his 'friend Thomas Wynne,' who lived not far from Bishop Lloyd's residence, and obtaining his company in a visit to that dignitary. In the beginning of 1662 , about the time of London Yeorly Meeting, Charles Lloyd, Thomas $W_{\text {ynne, Reh }}$ Richer ard Davics, George Whitehead and nthers, called on Lord Hide about the sufferings of Friends in England, particularly at Bristol, and had a satisfactory opportunity. "The number of prisoners on a list delivered to Lord Hide, to be presented to the king, amounted to one hundred and thirtynine; of which there were eightecn nyed women, from sixty and upwards, and eight children. In the latter end of the list it was said, "Blessed are the inerciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'"
Soon after Yearly Meeting, Thomas Wyne must have sailed for America. He was at the first Monthly Meeting held in Philadelphia, Eleventh month 9th, 1682, and was one of those appointed to select a site for a meeting-house, and to consider of the manner and form of the building. He was elected one of the first Assembly of the Province, which met at Chester, Tenth month 4th, 1682, and of the second, which assembled in Philadelphin, First month 12th, and again Eighth month 24th, 1683 . Of this last assembly he was chosen speaker. His business in Philadelphia appears to have been that of a surveyor; and he was, according to Proud, "a person of note and good character." Whiting says that he was "an antient, eminent public Friend."

Before his removal to America, he had employed his pen in defence of the Truth he professcd. His first essay as an nuthor was printed in 1677, and was entilled, "The antiquity of the Quakers proved out of the Scriptures of Truth." This brought forth an antagonist with an abusive attack on the book and the Quakers. The title, of this attack, as we learn from Thomas Wynne's reply to it, was, "Work for a Cooper." In 1679 , Thomas came out with a delence and answer to his opponent twice as large as his orignal work. It was called, "An antiehristian conspiracy detected, and Satan's chanipion defeated; being a reply to an envious, scurillous libel, called Work for a Cooper, \&c."

In Anerica he was much employed in religious matters, as well as in public nllairs. He was one appoiated by his brethren to prepare a brief, yet full account of the order of Society in the meetings for discipline in England, that it might be for the government of the meetings here. The various religious services in which he was employed, indicate that he had not permitted the public affiuirs in which he was nceessarily enyaged to cat out his living concern for the Truth, or to in.
month, 1691 , he laid before his Friends at their Thomas W ynne was one, and perhaps on accoono Monthly Mceting, a prospect he had of paying a of his nge and experience. wns penerally nomed visit with his wife to England, on business, and first. During the meeting of the assembly ne requesting their consent. The meeting consider- find him plending before council againat one of ing the manter agreed thereto, and directed a cer- the rangers of Sussex county, who had killed tificate to be prepared to Friends in "England, Wales and elsewhere," signilying that Friends were consenting to his departurc.

Thomas W ynne had marricd a widow, Elizabeth Rowden, and a dnughter of her's of the same name with the mother, being nbout accomplishing her marriage with John Brock, the parcnts delayed sailing until the Sixth month, that they might be with them on that important occasion. Edward Jones, n valuable friend from the other side of the Schuylkill, belonging to what was afierwards called Hariord or Haverford Monthly Meeting, had married it appears another daughter of Elizabeth Rowden, or one of Thomas W y nne's. We find this extraet given in Proud, under date 1683, as a note to William Penn's account of the province. "Edward Jones, son-in-lnw to Thomas Wynue, living on the Sculkil, had, with ordinary cultivation, for one grain of English barley, seventy stalk and ears of barley : and it is comnon in this country, from one hushel sown, to reap forty, olten fifity, and sometimes sixty, and three pecks of wheat sow an acre here."
There is reason to believe that Thomas W ynne and wife accompanicd William Penn to England in the Ketch Endeavour, which sailed from Phila. delphia on the 12 th of the Sixth month, and which after a voyage of about seven weeks, made her port in England. We have little information respecting his labours in that journey, but we find him in the Ninth month in London. On the 23d of that month, his friend William Gibson, who had written a postscript to his last publication, was buried. A meeting was held on this occasion in White-hart-court meeting-house, and it was thought that more than one thousand persons attended the body to the burial place. At the grave it was publicly said of the body, "that it had been often beaten and imprisoned fior Chris's sake."
Soon after this, Thomas Wynne and twentythree others who were on their way to White-hart-court meeting-house, being stopped in Angelcourt, by the officers of the law, and there a arrested, were committed to prison. On the 8 th of the Tenth month, they were brought before the sessions at Guildhall, on the charge of being guilty of a riotous assembly with force and arms, \&c., in White-hart-court. The prisoners plead not guily. In the first place they had not been in White-hart-court, as the evidence produced for the prosecution itself testified. This objection was overruled, on the ground that the place where they were arrested was in the same ward of the city. They then stated that their being together in Angel-court was not intentional, but accidental, as they had been stopped whil-t passing through. The ouly evidence given against them was, that they were arrested in a common thoroughliare when a woman spoke, the withess knew nol what. Notwithstanding the errors in the charge, and the nature of the evidence, the prisoners were all committed to Newgate, and fined.
How long Thomas $W$ y nne remained in England we do not know; but on his return to America, he settled in Sussex, one of the three lower counties. To represent this county about the first of 1688 , he was elected to the assembly, and was a diligent and efficient member thereof. That body met in Philadelphia, Third month 10 th, 1688 , and continucl its sittings until
the 19 th, and in that short period transacted much
poor man's hogs, as he thought unrighteously, ir not unlawfully.

On the 6th of the Fifth month, Rachel Llogh, a daughter of Thomas Lloyd, deputy governoo a the province, was inarried to Samuel Prettoe The marriage was accomplished at a meeting bek at the house of Frances Cornwall, in Sussex, am Thomas Wynne, his wife and children, wer among the signers of the certificate. Probuty this was the nieeting to which they then belonged In the Eleventh month, 1689, he was appoiitax one of the justices of the peace for Sussex cone :y, which office he seems to have held until te rcturned to Philndelphia to reside, towards te close of the year 1691. He was at the Mondly Mecting in the latter place in the Eleventh mond and on the 26th of the Twelnh month, of the year, nnd the appointments of his brethrea mafested that they still had a high opinion of by weight nnd judgment. In less than three weth after his last meeting, his earthly course term nated. Ripe in years, and rich in the respect 0 his fellow cilizens, be was translated with shor illness from his earthly scene of labour, to receing the reward of faithful dedication to the Lorf? service. He was buried at Philadelphia, Firs month 17th, 1692.

## tnoms ouve.

Thomas Olive, of Wellingborough, Northamp tonslhire, England, was convinced of the Trum in 1654 or 1655 , when William Dewsbury visite that country. Being faithful to the requirings his heavenly Father, he was soon made a sufferm for the testimony of Jesus. In 1657, he wa soine others on a First-day of the week, were rested whilst on their way to their religious mee ing, and were fined as "Sabbath breakers" " this Cbristian duty.
On the 20 th of the Third montl, 1666, he wi arrested for being at a religious meetiag in is house of John Mackerness, in Findea, and w2 imprisoned for a long time at Northampton $f 0$ this offence. During this imprisonmeat he an forth as an nuthor. His writing which was pus lished the same year, bears this title, "A sigo. cation from Israel's God to England's rulers 20 inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest, cou cerning what hereafter shall ensuc. Through servant of the Lord who desires the returning the Lord, and reformation of the lives of the who are yet enemics to the Lord and themselfe that they may escape what the Lord hath threa ened against the workers of iniquity." This lite book is a warning to the inhabitants of the lan aud to the king and priests, for the cruelty ere cised by them, and in their names, upon innoceo inoffensive subjects, whose only crime was wo shipping the Lord according to the dictates. their own conscience. In a postscript he add "Coucerning the now afflicted, suffering peop of the Lord called Quakers, who are account by many in this age, as the off-scouriag of things, and a people not fit to live in the land their nativity. Many wise professors, who a not faithful to anything, say they are a stubbor self-willed pcople, who run themselves into sufficy ings which they need not, and so seek their on ruin. Thus they that fear the Lord and dex from iniquity, are become a scorn and a by-wo amoagst those who can act in their own wills, who please, serve and love themselves belore
"Certainly you shall know they con- causes which threatened no painful results. Thus for trifles, but that which they seek and for, is of more value than earthly crowns, if eritance everlasting and incorruptible, that fouls may live and rest in the kingdom that end, when time and place shall be no Happy and blessed will they be in the ing day, who have an inheritance thercof." faithful in heart who seek nothing but the of the Lord, and can serve none but Him, valk bold as lions, with their lives in their , blessing and praising the Lord,-the God fir salvation." "In the power of the life of God they shall live nad reign, triumphing Heath, hell and destruction,-glorifying God , body and spirit."
$r$ drawing a picture of the glory and re. ; of the true lsrael of God in the day of its ness, be concludes thus, "Hasten this thy oh Lord! and prosper it according to thy re ;-to which my soul and spirit saith ! amen! hallelujab! glory, honour and praise Him that liveth and reigneth forever." Le piece he says was "written in Northamp. punty gaol, the 3d of the Fifth month, 1666, I am a prisoner, with near eighty more of ople of the Lord, who, at this day, suffer testimony of a pure conscience, waiting Lord to plead our cause, and clear our ency in the face of all our enemies."
(To be continued.)

## the christian path.

Traveller through this vale of tears, Art thou tried with doubts and fears? Does the tempter still assail, Till thou think he must presail? Do the clouds that intervene Dim the light thou once hast seen? Dost thou fear thy faith is gone, And that thou art left alone A wanderer on life's dreary coast, Thy guide and comfort nearly lost? Hear a fellow-traveller's layOne who has trod the painful way ; Who, in the journey he has past, Has met with many a bitter blast :
Upon whose bead the storm has beat, While many a thorn has pierced his feet; But matchless Mercy Litherto
Has interposed and helped him through, And e'en enabled bim to raise, Oft'times the joyful song of praise. In patience then possess thy soul ; Stand still; for while the thunders roll, Thy Saviour sees thee throagh the gloom, And will to thy assistance come. Trust, humbly trust in his defence ; Preserve thy hope and confidence; To him apply in fervent prayer; Un him, in faith, cast all thy care ; Then will the tempest pass away, Then will the night give place to day, And thou, rejoicingly, shalt find These trials wisely were designed, To subject every wish of thine Completely to the will divine; To fix thy heart on things above; To fill thy soul with heavenly love; And through the power of mighty grace, To fit thee for that glorious place Where saints and angels round the throne Forever sing, "Thy will be done."
ncertainty of Life.-A recent notice states a boy died from the effects produced by a from a snow-ball, and another of the death hardy man from the accidental stroke of a lash on the eye. So we have heard of one g from the sting of a bee, and another from puncture of a pin on the finger. Such conions of seemingly inadequate causes with fatal Its are not infrequent. If men sometimes ive the most terrible ibjuries, others die from
are we suspended by the slenderest ties over the brink of death, and we know not what a day or an hour may bring forth. If we knew certainly when and how we should die, we would watch unto prayer, and the uncertainty which rests upon our late, so far from inducing carelessness, should awaken us to still greater watchfulness.Selected.

## For "The Friend."

Restoration of True Uuily.
The unity and fellowship of the gospel is an unspeakable favour bestowed upon the church by her holy Head, but is only witnessed by those members who abide in him, agreeably to his own words, "I am the vine ye are the brauches, as the branch cannot bear fruit of itself except it abide in the vine, no more can ye except ye abide in me." As we individually abide in Christ the true vine, receiving the same nourishing influence therefrom, a oneness of feeling is witnessed, binding us together in the bundle of love and life, and making us one another's joy in the Lord.

It therefore is a subject of the greatest importance to every individual, to be found in the path of obedience to the Spirit of Christ revealed in the heart, whereby all may come to realize the flowing of the heavenly sap to their own comfort, and the edification of the body. Where any become unfaithlul, and do not abide in the vine, they are in the situation of those spoken of by our Lord, "If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch and is withered;" and not only so, but all the branches in whom the life-giving sap flows, are affected by the breach in the heavenly compact, and suffering ensues therefrom to all that keep their habitation in the Truth.

There is another kind of unity, if unity it may be called, which springs not from the living virtue of Christ in the heart, but is superficial. Though such as have got no decper than this may boast much of their attainments as being in unity one with another, it is little better than an outward agreement in a certain course, while the true bond of perlectness, which binds together the regenerated followers of the Lamb is wanting. Our religious Socicty is at this time greatly suffering on account of a breach of that unity which is from the holy Head, produced by the unfaithfulness in principle and in practice of many of the members, and which causes the faithtul to go mourning on their way, while at times they can adopt the language of the prophet, "Spare thy people O Lord, and give not thine heritage to reproach."

A number of the Yearly Meetings on this continent not long since united in the appointment of committees to meet in conference, and labour for the restoration of unity and harmony in Sociely. If they have been enabled to effect much in that great and good cause, we doubt not every lover of the Lord Jesus, and of that unity which flows from him, can rejoice at it. But it strikes the mind very forcibly, that if that conference, instead of prejerring grave charges against two Yearly Meetings for the course they have seen right to pursue on a subject of deep interest, had had its attention turned to the unsound doctrines that bave been published by members of our Society, which have been the main cause of the disunity amongst us, and agreeably to primitive zeal and practice, had come forth boldly in testimony agaiust them, and in pressing the necessity of a fuithful support of the discipline in that spirit in which it was first instituted, so that the rights of members might be protected, as well as a godly care extended over all within the Society, to induce them to walk as becomes our high and holy
profession, and by faithfulness to the light of Christ in the heart, be cnabled to uphold in their purity the doctrines and testimonies which have distinguished us as a people, their labours might, through the continued mercy of the Master of our assemblies, have fastened as a nail in a sure place, and been of singular service in the promotion of that work they were protessedly engaged in,-the restoration of true unity and harmony in Society.

There is no other way for the wound of the daughter of Zion to be healed, but by individually striving to be obedient to maniliested duty, whereby an advancement will be experienced in the path of satety; and submitting with all rendiness to the restraints of the daily cross, we shall know what it is to be crucified to the world, and the world unto us; we shall then be favoured to sce the beauty and harmony of the doctrimes of the gospel, as promulgated by our early Friends, and we will inaintain them not merely because they are set forth in the standard writings of the Society, but because the Spirit of Truth in our hearts beareth witness that they are true and in accordance with the mind and will of God, as conveyed through the holy penmen who wrote the Scriptures as they ware moved by the Holy Ghost. Being made living witnesses of the resurrection power of the Lord Jesus, we shall not become weary of these precious doctrines, nor of the testimonies which sprung therefrom, and which have descended as an inheritance to $u$., but we shall be engaged to join hand to hand, and lay shoulder to shoulder, in carrying on the great work so nobly begun by those faithtul sons of the morning, and through the quickening virtue of Divine life, the language of the psalmist would again be applicable, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity; it is like the dew of Hermon or like the dew that descended upon the mountains of $Z$ ion, for there the Lord commanded the blessing even life forevermore."

Faithfulness and Christian forbearance ought to be the clothing of every individual amongst us; striving to arrive at that situation, in which self is slain by the Word of God, which is quick and powertul, sharper than any two-edged sword, dividing asunder between soul and spirit, the joints and the marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart, not on this side, nor on that side, but on all sides. As this feeling prevails among us, the Healer of breaches and Re. storer of paths to dwell in, will work for us and in us, sottening down those feclings which have separated friend from friend, and brother from brother, unil every germ of hardness would be removed, nad the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace would be restored, under the influence whereof, the language would again be uttered, "Come let us go up to the momintain of the Lord and to the house of the (iod of Jacob, fur he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths, for out of Zion shall go forth the lnw and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

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\text { Ohio, Third mo. } 1854 .
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Gutta I'erchu.-In the year 1844, two hundred pounds of a new species of gum were shipped from the port of Smgapore. It was considered doubtful at the time wheher the gum could ever be rendered sufficiently useful to mankind to bccome an artiele of commerce. The experiment, however, succeeded. More than twenty thousand pounds were exported in the succeeding year. The fame of the article spread North, South, East, and West; men, women, and chldren were employed in its collection, and the new trade has increased in magnitudo and extent with every
successive year. In the year 18.19, more than tusks, at which time his mouth will be complete. vessels which arrived at Trebizond in 1852, was
two million of pounds, or a thousand tons of gutta percbn, were exported from Singapore alone.

Titles in the Turkish Empirc.-The frequent use of the words, "Sultan," "Porte," \&e., in the newspapers publishing accounts of affairs in Turkey at the present time, are erroneously understood by many persons.
"The Sublime l'orte" is the official title of the Government of the Ottoman Empire, nad not the title of any officer of the government, as many suppose it to be.

The Ottoman Emperor is called Sultan, or Grand Sultan, or Grand Seignior, according to the lancy of the person speaking or writing. They all menn the same thing.

Pacha is the governor of a province, and according to the importance of his province, he is distinguisbed by one or two or three tails. Every Pacha has his own army in his own province, distinct from the grand army of the Empire. A Pacha with three tails has the power to punish with death any agent whom he employs, or any individual who seems to threaten the general safety.

Bey is a sub-governor under the Pacha.
The Divan is the Council of State, and consists of the principal ministers.

The Reis Effendi is high chancellor of the em. pire, and stands ${ }^{\mathrm{t}}$ t the head of all the body of attorneys-which body is thought to contain the best informed men of the nation.

Cadi is a sort of judge or justice of the peace. To order the bastinado on common people, to impose a fine on a rich Greek or European, to condemo a thief to be hanged, is about all the duty of an ordinary Cadi.-Boston Transcript.

Oysters.-According to the Baltimore American, the product of the oyster trade of the city is equal to or greater than the product of all the wheat and corn raised in the State of Maryland. The whole shores of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are adapted to the growth of the oyster, and as but one year is required for their full growth, an immense profit acerues to those engaged in the business-a profit which is estimated at some three hundred to six hundred per eent. There are 250 vessels engayed in the business, which average about 900 bushels to the caryo, and require nine or ten days for the trip. These ves. sels, making in the aggregate 6000 trips during the eight nometh in the year in which they are engaged, give a total of $4,800,000$ bushels per year sold in the Baltimore marke1. The oysters bring an average price ol filty cents per bushel, which gives a grand total of $\$ 2,400,000$ per year paid for oysters by the dealers in the eity. Some of the houses send by the Baltimore and Ohio, and Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, to say nothing of the other modes of transportation from eight to ten tons of "canned" oysters per day. The shells are carried for manure to all parts of Virginia and North Carolina. In the "stueking" of oysters, the shells will inerease about onetourth, which would give a total of about 6,000 , 000 bushels of shells, which sell for two cents per bushel, making a return of $\$ 120,000$ per year for the shells alone.-The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

To ascertain a Horse's Age.-Every horse has six teeth above and below. Belore three years old he sheds his middle ones-at three he sheds one more each side of the central tecth-at four he sheds the two corner and last of the fore-teeth. Between four and five the harse cuts his under

At six the grooves and hollows will begin to fill 171 Ottoman, 21 Austrian, 29 British, 2 Russimn up a little. At seven the grooves will be nigh 2 Greck, 1 Danish, 1 Ionic, and 1 Freneh. filled up, except the corner teeth, leaving little It is a little remarkable that there are no Amo. brown spots in their place. At eight the whole rican vessels which are engaged in the trada of of the hollows und grooves are filled up. At nine Trebizond. By our rreaty with Tarkey, we hare there is very often seen a small bill to the outside the right to pass the Dardanelles, and go into the corner teeth : the point of the tusk is worn off, Black Sca; and when we consider the enterprite and the part that was concave begins to fill up of our merchants, it is a litte strange that somes and beeome rounding; the squares of the central teeth begin to disappear, and the guns leave them small and narrow at the top.

## Commerce of Ite Black Sca,

A new interest is given to this great inland sea, from the fact that it is immediately connected with the war which is being prosecuted in that quarter. As our connection with that part of the world is only commercial, a view of the trade on that sea may be interesting to a portion of our readers. The most important river which flows into the Black Sea is the Danube, which for its size and the amount of its navigation may be considered the Mississippi of Europe. It is a bout 2000 miles in length, and descends from its source to its mouth, about 2180 feet. The steam navigation of the Danube may be said to commence at Vienna. In its progress through Turkey, the stream varies in breadth from 1400 to 2108 yards, and its average depth about 20 feet. Its mouth is much obstructed by sand banks, and of the five passages through which it flows into the Black Sea, one only is of sufficient depth of water to permit of navigation : and this ehannel is becoming more shoal every year; and unless some means be taken to remove these obstructions, the commeree of this noble river will ultimately be destroyed.

In 1849,588 vessels with loaded cargoes arrived at Galatz, one of the prineipal towns on the Danube; and the value of the imports was $\$ 2$, 600,000 , and of the exports $\$ 2,000,000$. The commeree of Ibraila is about equal to that of Galatz. Their exports are principally wheat and Indian corn, suet and preserved meats; and the imports are principally Eoglish manufactures, of which cotton yarn is one of the chief articles, though sugar and iron make a considerable sum. The trade of these ports in grain has inereased rapidly within the last ten years. In 1841, the export of wheat from Galatz was 100,845 quarters, and of Indian corn 35,394 quarters; and in 1851, it was 134,474 quarters of wheat, and 350 ,682 quarters of corn. The exports from Ibraila were in 1841, 84,692 quarters of wheat, and 26,818 quarters of corn; but in 1851 they amounted to 283,106 quarters of wheat, and 646,617 quarters of corn. This grain was raised principally in Moldavia and Wallachia, and with tolerable cultivation they are capable, especially Wallachia, of producing a much larger quantity.

The principal port or mart of trade on the Black Sca is T'rebizond. In 1846, the goods disembarked for Persia and Georgia, were valued at about $\$ 2,000,000$, and in is $\$ 51$ the inports amounted to some $\$ 7,000,000$. In 1852 , the imports into Trebizond were valued at $\$ 8,96^{-}, 000$, and the exports at $\$ 4,202,000$-showing the difference between the two of $\$ 4,645,000$. The most important purtion of this trade belongs to the Turkish marine, next to this the Austrian, and oext the British. The trade of Persin continues to pass through Trebizond. The number of passengers whieh embark and dismbark at this port is very great. The capital attracts vast numbers of emigrant people from the interior. In 1852, they amounted to some 18,000 . The nationality of the
huve not ventured upon that trade. Howerer, the trade of the Black Sea is not one that woald prove very inviting to us. We could hardly es. pect to compete with Great Britain in supplying Galatz or Ibraila, with cotton twist, nor have we any occasion for their wheat and corn. Other parts of the world furnish to us a more invitiog and lucrative trade, and this accounts for our not penetrating into the Black Sea.

Though the commerce of the Black Sea is of course important to Turkey, and not without in. terest to the other commercial nations, there in one drawback to that trade. The sole outlet of the waters of the Black Sea and Sea of Marmon is the Dardanelles, or the Hellespont, $n$ passage whose navigable width scarcely exceeds two thousand yards for nearly thirty miles. The owners of this Strait can with ease cut off all communication with the Black Sea, or any maritime power with two or three ships might in time of war blockade the entrance, and so cut off all the trade. In the approaching war, as England and France will command.the Mediterranean, they can control the commerce of these seas. Turkey will not, therelore, suffer in her trade, though the war be protracted. The trade of the Black Sea will not be materially interrupted, ex. cept so far as war interrupts business.-Atlas.

The Religious Feeling of the North against the Nebraska Bill.-A friend, who has access to more than filty religious papers, representing the views of all the various churches in the non. slaveholdiag States, informs us that he has not yet met with the first religious paper ol any kiod that has spoken at all, and they have generally spoken upon it, which does not warmly oppose Senator Douglas's Nebraska bill. He also states that no political question has ever taken so strong, a hold upon the religious feelings of all parties al the North, as this one seems to have done. Mang of the papers which exerted themselves in 1850 , in lavour of executing the Fugitive Slave Lar and upholding the Compromise, and in opposition to the abolitionists, are now the strongest oppo. nents of this bill, and assert that if it passes, il will give an amount of influence and respectability to political abolitionism which nothing else could possibly have given it. Upon questions ol mere policy and expediency, compromises may be effected; but, when men's religious convietions are assailed and their consciences violated, they will go to the stake rather than compromise them away. The present indications are that the religious people of the North will go, in mass, agaias ihe bill, and our people ought to know that this is a fearlul element to have excited and maddene against us and our institutions.-Louisville (Ky.), Journal.
"There is a moral rectitude fabricated in hu man wisdom, which is beautiful to the patura eye, seizes on the passions, and draws from superficial judgosent an inconsiderate approbatior of what perhaps when it is scrutinized inte, ha: sprung from a love of popular applause, and teadt to settle those who are active in it, in a rest ant enjoyment of the work of their own hands." $S$ Grubl.

- et us take heed we do not sometimes lal zeal for God and his gospel, which is hig else but our own tempestuous and stormy isns. True zeal is a sweet, heavenly, and flame, which maketh us active for God, ways within the sphere of love. It never lor fire from heaven to consume those that e a little from us in their apprehensions. I 6: that kind of lightning (which the philosoa speak of) that melts the sword within, but gh not the scabbard; it strives to save the Dout hurteth not the body. True zeal is a athing, and makes us always active to edifiif, and not to destruction. If we keep the zeal within the chimney, in its own proper - it never doth any hurt; it only warmeth, eneth, and enliveneth us; but if once we let ank out, and catch hold of the thatch of our fand kindle our corrupt nature, and set the of our body on fire, it is no longer zeal-it heavenly fire,-it is a most destructive and ring thing."-Selected.

From the London Chronicle.

## Clegraphs and their Extension to Mfrica.

is a fortunate thing for commerce and the in irse of communities that the electric wires been found even more indispensable to govfents than to the children of governments. ox populi might have demanded telegraphic ilies until it had grown hoarse, and yet never obtained them for continental enlightenment h the brilliant exceptions of France and Sar-- never would have proved adequate to the ciation of this modern science, nor the wongrorked by it. But the necessity of the govent became the opportunity of the people, e shall see how wonderfully has that opporbeen itoproved, and wonderfully and beney has it operated within its peculiar district. noving cause thus explained, the rapid and rsal ramification of this method of intercomation and the wiry embrace which has en1 and is encircling Denmark, Holland, Rusustria, Prussia, the union of Belgium, France, prland, Italy, Spain, and even Africa, be; more easily appreciable; and it is with e, Sardinia, and Africa, and even with Gib6, Malta, India, and the antipodes, that this has to do.
Id we spoken, only a year since, of the lines lown on the continent, we should have been fied to a lew detached portions severed by iers, or counties, or districts. We should found the southern Liverpool of France (eilles) still resorting to the old semaphore ke known its wants; and continually " inipu par le broullare"-a stereot y ped phrase, 1 will be lamiliar to all our commercial and ally to our ladian readers. This state of has passed away. The French Governhas extended its lines to Marseilles for the ferranean, to Bayonne for Spain, and to berry for Surdinia. Sardinia takes up the unication at Chamberry, and continues it to , and from Genoa limes are now erecting to ia. At Spezzia the Medıerranean cable ike up the link and extend it under the sea rsica; across Corsica, under the Straits to acio, over to the island of Sardinia, and under the sea from Cape Suelada to Cape i in Alrica. By a decree bearing date the ult. (Jun'y), the French Goveroment Ihrew fits African wires to the public. Thus far run upon certain grounds; and atter havplained the present advancement ol portions preceding works, we will pass on to the
possible fortune of telegraphic intercourse. The Sardinian Gevernment bas promised to complete the line from Genoa to Spezzia before May next, and thus to connect in one chain of telegraphic communication, the northernmost point of Scot land with the southernmost point of Piedmont.

The Mediterranean Telegraph Company have already advertised for tenders to lay down their cable from Spezzia to Corsica, and from Corsica to Sardinia, across the Siraits of Bonifacio, and the vessels were to be ready to receive the cable, consisting of eighteen iron and copper wires, on or belore the first of May next. The remaining portion of cable from Cape Suelada to Cape Rosas was to be finished and laid down by August, thus completing our connection with Africa this year. Two hundred men of pith and sinew have been digging and delving in the islands of Corsica and Sardinia, ever since the beginaing of September, 1853, so that the moment the cables are laid down, they may be connected instantaneously to the land wires, and signals passed from Africa to the European continent. All this work has been done by contracts taken and materials already purchased within the limits of the capital, so that the company should be secured from liability beyond its subscribed stock, any loss lalling upon the contracturs. The bane of Continental undertakings, the supineness of the people, rendered it necessary for the French and Sardinian governments to guarantee respectively four per cent. upon 8180,000 , the other five per cent. upon $£ 120,000$, for fifty years, from the moment of opening, up to which time the shareholders receive four per cent., the total capital amounting to $£ 300,000$. Operations traced to Africa, and the wires connected to the Algerian lines of the French Government, we find that siguals will be passed to the westernmost and eastermmost points of the Algerian territory.

Having reached thus far, we perceive that new wires are projected beyond these points, and with vory important objects. The French government providing for Algeria, the company commences again. From the westernmost point of Algeria, then it is proposed to carry an underground line through Morocco and Tangier to Gibraltar. The English government would doubtless support such a line. From the easternmost point of Algeria, a subterranean telegraph is projected through Tunis and Tripoli to Alexandria, with a branch to Cairo Suez, the main line to continue to Beyrout, Damascus, Aleppo, Bagdad, Bussora, and along the Persian Gulf, joiniag the Indian line at Heyderabad. A submarine cable is also proposed from Tunis to Malta. Were the system now in operation, its importance to the government in the present crisis would be incalculable, for the wires would connect England and France with their naval statoons in the Mediterranean-with Egypt, Turkey, and India, all countries favourably disposed to us, and against the extension of Russian power-we could flash every movement of the Emperor's lorces from the extremest portion of his line of operations to Downagy street and the Tuileries, and direct our fleets and armies to take positions in the Mediterranean or elsewhere, or provide reinforcements, de., at a moment's notice. Who knows but that war, should it unfortunately ensue, will be the cause of the provision ot these very means of communication.
"The path of life is compared to the sea, to the
wilderness, to the earthquake, and to the lire. To the sen, when the mind is tossed with tempest and not comforted, until He is pleased to arise who formerly said to the sea, ' l'eace be still:'一to the wilderness, wherein we are taught to accept that
food which He who feedeth the ravens seeth meet for us, although it may not always be grateful to the natural desire:-to the earthquake, because the carthly mind in us must be shaken and removed out of its place, before we can be formed into the image of the heavenly:-and to the fire, whereby everything of the first nature that is opposed to the Divine nature and excellence, will be burnt up."-Selected.

Kidnapped Mexican Boys.-On Thursday morning, a Spanish boy, about 18 years old, named Joseph Edward Ene Pobalo, passed through this city en route for $W$ ashington city, in charge of Adains \& Co.'s Express Company Messengers. The story of his history is essentially romantic. It appears that some ten years ago, while bathing on the coast near the city of Campeachy, Mexico, he, with five other boys, was stolen by a gang of French pirates, who kept them four years, and then sold them to a merchantman, who kept them two years, took them to the city of N. Orleans, and then sold them to a Louisiana planter for the term of their minority. Their owner was about to re-sell them to a shipmaster, to make sailors of them, when the boy, Pobalo, made his esc.ıpe, and worked his way to Lafayette, Indiana, where bo atracted the notice of a gentleman who corresponded with the Mexican Minister at Washington regarding him. The Minister becane interested in the story of the boy, and wrote to have him forwarded that he might restore him to his parents, if they were living. The boy will probably reach the Mexican Minister this evening, and be sent home, if there yet remains a home for him. The superintendents of the various railroads over which he has travelled since bis history became known, have given him free passage, and the hotel keepers have declared his bills settled on sight.-Cin. News, Murch $3 d$.

Condensing Chemical Gases in Chimneys.A very great improvement has been effected in many of the chemical works here by condensing gases which used to escape out of their chimneys, and which destroyed vegetation for miles around their neighbourhoods. The gises are now drawn into a horizontal flue which runs behind the furnaces, and carries the gases to a square tower about 45 feet high, which has a partition runniag down through its middle, filled with pieces of coke. Water is discharged with a force pump, worked by a steam engine, down one partition of the tower, and the gases being drawn up through the other partition to the top, (which is covered,) are there condensed, and trickle down with the wate: through the coke, and pass into a receiver, from which they are taken and treated in such a man. ner as to render them valuable chemical products. One chemical work, after building a chimney 441 feet high to carry ofl the deleterious gases, just then discovered they did oot require the chimney; that the reluse gases which it was built to carry away, could be condensed in a dwarf tower, and made intu marketuble products. Thus it is, improvements of the most simple character are the ineans of etlecting wondertul reforms in every department of art and tnanufacture. Some of the Linglish engineers have proposed horizomal chimneys for war vess ls; the idea is a good one.Lomlon Corres, of the Ścientific American.

The I'huladelphia Association of Frrends for the Instruction of P'oor C'hutdren.
A meeting of "The Phitadelphia Association of Friends for the Iastruction of t'oor (hitdren," will bo hetd on Sceond-day evening, Fourth month 3rd, 1854 , at 8 o'elock, at the committee-room, Matberry stree meeting-house. Edward Ricma, Clerk.

In our twenty-third number we quoted from the New York Tribune an aceount of the burning of a negro in the neighbourhood of Natehez, so given as to convey the impression that the barbarous aet occurred recently. We see this is denied in several of the papers, and is said to have originated from a fuct of the kind, which took place somewhere in Mississippi several years ugo.

We mention the circumstance in order to correct any erroneous impression, which may bave been conveyed to our readers by our quoting the urticle

Will our cerrespondent whose communication is dated West Chester, Third month, \&e., give the name and page of the Work from which the extract, on which the comments are made, is taken?

The last number of " The British Friend" cou* tains the following address to the Czar of Russia presented by a deputation from the Meeting for Sufferings in London, on the 10 th ultimo.

To Nicholas, Emperor of all the Russias.
"Nay it please the Emperor,
"We, the undersigned, members ol a mecting representing the religious Society of Friends (commonly callid Quakers) in Great Britain, venture to approach the Imperial presence, under a deep conviction of religious duty, and in the constraining love of Christ our Saviour.
"We are moreover encouraged so to do, by the many prools of condescension and Cbristian kiaduess manifested by thy late illustrious brother, the Emperor Alexander, as well as by thy honoured mother, to some of our brethren in religious profession.
" It is well known that, apart from political con. siderntions, we have, as a Christian Church, uniformly upheld a testimony against war, on the simple ground that it is utterly condemned by the precepts of Christianity, as well as altogether incompatible with the spirit of its Divine Founder, who is emphatically styled the 'Prince of Peace.' This convietion we have repeatedly pressed upon our own rulers, and often, in the language of bold hut respeciful remonstrance, have we urged upon them the maintenance of Peace, as the true policy, as well as manifest duty, of a Christian government.
"And now, O Great Prince, permit us to express the sorrow which fills our hearts, as Christians and as men, in contemplating the probability of war in any portion of the continent of Europe. Deeply to be deplored would it be were that peace, which to a very large extent has bappily prevailed so many years, exchanged for the unspeakable horrors of war, with all its attendant meral evil and physical suffering.
" It is not our business, nor do we presume to offer any opinion upon the questions now at issue tetween the Imperial Government of Russia and that of atly other country; but estimating the exalted position in "bich Divine Providence has placed thee, and the solemn responsibilities devolving upon thee, not only as an eartlily potentate, but also as a believer in that gospel which proclaims 'peace on earth,' and 'good-will toward men,' we implore llim, by whom 'Kings reign and Princes decrec justice,' so to influence thy heart and dircet thy councils at this momentous crisis, that thou mayest practically exhibit to the nations, and even to those who do not proless the 'like precious fath,' the efficacy of the gospel
of Christ, and the universal application of his command, 'Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you; and pray for them which despitefully usc you and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven.'
"The more fully the Christian is persunded of the justice of his own cause, the greater his mag. nanimity in the exercise of forbearance. May the Lord make thee the honoured instrument of exem. plifying this true nobility; thereby securing to thyself and to thy vast dominiens that true glory and those rich blessings which could never result from the most successful appeal to arms.

Thus, O mighty Prince, may the miseries and devastation of war be averted; and, in that solemn day when 'every one of us shall give ac. count of bimself to God,' may the benedietion of the Redeemer apply to thce, 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God,' and mayest thou be permitted through a Saviour's love to exchange an earthly for a heavenly erown-' a crown of glory which fadeth not away.'"
London, First Month 11, 1854.

## [Here follow the signatures.]

The Czar received and treated the deputation with much courtesy, and entered into some explanation of the causes to which be attributes the existence of the present serious condition of Europe. He also, through his minister, Nessclrede, furnished them with a reply to the address.

He disclaimed, of course, all sinister designs in the demands made by him upon the Sultan of Turkey, and all desire of conquest in taking pos. session of his provinces. His sentiments in regard to the desirableness of peace and the horrors of war, werc, he said, entirely consonant with those of the Society of Friends. He was above resenting personal insults, and was ready to bold out his hand to his enemies in the true Christian spirit. In short, according to his own account, he bas been grievously imposed upen and grossly misrepresented.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

The steamship Africa brings Liverpool dates to the 11th nlt.
Bat little action of importance has taken place near the sent of war. One Russian division of the army came into conflict with another, and it is said some bundred lives were lost before it was discovered that they were killing their friends by mistake. The insurrection of the Grecks in parts of Turkey still continues. GREAT BRITAlN.-Flour is still falling. Cotton declining. The English fleet to operate against the Russians in the North, was at the last account leaving Spithead for the Baltic.
AUSTRIA AND PRUSSLA continae indisposed to take an netive part in the present war.

SPAIN is in an unsettled state.
FlRANCE,-The war spirit is strong throughout the conmmonity.
CUBA.-The "Black Wharrior" has been released on the payment of six thousand dollars by her consignees. This amonnt was paid under protest.

ATLANTIC OCEAN.-Considerablo bodies of iee are tloating sonthward down the Atlantic, and the steamship Pacific was much delayed in her yoyage thereby.
UNITED STATES.-Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 181 ; of various diseases of langs, 41. Weather very cold for the season daring the week. A bill has passed the Honse of Representatives of this State, to estublish the "Farmers lligh School of Pennsylvanin." The "City of Glasgow" steamship bas been some time due at l'hiladelphia, aud tenrs aro entertained that she las dallen in with the ice.

Ner York.-Deaths in the city last week, 513. A man frozen to denth on the night of the 27 th ult., in the highlatads. Very cold and blastering near the lakes.

Louisiuna.-The Hoase of Representatives of this State has passed nnanimously a set of licsolutions conlemning the Nebraska Bill.
In the United States, 23 steamers were sunk, barnt,
or blown up in the First and Second months thle yea principally on the Mississippi and its tributaries, Lit ost, nearly 200. Property destroyed, over a milli dollars worth.
Teras.-On the 20th of the Second month, the pre ries were in good stato for grazing. Peas were bloom; Indian corn had been planted, and the whe looked annsually vigorous and flourishing.

California.-The Walker Expedition, to seize on pa of the Spnnish provinces sonth of California, bss bee unsuccessful. (ireat rains have for some timo imped
the operations of the gold miners, yet the acconnts fre the operations of the gold min
the mines were enconraging.

A stated meeting of "The Association of Friends fo the Free Instruction of Adult Colonred Persons," be held on Fifti-dny, Fourth month 6th, 1854, at o'clock, P. M., in the third-story room of Friends' bool store, No. 84 Arch street.

Caarler J. Allen, Secretay.
WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.
The Committee to Saperintend the Boarding-achon at West-town, will meet in Philadelphia, on Sixthder the 7th of Fourth month, nt 7 o'clock, P. M. ; the Con mittee on Instruction, at $4 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{s}}$, and the Committen in Admissions, at $5 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{m}$.

The Visiting Committee will attend the semi-apout examination of the Schools, on Third, Fourth, is Fifth-days of the same week.

Thomas Kimoer, Clek
Philada., Third mo. 25th, 1854.

## indian civilization.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and his wife to mil at Tanessassah; to be engaged in managing the far belonging to the committee of Philadelphia Yearly yee ing; and other domestic concerns of the family. Ak a suitnble Friend to teach the school.
Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, 377 South Second street, or Thomas Evans, No. 1 l Arch street.

Marared, on Fifth-day, the $2 d$ of Third mosth, 184 at Friends' meeting, on Nantueket, Joнм Boadu, White Haven, Cumberland connty, England, to Hanw M. Heaton, daughter of the late Adna Heaton, of Plate kill, Ulster county, New York.

Died, on the 10 th of Second month, 1854, after a gering illness, which he bore with resignation $s$ Christian patience, Davto Hole, in the 84th year of b age ; a useful memher of Carmel Monthly Meetiog, 0 lumbiana connty, Otio. During his confinement was often engaged in supplication. Being nsked bot he was, he replied, "I have had a hard time, hol as withstanding my bodily afflictions, I have pleassot to sons; blessed be His boly name, he will not canw off." He gave directions for his coffin to be madeples without stain or varnish. A few hours before his des
Le said, "I am going, I am going ;" and on being aik if hewas willing, he answered, " les; all I want, ${ }^{2}$ crave now is, to be received into the mansions of pe and rest;" affording a comfortable hope to his friet that his end was peace.
-, on the morning of the 14th of Third mon 1854, in the 68th year of her nge, Elizaneth C. Me a minister and member of the Monthly Meeting Friends of Pliladelphia. Convinced in early life th the doctrines and testimonies of the religious Sociely, which she was edacated, were in necordance with th Christianity, it was her abiding coneern hambly, ! firmly to uphold them both by precept and example, w submitting to the cross of Cbrist, to walk in conforni with the profession which she deemed it her duty make. Tbougls gifted with mental endowments of superior order, with sound jodgment, nad a cultirne intellect, sanctified by Divine grace, which qualified bet for asclulness in the church, she sought not a promisel or conspicuous place, but to be anything or nothies as might be consistent with the Lord's will. For 80 en months before her decease, the infirmities of disease 4 advancing age deprived ber of the opportunity of atten ing religions meetings, but whilst ability was afforde she was an example of diligence in the performance that important duty; and it is beliered the laogoup might have been adopted by her, "I bave fonght agow
tight, I have finislied my course, I have kept the fail light, I have finisled my course, I have kept the fait henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of rigare
ness, which the Lord the righteons jodgo shall gire : ness, which at that day."

# THE 

# A RELIGIOUS AND Literary Journal. 

## I. $X X V I I$

## PUBLISIIED WEEKLY.

ce two doltars per annum, payabte in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON,
f no. 50 north fourtil street, up stairs,

## PHILADELPHIA.

ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three montbs, if paid in six and a-balf cents.

For "The Friend."

## REMARKABLE DELDSIONS.

## (Concluded from page 226.)

he history of Mormonism is, however, very ir, and affords a remarkable proof how ution may lift into eminence the system which its attacks are directed. Basing tem on such pretensions as we have deJoseph Smith soon found himself the head lowing sect. From the 1 st of June, 1830, its numbers were thirty, it advanced like gion of Mohammed, in regularly increas. velopment. As it grew, the opposition it became loud and vehement, and men, ed with its pretensions, attacked it with a which savoured altogether of this world. travelled about in search of a location for ntemplated settlement, not without some lerstandings among his own people, but exo an incessant fire of persecution from his nt enemies."
the midst of dangers such as those to he was exposed, Joseph Smith began to-orhis followers into a body-guard to delend gainst his enemies. His brother, Hiram was nominated captain, and another broeorge Smith, held the office of armour-
Such measures on Smith's part provoked onding ones on the side of his enemics. agonist force was rapidly raised, and one eaders of this band swore to destroy Smith army. Before he could accomplish this however, the man was drowned in the of the Missouri river-an event which did not fail to regard as a just punishment foe. Soon after this event, the cholera but in the Mormon army. At first, Smith oured to cure it by the power which he ed to be vested in himself, but he soon that the disease was quite beyond bis inand thirteen of his band were removed About the same time, Smith was accused e of his own followers of prophesying lics, propriating the money of his people. He charge boldly, however, and the accuser d the charge.
eph Smith is accused of having fled from ts in Kirtland, where his first settlement n, in the middle of the night, leaving his Irs to do as they could. 'This transaction lowed by a great schism among his peomselves, led on by two of the three who ned the first paper testifying to the autheni the books of Mormon, in alliance with was Sidney Rigdon. But the last was
deep in Joseph Smith's secrets, and was soon who are attracted by the hope of an carthly para. forgiven. The persccution of the body in the dise. Kelly, in his 'Excursion to California,' meantinue continucd. Obstructions being offered gives no very favourable description of the moto the right of voting in political elections by the rals of the new settlement. If only half the narenemies of Smith, a regular series of assaults ratives given of the practices of the leaders bo took place, which lasted during several weeks. true, they will demonstrate the fact that chastity In the end, an attempt was made to massacre the Mormons.
"The Mormons now began to establish themselves in Illinois, where they formed a town, which they called 'Nauvoo,' or beautiful. Of this town Smith was appointed mayor, and in addition to his titles of prophet and president, was also termed lieutenant-general.
"In 1837, Mormonism began first to make head in England, and in that year made many converts among the ignorant and weak-minded, principally in the manufacturing districts. Those who looked to religion for a system of external advantage and polity, saw much in this new system which corresponded with their views. In 1841, Joseph Smith directed, under inspiration, as he termed it, the construction of a magnificent temple at Nauvoo, to which he invited contributions from all quarters. It was well situated, and of large proportions, and a million of dollars were expended upon its construction."
"It was about this time that one of the leaders of the Mormonites, Sidney Rigdon, promulged the abhorrent doctrine of plurality of wives, in imitation of Mohammed himself-a doctrine which Smith was regarded as greatly favouring. Smith, now at the very height of his ambition, was put forward as a candidate for the presidentship of the United States, and published what he termed 'General Smith's Views of the Government and Pulicy of the United States.' It is needless to say that his pretensions were regarded in the main with contempt. Soon after this, the accusation against Smith of' promoting the 'spiritual wife' doctrine, sustained as it was by the affidavits of sixteen persons, led to the destruction by the Mormons of the newspaper which had published them, and thence to a serious conflict between the Mormonites of Nauvoo and the surrounding inhabitants, in the course of which Joseph Smith and his brother were shot. The prophet's death gave to him a power which it is probable his life, had it been prolonged, would have utterly prevented-he became enshrined and worshipped.
'After the death of Joseph Smith, Sidney Rig. don endeavoured to vault into the vacant chair. His reputation was, however, so low, that this was found to be impossible. He was expelled from the sociely, and Brigham Young was appointed the leader-a post which he still holds.
"Again the Mormon body were compelled to emigrate. They were driven from Nauvoo, and have now fixed their residence at Deseret, in the vicinity of California, in the great salt water lake valley, which they first reached after incredible troubles and privations. They have formed here a large and increasing settlement; they have built an enormous temple; they are said to have been the first who profited by the gold found in California, and they have established a perpetual and purity have no true basis among them. It is indeed truc that the Mormonite books profess to abjure such practices. But a new revelation is with them always possible, and who can say what vices it may sauction?
"Melancholy as are these illustrations of delusions connected with religion, the student of the [Scriptures] will see in them only a fulfilment of many warnings which that Divine record contains upon this subject. 'The Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils; speaking lies in hypocrisy, having their conscience seared with a hot iron.' A corrupt state of the heart is the prolific source from which these delusions spring. There is a want among their votaries of an earnest, simple-minded, child-like desire to attain to the truth, and mingled, as this often is, with the in. dulgence of some known sin, it ends in the judicial surrender of the victim to a strong delusion to believe a lie. Those, however, who earnestly and with uprightness of purpose seek to know the Lord, no such delusions will be permitted to entangle. The promise of God standeth sure, that they who seek him with their whole heart shall surely find him. The highway of holiness that leadeth to His kingdom is so plain, that a labouring man, though a fool, shall not err therein."
"Conclusion. Our illustrations of credulity are now nearly closed. To spend much tims in winding up these observations may be censured hy the reader as superfluous. A few short words will be enough.
"The reader who lives in the nineteenth century stands on vantage-ground with regard to most of the errors which we have detailed. The self-complacency naturally attendant on our advanced knowledge can well afford to pity those who lived in a period of comparative disadvan. tage, and who were thus victims of their own intatuation. We censure delusions not our own as the man despises the delusions of the child.
"But what if we conceive of a state of things, as much or more in advance of the present, as the present is in advance of the past? We speak not now of science, but of truths much higher and holier than science has ever known, and in com. parison of which mere scientific discoveries are but as baubles. What, if we think of one who has himself passed 'the flaming bounds of space and time,' looking down from his 'empyreal throne; wwit all his ficultices now quickened and enlarged, ypon 'the smoke and stir of this dim spot which men call earth', and passing senenence upon tho thoughs which now occupy oihers, and which once ampused himeself. Would there be nothing to excitiosurprise and pily?
"Below him is a world, every atom of which bears upon it the significant impress of an al. mighty Creator, walking through all its scenes in the varieties of his majestic power. The opening

Iny-The summer crening-the plumage of its cultivating an undergrowth of small plensures; birds-the instincts of its animuls-the frayrance since very few great ones nre let upon long leases." of its llawers-and the commanding intellect of the being who, as Ged's vicegerom, commands them all, speak to man at every turn of 'God's eternal power nod Gemilhead, so that they who deny him nre without excuse.' Yet, by that noblest production of almighty worknmaship-by man himself-God is neglected and scorned. The crenture who basks in God's sunshine does not value his smile; nor does he who shudders at God's tempest dread his lrown. The eye, the ear, the understanding, proclaim the Divinity. But the heart reluses its homage, and the man walks like on atheist through a world full of the Holy One, knowing him not, obeying him not, and carcless of nill that might do 11 m pleasure. Is there any of the delusions we have just exhibited so greut an infatuntion as this?
"Or, let us look again at the gigantic powers of evil everywhere stalking abroad in the world. Alan sees sin proisoning society in all its forms, yet he clings with eagerness to the very influence
which destroys him. Ile gives up his soul, succussion of soluntary acts, not quite soul, by a rent, but quite as ral as in any case heretofore believed. He risks that soul upon ventures in which the chances of repentance are small, and the probabilitics of final ruin great. The spendthrift embraces the want he dreads. The drunkard faints for his 'liquid firc.' The pleasureseeker laboriously invites the ennui which he yet feels to he intolerable. The debauchee eagerly invites disgrace, premature exhaustion, and a nerveless death. Hin ask for martyrdom in forms which brings all its pains without its attendant consolations. The mind grows sick at such exhibitions. Delusion and infaluation possess the world.
" In all directions men are scen to act like maniacs. Insane, when in youth they lay up for themselves future diseases and death; insane, when in manhood they solicit their own inevitable disappointnent; insanc, when through lile they kiudle the fircs of a life to come."
" Is there, then, no remedy for this wide-spread infatuation?-no place in which men may find something that shall satisfy the deep craving of the human heart for solid happiness? Thauks be to God, there is one remedy that never failsone place at which all who truly seek shall find abiding satisfaction,

## The Cross-

There no delusive hope invoives despair, No mockery meets jou, no deception there. The spelis and charms that blinded you before, All vanish there, and lasciaate no more.

Cowper.
" The true Christian alone has found the secret of happiness. Taught by the Holy Spirit, he has seen through the empliness of the world, and has abandoued the chase of those empty shadows which such multitudes around him pursuc. The fountain at which he has drunk is free and open to all. 'If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink,' is still the Saviour's invitation to the children of men. May the reader hearken to this affectionate appeal, and with gratitude welcome the gospel offer of reconcliation through faith in his bluod! 'For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting lile.'
"Sometimes small evils like invisible insects, inflict pain, and a single hair may stop a vast machine; yet the chiel secret of comtort lies in not suffering trifles to vex us; and in prudently

## ISSESSIBILITY.

There is an insensibility in religious matters sonetimes, when no particular defiets are outwardly perceptible. The conduct of individuals may be umimpeachable, and even circumspect in the opinion of the prssing obscrver, at the same time that lifelessness, carclessness, and almost a total deficiency of religious sensilility, may be Celt by the experienced in the way of righteousness: still this class having a disciplimary right in Society, when momentous questions are under consideration, are not apt to be backward in throwing in their weight of influence, which in many decisions at the prescnt day, it is to be leared, the popular voice or opinion sccures the pre-eminence; thus forcclosing the way in a great measure, for endeavouring to examine the cogency of the reasons advanced, in the true light.

A strict conformity to the truth as it is in Jesus, should be the end and aim of all disciplimary action, and as we have the magnitude of this continually befure us, we shall see the futility and even great danger there is of suliering ourselves to be swayed by any creaturely bias, till true judgment is perverted, and we are driven into activity from the mere desire to gain our points, which perhaps are artfully decorated with some plausible covering of righteousness, not because of any inherent love for the 'Truth, but more lor the selfish wish of obtaining the ascendency, or of being successlul, as we naturally would hise to be in whatever we undertake.

An insensibility too much exists in regard to the importance ol true holmess and the sustaining life ol religion: while contented with a name to live amongst men, many permit themselves to float listlessly along as on the wave of public opinion, eating their own bread and wearing their own apparel, neglecting the solemn injunction which seems applicable: "I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich; and white raiment that thou mayest be clothed; and that the shame ol thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with cye-salve that thou maycst see." How barren of true and enduring enjoyment are persons of this character, and in what a stato of awful uncertainty they exist, as withering branches, liable to be lopped away at any moment for the preservation of the living which remain. We may remember it was said by our blessed Lord at a trying hour, " If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?"

Persons may be sensible on almost every sub. ject of a worldly nature, and sensitive too in regard to the impressions of which a kind or atlectoonate disposition is susceptible, yet if the mind romains insensible to the plastic touches of a Redeemer's love, or reluses to bear his cross, the all-important means of securing never-ending hife are neglected. Many and arduous are the schemes, and great and imposing the preparations in earth. ly wistom to lay hold of the pearl of great price, cither by worshipping at Jerusalem or on the mountain, instead of engaging in that unostentatious but truc devotion, which consists in worshipping the Father in spirt and in truth, lorgetting that the Father seeketh such to worship him; but we may remember that it was said by our blessed Lord, no doubt in reference to those outside prolessors, "Strive to enter in at the strat gate: for many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able."

The present is a day in which there is much
stir in regard to education; but instead of usin every effort to confer temporal accomplishmeo. upon their children, in order that they may pus off reputably in what is termed polished socien what infinitcly greater kindness to their belore olfepring would it be, if Priends with prayeti and watchful solicitude, would endeavour to tur the precious ond tender minds of their belore little ones to the early manifestations of the act of light and grace in their hearts, noxiously awa every development of this blessed gift, nod rejok to see it gaining n controlling influence over the allections, nud a restraining elfect upon their coe duct ; that bappily as they grow in strength, th: may ulso grow in grace and religious sensibili and become skilful workmen in the Lord's vie: yard, giving dilizent heed to Ilis directions, the they may know how to train and mourish the tes der vine of life, and what to $y$ ield for destruecic that would prove injurious to its increase : th alone can relieve from a dull insensibility and vague perception of the Truth, and quicken the conduct and conversation, so that their speat will indeed bew ray them, that they have been w: Jesus.
N. York, Third mo., 1854.

The Apple Man in 1553.-N. P. Morrisos of Somerville, last year received $\$ 10$ for one br rel and twenty-eight apples of the Hubbardsta variety. These apples were sold by the retaik at fifly to seventy-five cents a dozen. Mr. X cultivates, says the Nou England Farmer, eif acres of land; his fruit, this barren year, 185 brought him $\$ 850$. For twenty-six bushels apples he received $\$ 60$. For one bundred at thirty-six barrels, he received $\$ 408$. For stru berries and raspberries, $\$ 100$. The balance, make up the whole sum, 8850 , was for cidea apples, sold at from eight to twelve cents a bushe and for early wind-falls sold in July and Augos Perhaps some of our young men will come tot conclusion that the market for goorl fruit is a yet over-stocked.-From the Plough, the Lom and the Anvil.

## GLEAXIXGS FOR "TIE FRIEXD."

## jageeline pascal.

When Jaqueline Pascal first desired to ente the retirement of Port Royal, her lather objecte The iemale Principal of that lustitutionMère Agnes-addressed to her on this occasion much excellent counsel.

You doubt not," she remarked, "that God all powerful; but we are too apt to long for $h$ power to take precedence of his will, so that may be indulged in our own will, which we b lieve to be his also; but this is not always th case. He often suffers us to fcel desires whic he does not intend to fulfil, and manifests this the hindrances that his providence interpose Therefore, we ought to receive such delays wi as much satisfaction as it our wishes had bee granted. They seem to me, my dear sister, sign that God is trusting himself in us, or rathe trusting the grace which he has given us, ar which he knows to be so strong, that it will falter-so persevering, that it canno: fail."
" It is your duty to lollow God's guidance, ar to endure with meekness the delays occasion by his providence. There is quite as muchs in wishing to go before the will ol God, as the would be in not obeying it at the proper time. you do not possess your suul in perfect peace jerfect submission, you must cease the repelitio of the Lord's prayer; lor the phrase, "Thy w be done on earih as it is in heaven,' includes
ciation of every possible wish which does rmonize with God's will."
dappy are they who know none but God, ho are satisfied with God.'" "Neither the a nun, nor any other mode of life, can prohis state of heart; yet without it all exterorship is vain, and even our very prayers nitless, if the soul does not submit itself ento God, and find its nourishment in doing ill, according to our Saviour's words, 'My and my drink is to do the will of my force of these salutary sentiments was not mon Jaqueline, althougli neither she nor the made the fall application of them. The of a monastic life was still great in their

- brother Blaise and she had written a joint to their sister Perier, which had drawn from ter some expressions of commendation which thought unmerited and extravagant. They
"Were what you say true, I should fear ou had learnt the lesson in a wrong spirit, you would have lost the remembranee of Iman teacher, in thinking of God, who alone rake the truth effectual. If it has done you ood, that good comes from God alone, withhose aid neither you nor any other person arn aright. And although, in this sort of de, we do not look upon men as the actual fs of the blessings we receive by their ;, yet they are too apt to rival God in our h, especially if our souls be not thoroughly ed from those carnal tendencies which tempt consider the channels of good as its source." the angel refused to be worshipped by one vas his fellow servant, so we must beg you pay us such compliments again, nor to use pressions of human gratilude, since we are arners, like yourself.
nd why do you say that it is needless to these things, beeause we already know well? We are afraid that you do not make icient distinction between the things of which peak, which are holy, and those of every-day Doubtess, when the latter are fixed in the ry, they need no repetition, but it is not so fivine things. To have compreliended these though in a right way, I mean by the help d's Spirit, is not enough to make us retain nowledge of such truths, even if we perfectnember them. It is as easy to learn an - of St. Paul by heart, and to retain it in the ry, as a book of Virgil ; but the knowledge equired and thus preserved, is but an effort mory. In order that we may penetrate its n meaning, the same grace which first made clear to us, must continue to preserve it in earts, by daily writing it anew on those y tablets.'
hus, the perseverance of the saints is neinore nor less than God's grace, perpetually ted, and not given once for all, in a mass is to last forever;-which teaches us how letely we are dependent on God's merey; he should for a moment withhold the sap of race, we must of neecssity wither away. clore, it is plain that we are bound always to new efforts to gain a newness of heart, bewe can only retain the grace we already ss by acquiring new grace. Otherwise, we d lose that grace which we hoped was our just as those who would shut in light, find selves shut up in darkness."
Jur memory, like the teachings it retains, ta lifeless, formal body, without Gol's viviSpirit."
it long after the date of the foregoing, Jaque-
line is believed by her tiographer to have penued her last poetic effusion, which bas been thus translated:


## O ye dark forests, in whose sombre shades

 Night finds a noontlay lair,Silenceq a sacred refuge! to your glades A stranger worn with care
And weary of life's jostle, would repair.
He asks no medicine for his fond heart's pain,
He breaks your stilluess with no piercing ery
He comes not to complain,
He only comes to die!
To die among the busy liaunts of men Were to betray his woe,
But these thick woods and this sequestered glen No trace of suffering show.
Here would he die that none his grief may know. Ye need not dread his weeping-tears are vainHere let him perish and unheeded lie ;

He comes not to complain, He only comes to die.'
Jaqueline believed herself ealled upon to refrain hereafter from the exercis? of her poctic talent, and this has been entitled the Last Song of the Swan.

Honesty keeps some men from growing rich ; and civility, from being witty.

For "The Friemel"

## Biographical Sketehes for the Young;

Intending to show the superiority of the Religion of the Cross, to all other attainments.

## dr. isaac watts.

Dr. Isaac Watts affords such an eminent example of the supporting and animating power of religion, under the pressure of great bodily affliction, that we trust the insertion of some notice of it will be acceptable to the reader.
We shall pass over the most active period of his life, and attend him when labouring under the supineness of a feeble frame, and a long-continued indisposition. Of those seasons of affliction, be says, with a truly elevated mind and thankful heart, he was not afraid to let the world know, that-"amidst the sinkings of life and nature, Christianity and the Gospel were his support! Amidst all the violence of my distemper, and the tiresome months of it, I thank God, I never lost sight of reason or religion, though sometimes had much ado to preserve the machine of animal nature in such order, as regularly to cxercise either the man or the Christian.?
The divine p ace of conscience he enjoyed under these trying circumstanees; and the rational and Cbristian foundation of his hope and (rust in the Divine Goodness, together with his humble appeal to God un those solemn occasions, are beautifully and justly expressed in his own devout soliloquy :
"Yet, gracious God ! amidst these storms of nature, Thine eyes behold a sweet and sacred calm Reign thro' the realms of conscience: all within Lies peaceful, all composed. Tis wondrous Grace Keeps off thy terrors from this humble bosom; Tho' stained with sins and follies, yet serene In peniteatial peste and checrful hope, Spronkled und guarded with ntoniag blood. Thy vital smiles, nmidst this desolation, Like hearenly suobeams, hid behind the clouds, Break out in happy moments, with bright radiauco Clearing the gloom; the fair celestial light Softens and gilds the horrors of the storm, And richest cordials to the heart conreys.

Oh glorious solace of immense distress, A conscience and a God! This is my rock Of firm support, my shicld of sure defence Against internal arrows. Rise, my soul! Put on thy courage : here's the living spring Of joys divinely sweet, and ever new, A peaceful conscience, and a smiling heaven.

My (iod, permit a creeping worth to say, Thy spirit knows I love thee. Wurthless one, To dare to love a fiod! lint firace requires, Aml Grace necepts. Thonser-t my lahouring soul. Weak as my \%ea! is, yet my zoal is true; It bears the trying lurnace. Love divine Constraining me: I am Thine. Incarnate Love Ilas seized, and hohts me in almizhty arms ; Here's my salvation, iny eteruml hope Amidst the wreck of worlds and dying nature, I am the Lord's, and Ile forever mine!"

After his recovery from one of those long pro. traeted seasons of indisposition, his heart was enlarged with love to his heavenly Father, and in pathetic language he thus pours out his spirit:
"Almighty Power, I love thee! blissful name,
My healer God 1 and may my inmost heart
Love and adore forever! 0 'tis good
To wait submissive at Thy holy throne,
To leare petitions at Tby feet; and bear
Thy frowns and silence with a patient soul.
Thy hand of mercy is not short to suve, Nur is thine ear of heavenly pity deaf
To mortal cries. It noticed all my groans,
And sighs, and long complaints, with wise delay,
Tho' painful to the sufferer, and Thy liand In proper moment brought desired reliet!"
Shortly before his death, he observed, in conversation with a friend, that " he remembered an aged minister used to say, that the most learned and knowing Christians, when they come to die, have only the same plain promises of the gospel for their support, as the common and unlearned; and so, said he, 1 find it. It is the plain promises of the gospel that are my support; and I bless God, they are plain promises, that do not require much labour and pains to understand them. The business of a Christian is to bcar the will of God, as well as to do it. If I were in health, I could be doing that, and that 1 may do now. The best thing in obedience, is a regard to the will of God, and the way to that is, to get our inclinations and aversions as much mortified as we can."
For "The Friendo"

## ocr anyela asseably.

As the time approaches for the gathering of our annual assembly, my mind seems clothed with eoncern that those who may be enabled to attend it, nay be individually gaihered and centered in their minds, to the alone place of safety and discernment ; that in the silence of all fleshly and creaturely aetivity, they may he enabled to hear the Shepherd's voice, and endued with wisdom to distinguish it from that of the stranger: that each individual who takes a part in transaeting the affuirs of the church, may be careliul to wait for Ilis holy anointing and putting forth, and not run in the heat and zeal of unsubdued nature, or be tempted to put forth a hand to steady the ark unbidden; that dwelling in the pure fear of the Lord, wisdom and strength may be received from Him, whose strength is vouchisaled and made periect in our weakness. As this is the case, 1 doubt not but that the Most High will condescend to he in our midst, and strengthen his servants to stand, with their leet fixed as in the bottom of Jordan, bearing the ark of His testimony with uaflimehing interrity.

There never was a time I believe, since the first rise of our religious Suciety, that called louder than the present, for close, inward, individual watchiuhess unto prayer, so that we be not turned aside from following the Captain of salvation, who only is able to preserve us trom the many dangers to be met with in our passage through time, und who is to be sought unto and followed.
While one sayeth, "! aun of Paul," and another, "I am of Apollos," and we are eycing one another, and setting up our own judgment, com.
mending this, and condemning that one, withent knowing what manner of spirit we ourselves ure of, it is evident that we "are yet carnal and walk as men," and have not submitted ourselves to the saving baptism of our Lord Jusus Christ, even the baptism of the IIoly Ghost and fire, whereby "the dross and tin and reprobate silver" of our nature is to be removed, that the spiritual eye being anointed with the eye-salve of the kingdom, we may be enabled to see, not "men as trees walking," but every man clearly, nud things as they really are.

Oh! that we as a people were more concerned to place our trust and confidence in the Lord alone; "ceasing from man whose breath is in his nostrits, for whercin is the to be accounted of," for we have if recorded in Holy Writ, that " they that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but abideth forever:" and again, "Trust ye in the Lord forever; for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." I doubt not bat there are those amongst us, who can testify from a degree of living, heartfelt experience, that "it is better to trust in the Lord, than to put confidence in princes;" yet I fear there is another class, somewhat like those in former times, spoken of by the prophet Isaiah, upon whom woe was pronounced, "who go down into Egypt for help, and stay on horses, and trust in chariots because they are many, and in horsemen because they are very strong, but look not unto the Iloly One of Israel, ncither seek the Lord." "Now the Egyptians are men, and not gods; and their horses flesh and not spirit. When the Lord shall stretch out his hand, both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is helpen shall fall down, and both shall fail together."

Falls, Third month, 1854.
Selecten.
COMFORT IN THE TIME OF TRIAL
How sweet to think in sorrow's hour That He who reigus abore,
Although supreme iu sovereign power, Is as supreme in love!

And that to those who kiss the rod By Him in mercy sent,
The statf of comfort from their God, Shall in His tove be lent.

Sustained by this, with hopes screne, Though earth's best joys seem gome, On this like Jacob they stall lean, And worship Him thereon.

For God, who biads the broken heart, And dries the mourner's tear,
If faith and patience be their part, Will unto these be near.

Let such but say, "Thy will be done P" And He who Lazarus raised,
Will qualify them through his love, To add "Thy name be praised!"

Selected.

## FAlTH.

Thy triumphs, Faith, we need not take Alone from the blest martyr's stake ; In scenes obscure no less we see That faith is a reality;
An evidence of things not seen, A substance firm whereon to lean.

Go, search the cottager's lone room,
The day scarce piercing through the gloom,
The Cliristian on his dying bed,
Unknown, unletteret, Lardly ted;
No flattering witnesses attend,
To tell how glorious was his end;
Save in the book of life, his name
Uuheard, He never dreampt of fame:
No human consolation near,
No roice to soothe, no friend to cheer;

Of every eartlily stay bereft, And nothing-but his Saviour left.

Fast sinking to his kindred dust,
The word of life is stilt his trust;
The joy (iou's jromises impart,
Lies like a cordial at his beart;
Unshaken Faith its streugth supplies,
He loves, belicres, blores, and dies.

## THE MOTIIER'S SMILE.

## by A. E. CARPENTER.

There ate clouds that must o'ershade us-
There are griefs that all must kuow-
There are sorrows that have made us Feel the tide of human woe.
But the deepest, darkest sorrow, Though it sere the heart awhile, Hope's cheering ray may borrow, From a mother's weleome smile.

There are days in youth that greet us, With a ray too bright to last,
There are the cares of age to meet us, When those sunny days are past;
But the past scenes hover o'er us, And give back the heart awhile,
All that memory can restore us In a mother's welcome smile.

There are scencs and sunny places, On which memory loves to dwell,
There are many hoppy faces
Who have known and loved us well,
But 'mid joy, or mid dejection, There is nothing can beguile,
That con show the fond affectioa Of a mother's welcome smilc.

For "The Friend."

## BIOGRAPIIICAL SEETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philndelphia.

## THOMAS OLIVE.

(Continued Irom page was.)
In the year 1667, the prisoners at Northamp. ton gave forth a paper, in the preparation of which Thomas Olive was without doubt concerned. It has for its title, "Some Fruits reaped al. ready by the Faithful that have entered into the Good Land of which Canaan was a Figure, whach we here in the Fear of the Lord declare without boasting, that others may see what grow's in that Land, that are not yet come thither." We give this interesting document nearly in full.
"Since the Lord called us, whom the world calls Quakers, into that Land, where the Light of Christ shineth, we have come to witness the Lord's power [promisc] folfilled, that all the children of the Lord, should be taught of the Lord. As the Lord will teach his people himself, we need not that any hireling priest teach us. So we bid adieu to all hireling priests and teachers, and shall not, and never may, put inte their mouths again.
"Secondly. Since we came into this goud land, we never have been without wise men among us; [to whom] if any difference hath arisen between a brother and a brother, we have been made willing to pot our cause for determination. So never among the thousands of those called Quakers, brother has been found to go to law with brother, before infidels, such as jodge for gilts and rewards. So adieu hireling priests, and deceitlul lawyers! Christ's government which we live under, will never admit of any of you.
"Thirdly. Since the Lord hath brought us into this good land, there is not a beggar found among us, but all are made willing to labour with their own hands, that so they may be serviceable to all in their generation.
"Fourthly. T'he civil magistrates either at their assizes or at their sessions, have not at any time him they "thought they had." He then said
eure you take enough, and more, that so there lengthened by the commissioners detaining the nuity to no small extent in protecting honey whitst
ye twenty pounds for the king, twenty pounds $t$ poor, and twenty pounds jor the informer, 'r you take goods enough, then of the resiclue all have one part, and I will have the rest." onstables appear to have been shocked at In outrage upon all justice and law, and told they would never receive a penny on that

This justice was not the only covetous mjust one in that county. Gelverton, a gl and burgess for Northampton, used words import to the constables. A letter from bigborough, dated Fourth month 13 th, 1670 , sdescribing the work of persecution in that "They also took seven beasts from another at dwelling near; and from another one hundind sixty pasture fleeces, and most of his sand pewter: from another they were orderdistrain for seven pounds fifteen shillings om another as much, who being a widow's Ind having nothing in possession, the war-
vas returned to the justices, who sent the vas returned to the justices, who sent the
sibles back with a command to take his s." The letter writer goes on describing is sums of money distrained for from Friends and then adds, "The bishop of Peterbo\% visited at Rowel last week, and there said fy in the mass-house, after he had given every $d$ a charge to put the late Act in execution, 4. when they met again, (meaning the Par(nt) they would make a stronger for them; fould get a law made to take away their d and goods, and then they should be sold for slaves." "
fse, alter giving the letter from which we taken the above, remarks, "This shows that of the leading ecclesiastics thought the laws, th very severe, too favourable towards the ers; wherefore they not only urged the exeof them to the utmost extremity, but would gly have extended them to the utter extir1 of those whom in their mistaken zeal they do to be hereticles."
1672 , all the Friends, prisoners in North. on, were released on the king's declaration nding the penal laws in matters ecclesiastiFifieen had been in confinement for the tesof a good conscience, for more than six
Some of them had been in prison more seven years, under sentence of transporta--and one under sentence of premunire, rds of nine. For some years after this, we little account of persecution in NorthamptonIndeed, it does not appear to have reened there until after Thomas Olive had bed to America.

- companies to purchase land in West Jervere formed in England in 1676 . One of was composed of Friends of the county of t, and the other of Friends about London. fe latter company Thomas Olive was one.
e proprietors of West Jersey early in 1677 d to send commissioners to buy the land of atives, to inspect the rights of such settlers nimed property, to order the lands laid out, lo administer the government pursuant to the cessions." Of these 'Thomas Olive was named. The commissioners embarked in Eent, Gregory Marlow, master, about the h month, 1677. As the ship passed down hames, the attention of King Charles II. was ed to it, he being on a pleasure excursion in ver. He directed his barge brought alonghe Kent, and seeing many passengers, and iniormed whither they were bound, he in11 if they were all Quakers,-and gave them essing.
le passage was a tedious one, and it was
lengthened by the commissioners detaining the
vessel at Sandy Hook, whilst they paid a visit to Governor Andros at New York, The vessel came to anchor at New Castle, on the 16 th ol the Sixth month. The passengers, two hundred and thirty in number, landed about Raccoon Creek, where they had much difficulty in obtaining accommo. dations. In the meantime, the commissioners had left them, and proceeding up the river, reachcd the place where Burlington now stands. 'They made purchases of the Indians, and after locating land for the Yorkshire and London companies, agreed to build a town at that place.

Thomas Olive chose his portion of land near the Rancocas, and yet it would appear that he had a house built in the new lown, which was first called New Beverly, then Bridlington, but before long was changed to Burlington.

Beside the families which came in the Kent, many arrived in the latter part of the Eighth month, and there being few houses, and the carpenters fit to superintend building being few amongst them, they were obliged to get wigwams erected for their accommodation during the first winter. Thomas Olive however, must have had a house run up in a brief space of time; for a Friend writing from Burlington, Eighth month $29 t \mathrm{~h}, 1677$, says, "I am to be at Thomas Olive's house until I can provide better for myself."
(To becontinued.)
Unsuccessful Men.-"I confess that increasing ycars bring with them increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven has been said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth, [that is in accumulating worldly treasure.] It is surcly true that celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly pros. perity. Ill success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualitics in themselves goodfrom a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a sell-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that 'the world knows nothing of its greatest men,' but there are lorms of greatness, or at least of excellence, which 'die and make no sign ;' there are martyrs that miss the palm, but not the stake; heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."-Geo. S. Hilliard.

## For "The Finend"

CIIAPTER FOR YOUTI,-No. 6.

## USE AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS-SPIDERS,

 ANTS.On the wall, inside a cellar window, which I passed many times a day, I observed (as the wall was plastered and whitewashed) a gradual aecumulation of glistening scales. The number becoming very great so as to present a slight heap, I examined them, and found they were wings of the common house-fly. Over the heap, and nearly concealed by two narrow timbers which supported the joice, was an extensive and beautiful spider-web. On each square inch there was the average number of 150 wings; and on a space about 6 inches square ( 36 sq . in.) 5400 wings, showing that in a few weeks this family of spiders had slaughtered 2700 flies. How long such adjutants in the business of house cleaning miglst be allowed to pursue their vocation in such a place, must be lelt to individual "humanity," "convenience, health and salely." They are undoubtedly, oft-times considered and treated as "visitors unwelcome" when they nre our lriends. tored in the cellar, from the depredations of small flies. But "in the spacious field" where "they take their pastime," their usefulness is much more conspicuous and extensive. There we may see, towards sun-ct, the air streaming with their countless webs-their eronautic rnilways-by which they are enabled to traverse the air and to destroy immense umbers of insects, which aro designed for their tood; but which, if their numbers were increased, as they would be without the spider's aid, might prove destructive both.to vegetation and human health. If a single family in a few weeks destroys 2700 flics, the imagins. tion can hardly conceive the number destroyed by the thousands which course the air and inhabit the fields and bushes during the greater part of summer and autumn. Almost every stone-heap and s'ump has one or more families of the larger species; and young persons who have not been attentive to the quick forewarnings of humanity, or do not read the volume ol nature as they ought to do, are disposed needlessly to "set foot upon" the unoffending creature lor no other reason than that it is a spider-" a great ugly spider," in the fear-inspiring language of the nursery.

Of what use are ants? Observe a pear, plum or peach tree in the first stages of its decline, and even before any signs of decline appear! Sce that busy train passing and repassing: low they reach their destination with a regularity and persistency worthy of imitation: up trains :and down trains rarely interfering with each other, ridding the leaves, bark, flowers and peduncles of smaller insects. They have been accused ol gnawing off the young peduncles, and thus causing the fruit to fall prematurely: but I have never seen them doing it, nor heard any one say he has actually observed it. When we notice that the carth swarms with these creatures, and that their food. consists in part ol insect juices atid animalculæ, we can readily appreciate their useluiness.

## The Weather, \&e, in lowa.

A correspondent writing from lowa, says:"We have had another of the beautiful Iowa winters. It scldom rains here in the winter; not enough the past one to wet a muslin shirt through; weither have we very much snow-lrom 2 to 4 inches at a time. The cold is more regular, sel. dom thawing during the winter, neither is it often so very cold as to prevent out-door labour ; our coldest morming the past winter, was $10^{\circ}$ below zero. I have resided in different latitudes nnd on different soils, but never experienced any equal in either of' these respects to this State. We have some privations here, it being comparatively a new place, but we can get almost anything we want, green frunt excepted; nud it comes here, but is sold too high to make as tree use of as we have been accustomed to do; but I believe it will not be long belore even that will be plenty. I keep a nursery, and planted 400 truit trees for our own use, the first spring alter we came. I never saw eithor nursery or frut trees do better than they do here. I think this will become a great iruit-growing region, peuches excepted."

## Emancipated Slaves. - Thirty-four negroes,

 emancipated by the will of William M. Colgin, of Taylor county, Ky., who died about sixteen months since, passed through Cincinnati recently, on their way to Shelby county, Onio, where the cxecutors of W . M. Colgin have purclased a home for them. By the will of their muster they were given 81000 in money, and horses, wagons, farming utensils, \&c., sulficient to give them a fairstart. Samuel Simpson, one of the executors, minds the fact hat they nee to stay or lenve, just 29 th, and did considerathe damage in different
went to Sidncy by railrond, to make arrangements for their comfortable setlement; the other, J. G. Simpson, accompanied them on the way.
Par - The Frienal

## isdists of callondia.

The following necount of the intercourse of an officer of the U. S. Navy with the Indians of California, and his efforts to introduce mong them some of the arts of eivilized life, appears to hold out-may we not hope-some encouragement, for the improvement, both moral and physical, of that poor and oppressed, yet still interesting people.

The nccount wns brought by the "Northern Light," and is now taken from the Delaware Coonty Republican.
"Capt. Howard arrived in Stockton on the 26 th ult., from the 'Tejon Pass. He left the Judian Reservation on the 10 h of Febroary last, and he gives the most glowing description of Lieut. Beale's experment with the Iudians. He is working wonders. There are now some two thonsand three hundred of these wild inhabitants of the Sierra Nevada profitably engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and every day brings new accessions. It is a mistake to soppose that these are Mission Indians; the vast majority are men who hnve frequently been brought in conflict with the whites. Runners have been sent to every part of the State, and even tribes of the Sacramento region have sent their representatives to inquire into the condition of affairs, and all are delighted at the prospect. Lieut. Beale had only sixty Indians to commence with, but the news soon reached the ears of one of the most influential chiels in the southern distriet, and he brought in every man of his tribe.
"Capt. Howard says that the objection some urge against Lieut. Beale's plan, namely, that it is situated in the midst of a country which will ultimately be settled by the whites has no force. It appears that this reservation is bounded on the north by a desert country, ou the west by a lake, and on the east by the mountain region; on the south ayain lies an almost desert country. The Indians reside in tule houses of their own construc. tion, hut in a short time, Lieut Beale will teach them to erect adobe buildings. 'There are no ardent spirits permitted within the reservation. The lakes and streams afford an abundance of fish, and the prairie abounds with game. Many of the Indians are employed in dressing skins. Some specimens of their work we have seen. Capt. Howard had a 'big talk' with the Merced Indians a short time since. They are nearly all going to the reservation. The Four Creek country is last settling up. On Tule River, where six mowhs ago there was only one family, there is now a population of some fifiy persons.
"On the reservation are numerous gulches, well watered by numerous springs. These gulehes or ravimes are now occupied and cultivated by the Indians who are divided into companies, cach company having a rancheria. A large number of these wild men Lient. Beale has trained as ploughmen, blackstaiths, carpenters, \&c., and thase he employs unam tenching the new arrivals the same indostrial pursuits. Each raucheri is thus mainly sell-supporting. 'To those who are meritorious he gives rewards. Consequently all these poor creatures are delighted at thear condition. Notwithstanding the strict discipline preserved on the reservation, the Indians are by no means the slaves that some seem disposed to remeans the slaves that some seem disposed to re-
present them. The agent impresses upon their
as it may please their fancy. Thus they enjoy really as much liberty of action as if they were still undisputed owners of the territory. Now, Captain Iloward graphically says, they could not be driven away from the reservation with a big stick.' Aceustomed to a montain life, they are pleased with the ragged country on which they reside, and which, with the nid of science, they are rendering productive. If they would indulge in the sport of honting, the hills and the praitie furnish them an abondmee of game of every species, while the streams and lake abound with fish. Their quarrels are adjusted by their chiefs who appear alone to be responsible to Licut. Beale. Surcly soch in system of government will be productive of moch good. A ray of hope for the ludian population streams from the reservation.
"Most of the Indinns, when they arrive, are in a perfect state of nudity. The ngent immediately formishes them with clothes and blankets, speaks kindly to them, and points out the partucular rancheria which they shall consider their home.
"Capt. Howarll says that these Indians are very apt scholars. They learn to plough or to sow with astonishing rapidity. A wild boy came in two months ago, who immediately manilested a deep interest in the proceedings of a blacksmith's shop, and expressed a desire to learn the trade. He was immediately set to work, and so attentive was he to his instructors, and persevering in his industry, that when Capt. Howard left, he had made wonderful progress, and had become quite a useful artizan. This is only one of many lacts which go to prove that these wild men can be civilized and readily taught the industrial arts.
"There are 2000 head of cattle, 500 goats, and almost an incredible horde of hogs on the rescrvation. The Indians are well ted, well, though of course, plainly clothed, contented and happy.

In our view, Lieut. Beale's plan has been completely sucecssful, and if he be sustained by the Government, and allowed to provide another reservation for the northern districts of California, we shall bave no further trouble with the Indian population."
" A believer's comforts may sometimes be like the widow's oil in the cruse, when only a little remained; but never like the water in Hagar's bottle, that was quite spent."

## For "The Friend."

Review of the Wralher for Third Month, Isst.
It eannot be said of the month just ended, that it was one of remarkably sudden changes, although it presented the different aspects of a very fine balmy spriug day, on which the temperature rose to 75 , and that of the reverse, when a cold N. W. wind prevailed, and the thermometer did not rise higher than $30^{2}$ during the whole day. The whole of the month, from the 1st to the 1sth, was rather mild, and mostly ploasant; but we never remember more delightful weather in the Third month, than prevailed from the 10 th to the 18 th . During this period the groves were made vocal by divers kinds of sprimg birds, the fields began rapudly to assume their mantle of green, and the lorests to show evidences of returning hile; -in short, all Nature scemed to be awakening as to a new existence. On the $22 d$, some spits of snow fell during most of the day, with occasionilly a hittle rain. Wind in the S. L. Thus we thought the equinoctial storm had commenced. But it proved to be nothing but a violent storm of wind
places; and ns the temperature for a good part ot the time was not much above $20^{2}$, it seemed at disagreeable to be out, as in the coldest weather in winter.

The average temperature for the month wa, near $40^{\circ}$, the same that it was last year for Third month.

Range of the thermometer, from $17^{\circ}$ on the $29 t h$, to 75 on the 10 th, or $55^{\circ}$. Amount of rain and melted snow, 1.714 inches-of sonw, about 2 inches.
West-town B. S., Fourth mo. 1st, 1854.


For "The Friend."

## SILEST WORSHIP.

It would seem from the following remarks of John Griffith, that white on a religious visit in England, he lound there at that time, as there an now, with Priends in this country, those wh were dissatisfied with silent meetings, and w preferred hearing persons speak without autho rity to do so, rather than labour to come to the witness for Truth in themselves, in order to dis. cover their real condition, and receive instruction from that Divine Word that speaks to the listening ear, as never man taught. He says:
'I sat the meeting, which was very large, io silence, to the great mortification of many pre. sent, some of whom, one might have expected from their appearance and pretensions, understood the natore of spiritual worship better, than to have been so anxious after words. It proved, I think, as painful and exercising a meeting as even I knew, to which the expectations of Friends and others did not a little contribute. At the condu. sion I was fully satisfied that I had discharge the service required of me that day, in an exam. ple of silence, in which I had peace. I could per. ceive great uneasiness in many under our name, at the silence of the mecting. 'This evidenly' discurers a mournful degeneracy, seeing sileal Wurship is so directly consistent with our Christ tian profession of the inward teachings of the srace of God that brings salvation, which hati appeared to all men, and teaches all who diligently hearken thercunto, that no time is more suttable than when asscmbled together, unitedly to wait for this blessed teaching, and thereby re. ceive a renewal of our strength. How absurd is
$\sqrt{4}$ Fountain of all good, to depart therefrom Friends and others, by such unaccountable silenc daze at the clouds, or depend on the conduits drater spouts, as if it was in their power to emselves, and so to supply their wants? elthough the servants have at times, by the of all, been used as a means for our help dification, yet such means or helps are not sentially necessary to the spiritual worship ased by us as a preople, but that it may be eectually and as acceptably pertiormed "ith. em, in an awfil solemn silence : than whieh hog can be more reaching and convincing to If in whom the Divine witness is regarded, d: may also tend greatly to raise that in the d; of such where it is depressed.
ome have remarked, that those who have convinced in the silence of our mectings, "generally stood their ground in religion best. feason is plain, bccause they have at the first laid huld of and embraced the very hince of religion; whereas, the understanding be, in a great measure convinced by testii, and the mind much tendered and afficted fively declarations of the truth; but all this off sooner, and will leave such minds destianless they happily come to be fixed under achings of the grace of God in themselves, fave to sit under their own vine and under

None nced be ashamed of a solemin aw. ence before God, and in the sight of men; hg the Lord, who will be found of all such, thil, by his secret invisible power, vindicate Lort of silence in the hearts of all who suffier are witness to arise. All who rejeet the - of this holy wituess, may justly to disred by God's people, so as not to be discourby what they say on that account. But on her hand, when anything of this nature is in the form and by way of imitation only, being nothing superuatural to support and d the same, it must necessarily fall under mpt, and like the salt that has lost its savour, be trodden under the feet of men. That ture passage is very observable, where some tork to cast out devils in the name of Jesus, Paul preached. It is plain the evil spirits , notwihbstanding their pretences, that they d power to sulject them; and therefore and these imitators and pretenders, 'Jesus , and Paul I know, but who are ye? and the in whom the evil spirit was, leaped upon and prevailed against them, so that they ut of the house naked and wounded.' I inethis passage to show how inefficacious imita-
those would do well to consider this, who, a serious examination, do not find the Lord them in their religious perfornanees; tor ledly nothing can sland approved in his sight, tain a dignity worthy of him, in this state tbation, but the product of his own spirit in Therefore, let all who profess spiritual worgreatly dread being found in senstless stupid e, although it be in the very same lorm the people of God have been, and are stlll to ; knowing, that the best and most consistrm is of little avail, without the heavenly I perceived that some were much offendhme , for abiding in the station in which the placed me that day, whieh they did not alher lorbear letting me know by words; neihid I let them pass without some close reson their sorrowful state and great blindness. out a week alier, I received a long letter the sutject, settung forth amongst other 3, how great a mystery it was to the writer, persen in my stalion, travelling from one to another, should disappoint people,

Had not 1 discovered sufficient enuse to believe that this Friend was not then what he had been, his letter would have becen as great a mystery to me as my silence in that meeting was to him. When I had perused the letter, I was most easy o let it pass without answering."
Again, he makes the just observations in allusion to the manner in which too many who, while they are very desirous to hear the gospel preached, are litte disposed to allow it to have the effect designed, that is, to bring them to Clrist, as he is pleased to manifest himself in the seeret of the heart.
" I went from Liverpool to the house of Gilbert Thompson, and was at Penketh meeting on Firstday ; where my spirit was deeply afflicted, under a sense of many professors silting down at case, seeking to be led with words and ontward dectarations concerning the things of God. I have found this much the case at some places where eminent instruments have dwelt. Friends have suffered their minds to be too much drawn from a diligent spiritual labour, to receive the bread and water of life immediately from the fountain thereof; and depended upon the labour of such instruments, who are but as clouds or water. spouts; having no power to fill themselves or to feed the flock profitably, until furnisticd for that purpose, by the bounty of the in shaustible treasury of wisdom and all-sufficieney. Here the lountain is forsaken for the strean's sake; the eye being more to the gift than the Giver, which is an abuse of the gift, and provokes the Lord to jealousy; giving him just cause to withhold such instrumental means. The reason of such a dangerous mistake, to me is obvious, viz., beeause it is lound easier for tlesh to receive by such a medium ; 'Let not God speak unto us, lest we die, said the people of Israel, but let Moses [the instrument] speak unto us.' There is a lile that ought to die on the cross, which is easier saved alive under testimonies, be they ever so substantial and excellent, than under the immediate teach. ings of Christ ; whose voice is as a fire against evil of every kind, and affords no peace after it is discovered, until it be given up fur destruction, and to be purged away by the spirit of judgment and burning. This pure voice speaks to us in such a manner, that we can by no means tura it off from ourselves by applying it to the states of others; which may be done under the most seareh. ing testunonies; there being a partiality to ourseives, which, through the deeeitfuluess of the heart, we are apt to lall into; and also to flatter ourselves, by supposing the pleasure we take in hearing the doctrnes of Truth delivered, arises from the good in us, when it may be no other than the state of those to whon the proplet Ezekiel's words and declarations were as a lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice: for they heard his words, it scems, with pleasure, but did them not; their heart going still alier their covetousness."

Eschibition of Romish Relics.-The Paris Pays says there is to be an exhibition of the grandes reliques at dix la Chapelle, a display given only once in seven years, it being too holy for an annual show- the grandes reliques consistung of the robe worn by the Virgin Mary at the nativity, made of cotton! and tive yards long; swaddhn: elothes worn by our Lurd in the manger; the cloth in whieb Jolin the Baptist's lead was laid; and the scarf worn by our Lurd at the cructixion ! But for the yearly edification of the Faithlut are shown a locket of the Virgin's hair, a pieee of the
which bound the rods that smote him, a true nail of the true cross, and the sponge which was filled with viuggar ; with some miscellancous articlesthe bone of 'Simeon's arm which bore the infant Jesus, sonic of the blood and bones of 'st. Stephen, a specimen of the manna which fed the people in the wilderness, and certain Iragments of Auron's rod! And to all this the faih of prelates and pricsts is duly bound, and from all this a revenue is raised. On the last cxlibition of the grandes reliques, seven years ago, the number of pilgrims was no less than 180,000 . Scarcely more than five years since, nearly a million and a hallf of pilgrims in Germany marehed to vencrate the holy coat of Treves, which is declared to be the cont worn by our Lord at the crucifixion, and gamed for by the soldiers at the foot of the cross, though there are no less than seventeen holy coats rivals for the honour!

An Extinct American Race,-The following passage from the Travels of Humboldt, possesses more than ordinary interest at the present time:

Amidst the plains of Nortl America, some powerliul mation, which has disappeared, construeted circular, square, and oetagonal fortifica. tions; walls, 6000 toises in length; tumuli, from 700 to 800 feet in diameter, and 140 feet in height, sometimes round, sometimes with several stories, and, eontaining thousands of skeletons. These skeletens are the remains of men less slender and more squat than the present inhabitants of those countries. On a vast space of ground at the Lower Orinoco, as well as on the banks of the Casiquiare, and between the sources of the Essequibo and the Rio Branco, there are rocks of granite covered with symbolic figures. These sepulchres denote that the extinct generations belonged to nations different from those which now inhabit the same region.
Flax. Cotlon.-The preparation and manufacture of hax-cotton, introduced in 1851 by Chevalier Clausen, and from which so much was antieipated, is generally regarded as a failure. The most scrious oljections to the plan proposed seem. to be thene: it has for its object the conversiun of a superior article into an inierior one, or in other words, the ehanging of the long and strong fibre of flax into a short and weal libre, inlerior to coton; the produet so prepared is wanting in any regularity of stuple, or length of fibre; the fibres of the flix are not split longitudinally as has been represented, by the expansive action of a gas generated within them, but they are merely separated from one another, and broken irregularly. If it is desired to reduce the flax fibre to a condtion resembling the short fibre of cotton, it can be accomplished more expedittously, eheaply ani securely, by meebatical, rather than by cliemical agenis. With a view of examiniug into the plans and projeets proposed by Claussen and others for the inn. proved manulacture of thax, agruts have been sent to Europe from time to ume by several of the large manutacturing corporations of New England, but their report has been uniormly untavaurable as regards the success of the undertaking. I he introduction and discussion of the sulject of the manufacture of flax in Europe, has exeited much interest in the United States, and a variety of new maehmes and processes for preparing and dressing hax have been invented durng the past year, most of which have not yel been made pub-lic.-Annual of Scientific Discorery.
"Whatever is done by those around you, be yourself fully determined to walk in the most ex-

## THETRIEND

## FOURTH MONTII 8, 1854.

The extracts on "Remarkable Delusions," prepared for "The Frienu" by one of our correspondents, are brought to a conclusion in the present number. They contain many lacts, whieh, if riglitly considered and applied, are calculated to guard us against hastily joining with movements however popular, or adopting opinions however specious, which have not been subjected to thorough investigation und calm rellection, by those who possess the necessary ability and know ledge for such examination and research. l'opu. lar delusions spread more or less rapidly, either throughout the mass of a community, or within the more circumscribed circles into which it is divided, in proportion to the mental impressibility of the individuals composing it, and the power and habit they have acquired of thinking and reason. ing. We always find that they who have allained but little knowledge of the principles that are in. volved in the phenomenon asserted or the beliel propagated, are the more credulous respecting its existence or its correctuess, the more ardent in its disscmination, and the more determined in their opposition to or disregard of reasoning which demonstrates its fillacy on its absurdity. It is true that in .l.e afliairs of life which are intended to be entrusid to the regulation of reason, all men from ns lallability are liable to be deceived; and it is sumetimes humiliating to observe how persous of actinowledged ablities, who, by yielding to the impulse of extermal circumstances, instend of obeying the dictates of reason, have been betrayed into error, and given their sanetion to prevalent lallacies, will endeavour to palliate absurdities and reconcile contradietions, relusing credence to the tests of experiment, and pertinacious. ly repeating subterluges and evasions, in order to escape the torce of the arguments brought to bear against them. Upon sueh, a heavy load of responsibility rests, when their example and influence support and exten'l delusions that affect the principles or the combort of the society in which they are placed.

Error, whether in physies or in morals, is always productive of harm, either actively by pro. ducing evil, or negatively by preventing the spread ol truth. But errors in religious prineiples which by propagation have become wide-spread delusions, are the more incalculably mischievous, inasnueb as the principles of true religion are designed, and when obeyed are effectual, to restram our propensities, und to bring us into a state contrary to our natural bent and desire. There is nothing then that we should more ardently seek alter than to be freed from self-delu. sion on this point, and next to this, to be preserved from any instrumentality in misleading others, or in strengthening them in the wrong in which they are entangled. Nen may be so resolutely bent upon obtanning a certain end, and so solicitous to overlook or disregard the truths which stand in the way of their wishes, that at last they may sueceed in deceiving themselves into a beliet, that their object is a good one, and as they become thus self-blinded, their apparent sincerity in promulgating the prineiples in the canse they have espoused, mny ate upon others, inducing them to follow where they lead, and to give an overwhelming impetus to errer by the strength of numbers. We can hardly conceive of a cause for more poignant mental anguish, than to he finally awakened to the convietion, that we have not only deceived ourselves by refusing to be circumscribed and governed by the truth; but
that we havo likewise been the instruments of extending the dominion of error, and by our ex. ample und efforts have undermined or corrupted the principles of others, so that while we were drawing them aside from the straight and narrow puth, we have also blocked up the way for their escape and return to virtue.

Delusions in regard to religious principles or duties, like thoso on other subjects, are cherished and propagated by party spirit. Our convictions of right and wrong may abstractedly be right, and we may please ourselves with the idea of beitig zealons advocates for truth, while we enforce them on others; but this spirit when admitted, tukes lrom them all their vitality and force, exposing us to tho danger of being lurned aside irom what, with unprejudiced minds, we would acknowledge to be the path of rectitude, and of relusing to obey laws or principles which in its absence we could not but approve as being just and necessary. How necessary is it then, that we should individually be constantly on the wateh over our own hearls, so as to discover the motives that lead us to action, and to be kept from coming under the influence of feelings or scntiments, which however generally admitted or admired, are in reality a delusion. The course of the multutude should never betray us into a compromise of principle, ner the hope of effecting a desired end, induee us to swerve from the straight and harrow palh of truth.
In order that our religious associations may be profitable, the prineiples which govern those with whom we are thus connected, must spring from the only Source of divine knowledge, and be equally lelt to be of paramount and perpetual obligation; and not only must the great end proposed to be obtained be the same, but the same means for attaining that end should be approved by all. It is a delusion to believe there can be lasting fellowship between those who ditfer in principles, though they may unite in a conclusion not openly to disagree; and it is equally so to suppose that Irue unity can be promoted or main. tained, where the iupulse to action has no higher origin than a party spirit, or a desire to promole selfish end.

## COMET.

A comet was observed about 7 P. M., on the 1st inst., a few degrees above the horizon, a little north of west. Its nueleus was of the size of a star of the first magnitude. The moon was shining brightly, and twilight was still strong, yet the tail was distinctly visible. Its setting was obscured by light clouds. What comet is it?
W.

Chester Co., Pa., Fourth mo., 1854.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

The steamships Franklin and Baltic have arrived, briaging Liverpool dates up to the 14th ult.
Muacy likely to be tight in England. Flour still falling. Cotton market dull. Continaed preparatioas for war going on. The British flect to act against Rassia under Charles Napier, bad enterel the Battic.
SUUTLI AMERICA.-Much sulfering in San Salvador, owing to the destruction of last year's crop by caterpillars. Interaal dissentions exist in various parts of South America.
PERE.-Yellow fever very fatal at Callao.
CUBA.- Much damage has been done on the island by the long-continaed drought. Sparks from the locomotives on the railroad had set fire to the dried vegetation, and many estates have been completely burnt over.

UNITED STATES.-Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 215. Owing to the high north-west winds prevailing last week, the Delaware bas been unusually low.-The "Hunting Park Course" has been
parchased by private ladividuals for a Public Park The Supreme Court has sastained the action of the city authorities relative to the remornl of the old markel. houses, and the erection of new.

I'w York:-Denths last week, 436. \$780,000 from Californin, in steamship Ohio.

Louisiana.- The value of the sugar crop of this State int 1853 , was nearly oue hundred and tweaty-seven mil. lions of dollars.

The small-pox is raging very fatally amongst the Chipperfa Indians on the south shore of Lake Saperioe.

## Bible Association of Friends in America.

The stated anmual meeting of the Biblo Association of Friends in America, will be held at the committesroom, Arch street, on Seveath-day eveaing, Fount month 15th, 1854, at 8 o'clock.
Friends generally, of both sexes, are invited to attend Joun Carter, Secrelary.

## INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Wrated, a well qualified Friend and his wife to realde at Tunessnssab; to be engaged in managing the fars, beloaging to the committee of Philadelphin l'early Mou ing; and other domestic concerns of the fimily. Alm, a suitahle Friend to teach the school.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, X 377 South Sceond street, or Thomas Evans, No. 100 Areh street.

A Female Teacher is manted as an Assistant in the Raspberry street Culoured School for Boys.
Application may be made to Joha Carter, No. 105 South Twelfth street; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Ard street ; or John C, Allen, No. 179 South Fifth strect.

FRIENDS' HORSES.
Tbe horses of Frieads from other places coming to this city on the service of Society, who put up within the limiu of the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, will be aecommodated at the stable of William H. McCrea, entrater from Third strect above Market ; and at that of Jama Douglas, in Sixth street below Arch.

Arrangements have been made at the usual places in Camden, for the accommodation of the Friends of Ner Jersey. Friends of the Northera District bave made atrangerments with James Ash, in Callowhill street abore Fifth, on the south side. Friends of the Southern Dis-triet,-with Edward Trimmer, in Prune street new Sixth.

A Friend engaged in the Drag and A pothecary basiness, is in want of an apprentice. A boy baving city coanexions would be preferred. Apply at the soal enst corner of Tenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Married, at Friends' meeting, East Caln, Chester county, Pa., on Fourth-day, Third month 15th, 1854, Lewis Forsithe, of Willistown, and Mary Ans, daget ter of Daris and Surab Hoopes, of the former place

Died, at ber residence, Columbiaun county, Ohio, on the 23 d of Third month, 1854 , Phebe Whinery, in the 7 1st year of her age, a member of New Garden Monthly Meeting, Ohio. She faithfilly discharged the duties of an overscer for many years. Owing to bodily weakness she was latterly prevented from attending mee ings, but she continued zealous for the cause of Trutb and mach concerned for the support of the doctrines and priaciples of the gospel as held by early Friends being fearlul that a compromising spirit with some amongst us might lead many out of the heavenly an closure. She was much esteemed by a large number of relatives and friends, and her loss will be much felt amongst us. Though she was suddenly taken from un. yet we believe ber lamp was trimmed and burning, and that she has entered into that abode, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.
——, on the 24th ultimo, in the 79th year of her age. Hasinil Pate, widow of the late Joha Pral. She was a valued member and eller of the Monthly Meeting o: Firiends of Philadelphia for the Northera Distriet.
on the 2nd instant, after a lingering illoes Siran, danghter of Asa Walmsley, of Byberry. [dge not stated.]

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesmut street.

# THE FRIEND. 

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

:e two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
no. 50 north fouath staeet, up staias, PHILADELPHIA.
ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six and a-half cents.

From the New York Spectator.

## GLOGRAPIIICAL SCIENCE.

ts from the Address delivered by M. F. IRY, at the annual meeting of the New © Geographical and Statistical Society, on vening of the $16 \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{h}$ of last month.
geographical problem that for ages has the world, has been solved during the past Though no ship has ns yet actually made rth-West passage, yet navigators coming ne West, and navigators coming from the ave met together and shaken hands across e. Lieut. Cresswell, of Her Majesty's entering the Arctic Ocean through BehStraits in the "Investigator," has sailed, avelled, and sailed, until to him belongs the tion of having been the first to put a girdle about this great continent of the new world. ander McClure, in Her Majesty's ship stigator," doubled Cape Horn in the Spring 0 , on a vayage to the Aretic regions, in of Sir John Franklin and his companions. ag Beliring's Straits, he parted company ler Majesty's ship Herald, Capt. Kellett, off isburne, July 31, 1850, and was last seen is afterward on that side, standing to the vard and Eastward with studding sails set. Kellett left him to return to England. The me he was seen was on the 6th of April, in the Bay of Mercy, by Lieut. Pim, who irving under Kellett. Thus Kellett and his 5 were the last to bid McClure "God speed" West, and to give him the helping hand of ae on the East. To MeClure belongs the onour of putting to rest this vexed question North-west passage. On the 26th day of 1850, being on a travelling party with a e established the faet that the Strait between Island and Prince Albert Land, whieh he rince of Wales Strait, and in which his ship onnected itself by water and ice, with Bafay, through Melville Sound, Barrow Strait, incaster Sound. This is the question that xed old England for centuries. The proI a short cut to Cathray-ol a passage to st, is the most important geographical prothat has ever engaged the attention of the

It was this problem that led to the discof the new world; and aller this continent scovered and portioned out to kings, a pasVestward to the Indies was still the grand m. At this very moment the subject of a "y to the Pacific, of canals across the Isthind their bearings upon that seli-same land
of Cathray, fill a large space in the pablic mind. their bearings, equal to, nnd altogether as reliaSo that we have not yet done with this interesting ble, as positive. Cui-bono? Does any one ask problem, though nearly four centuries have the question? Why the energies of Great Britelapsed since it was first taken up. If a bona ficle ain, of the most powerful nation that has ever yet North-west passage, one that could be avalable at all times, and that would afford a passage to merchantmen, could really have been found, it would have placed England almost as near to China as she now is to the Isthmus of Panama. Accordingly, we find her, whenever, during the last 300 years, she has had a respite from war, pushing forward her expeditions for the diseovery of this passage. Indeed, since the last European war, and during the long peace which has followed it, her efforis at a North-west passage bave been up to this hour almost incessant. All honour, tberefore, to Capt. MeClure for having settled this question.

It is true the waters of the sea had, in their mute way, signified that there was a water communication from one side to the other, for we find the same kind of whale in Baffin's Bay that is found in Bhering's Straits, and know that the Torrid zone is to this animal as a sea of fire through which he cannot pass. The right whale of Behring's Straits, it was proved, never could double either Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope. In fact, he could not pass over into the Southern bemisphere at all. Therefore, when the same whale that was found in Behring's Straits was seen also in Baffin's Bay, the conclusion was almost irresistible that there was a North-west passage, and the whales knew of it. The currents of the sea also had indicated that there was water communication from one side to the other. And philosophers, consulting the agents which control the winds, and studying the developments of nature, had gathered data from those regions, tending to prove the same thing. It is true the question of an open sea in the Polar basin has been left in the category of an unsolved probleo. MeClure's track was for the most part along the coast, and therefore he could not throw much light upon this question. But as for the Northwest passage, money, time, and the lives of many gallant sailors had been offered up in the effort to find this communication. The problem was too important, the national mind of a self-relying and a proud people was too deeply interested, to admit, after such sacrifices, any other evidence as conclusive, short of that which appeals to the senses, and comes within the eatogory of proof positive. All honour, therefore, to Commander McClure and his gallant crew, who have wrung from the iceberg and barrier, from privation and danger, this prool: I hope, and I am sure this society will heartily join me in the wish, that, at our next annual address, your orator will have the pleasure of calling him "Adiniral," for I consider he has performed a most important work. The geographical faet that he has established, viz., that there is no praeticable way through the North-west to the "Indies" is, next to the discovery of a practicable way, the most importunt discovery that it was possible to make in those regions. Call it a negative discovery, if you please; negative results are to him who is in please; negative results are to him who is in
search ol truth, sometimes in the importance of
culminated in its greatness, have been directed to a passage there. And they have been directed with an intensity and with an interest that have diverted the mind of a great people from other and perhaps more beneficial enterprises. The money which that nation has expended from first to last in the search of that passage would, with its interest, nearly suffice now to connect the two oceans by a canal aeross the isthmus. Her own officers have at last demonstrated that there is no practicable route to the North-west. The attention, therefore, of that great nation and people, will now, no doubt, be as earnestly directed to some practicable route, either by railway or canal, across the continent.

With regard to the subject of a North-west passage, and to that part which the Grinncll expedition has borne therein, I wish to state that a member of this society, as the gentlemen may well recollect, conceived that full justice had not been done to that expedition by the English authorities. I am happy to say, that since I arrived in New York, last night, a chart has been placed in my hand, which I have bere, and which has been published by the Admiralty. It is a chart which bears the date and title that I will read. It is entitled "Discoveries in the Arctic Sen up to 1853." There was a chart that was also published on the 14 th of Oetober last by the Admiralty, that was entitled "A Chart showing the North-west Passage, discovered by Her Majesty's ship Investigator, and explored by Sir John Franklin and officers of Her Majesty's Navy." By that chart the Grinnell expedition was ignored entirely. This chart (the former) I hold to be a more recent one. I have not had time to give it a very attentive examination; but it oceurs to me that there are only two omissions in it, to which I would call the attention of the Society; and these are, first, the position of the Mount Franklin of De Haven. Captain Beechey, when he was going up there, says, that when he was going up the Wellington Channel, he could not see the Mount Franklin of De Haven; but that having gone round the right shore of Wellington Channel, he found the land there was a peninsula. IIe passed to the Southeast round it, and came to n mountain 1500 feet in height, which he ascended, and from which he obtamed a very fine view. That mountain is in the exuet position in which De Haven says his mountain is. Placing his Mount Franklin in a certain line of bearing, he has said it to me ngain and again, be it lar or be it near, it is upon this line of bearing. Now, this elevation of 1500 feet, which is not named in the admiralty chart, is the only mountain in that vicinity at all. It is in the exact bearing of Do IIaven's, nad is no doube the hill which lee saw. The other omission is the obliteration of Du IIa. ven's name of (irinnell's Land. I have no deubt, from the spirit which has been manifested on the other side of the water-for we know that tho English, take them ns a whole, are men who love right and hate wrong-I say I have no doubt that
they will do cverything right and proper on this not mean an outward compliance with forms and occasion, in order to do justice to us as well as to themselves. 1 therefore content myself with this brief nllusion to the suljeet, hoping it will at least attract the attention of the British Geographical Society, which, like the great English nation, I know to be composed of men who love right and hate wrong. Any one who desires to sce a more detailed statement as to this wrong, is relerred to two pamphlets uyon the subject, published by Col. Force, of Washington. I turn to more pleasing subjects ; and congratulate the Society upon the activity that has becn and is now displayed by our own Government, and Sellowcitizens in the various fields of geographical research. Kane, of the navy, is now on a second expedition to the Arctic regions, in seareh of Sir John Franklin, and geographical lore. That expcdition was, I may say, started here in this Society, and therefore, I need only remind you, that our latest intelligence from it was 20th July, 1853, when it had safely arrived at Upernavik.
('To be continued.)

## For "The Priend."

Biographieal Sketcles for the Young;
Iatending to show the superiority of the Religion of the Cross, to all other attainmeats.
Dying Advice of D. Forbcs, Lord President of Scotland.
"_I will conelude with that which is the most important of all things, and which alone will carry everything else along with it; which is, to recommend, in the most solemn and serious manner, the study and practice of religion to all sorts of men, as that which is both the light of the world, and salt of the earth.
"Nothing does so open our facultics, and compose and divert the whole man, as an inward sense of God; of his authority over us; of the laws he hath set us; of his eye over us; of his hearing our prayers; assisting our endeavours; watching over our concerns; of his being to judge, and reward or punish us in another state, according to what we do in this. Nothing will give a man such a detestation of sin, and such a sense of the goodness of God, and of our obligation to holiness, as a right understanding and firm belief of the Christian religion. Nothing can give a man so calm a peace within, and such a firm security against all fears and dangers with. out, as the belief of a kind, wise Providence, and of a future state. Integrity of heart gives a man courage and confidence that cannot be shaken. $\Lambda$ man is sure, that by living according to the rules of religion, he becomes the wisest, the best, and the hap. piest creature that he is capable of being. Honest industry, the employing of time well, a constant sobriety, an undefiled purity and chastity, with a quiet serenity, are the best preservatives too of hife and health: so that take a man as an individual, religion is his guard, his perfection, his beauty and his glory. This will make him a light in the world, shining brightly, and enlightening many round about him.
"Thus, religion, if truly received and sincerely adhered to, would prove the greatest of all bless. ings to individuals and to a nation. But, by religion, I understand something more than the receiving of some doctrines, though ever so true, or the professing of them, and engaging to support them with zeal and eagerness. What signily the best doctrines, if men do not live suitably to them : if they have not a due influence upon their thoughts and their lives? Men of bad lives, with sound opinions, are self-condemned; and lie un-
customs, in going to a place of worship, \&c., with an external show of devotion. Those cus-
tomary performances, how good and useful socver when understood and rightly directed, are of little value when men rest on them, and think, because they do them, they have aequitted themselves of their duty, though they continue proud, covetous, full of deceit, envy, and malice. But by religion 1 mean such a sense of Divine truth as enters into a man, and becomes the spring of a new nature within him; reforming his thoughts and designs; purifying his heart; sanctifying and governing his whole deportment, his words as well as his actions; convincing him that it is not enough not to be scandalously vieious, or to be innocent in his conversation; but that he must be entirely, uniformly, and constantly pure and virtuous; animated with zeal to become still better and better, more cminently good and exemplary. This is true religion, which is the perfection of human nature, and the joy and delight of every one that feels it aetive and strong within him. This is not arrived at all at once; and there will be an alloy hanging long even about a good man; but as those ill mixtures are the perpetual grief of his soul, so that it is his chief care to watch over, and mortify them, he will be still gaining ground upon himself; and as he attains to a degree of purity, he will find a flame of life and joy growing up in him. I have found this the true, and indeed the only joy which runs through a man's heart and life. It is that which has been for many years my great support. I rejoice daily in it; and feel from it the earnest of that supreme joy which I long for; and I am sure there is nothing else which can afford any true and complete happiness."

What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world, its vast knowledge, its riehes, its honours, its pleasures, and lose his own suul!

Manufacture of Paper.-Some now improvements in the manufacture of paper have been brought out, or attempted during the past year. The consumption of this article in the United States at the present time is immense, and is continually on the inerease. 1 t is already a matter of some difficulty to obtain stock in sufficient quantities to supply the various mills now in operation; a large proportion of the rags used in this country are derived from the rag-producing countries of the South of Europe, the home supply not being at all commensurate with the consumption of paper. Vast quantities of fibrous materials imported from the East Indies, such as refuse gunny, manilla, jute, coir, \&c., are also worked into the poorer qualities of paper. Tingre is, however, in all these substances, an inherent difliculty which prevents their being made available for the manufacture of white paper; they all contain a natural fixed colour, which, hitherto, it has not been found possible to eradicate, except by the use of expensive chemical agents, as chlorate of potash, oxalic acid, and the like.-Annual of Scientific Discovery.

Sarcasm.-Sarcasm is a dangerous weapon, and should be used only when reason and argument would be lost upolt an opponent. It is the defensive arms of the speaker and writer, and it shows malignity and conscious weakness to em ploy it in the aggressive. Blighting and withering as may be its influence when cleaviag the devoted head and piercing the heart of some disarmed victim, it has a twofold eflect. It sears the heart, blasts the finer leelings, and brutalisos the mind of him who uses it. Sarcasin is a dagger
pointed at both ends, and the more severe its thrusts, the deeper does it sink into the heart of him who wields it.

> For "The Friend."
patiexce chodr opposition.
If a true Christian concern prevails for the welfare of mankind, there will be a willingnem evinced to bear patiently much opposition from others, even of a trying and provoking charac ter; and a desire for ability to be instrumentol in their preservation from open nad degrading viré; for their restoration to the saving knowledge of the one holy faith; or their further advancemen in the pathway of vital enjoyment.
When through Infinite merey we have been cunbled to lay hold of the pearl of great price, and know this inestimable treasure to be prized in our estimation far beyond every worldly gratification or possession, and through our endeavoun to keep this gem increasingly bright and unobscured from anything which would cither hide or remove it from the inward eye, all our evil pro. pensilies are repressed, we are in a situation of mind to commiserate the foolish who have ne glected their opportunitics of obtaining the only acquisition which can make them truly rich and happy, elassing them with the unfortunate and miserable in our estimation, rather than recipieost for envy. Instead of enjoying the healing and vivifying beams of the Sun of righteousness, those who remain and act in the frigid atmosphere of the unsubjected will, which is continually agitated by the uncontrolled passions that actuate aad rule the unconverted, are certainly objects of pity, and they who through laithfulness are favoured to move forward out of the press of these, and in the high and holy calling, that their compassionate, long-suffering and lorgiving Lord has designed for them, will ever be liund ready to regard itheir erring brethren with a true charity and yearning of spirit for their repentance and salvation. This eharity does not lead to a toleration of evil proc. tices: it patiently waits and quietly hopes a deli. verance from them, and enables us to pass over all personal injuries, while a hope continues of becoming serviceable to the authors of them in the best things, but not in a manner that would compromisc the Truth, or shake hands with iniquity: though decided in a testimony agaiust improper behaviour in the spirit of the Lamb immaculate, we should likewise seek to be preserved in Hu holy purity and fear, from giving offence on our part. But as He in infinite goodness, loved thoes first who were incapable of loving Him, waiting in great kindness and tender mercies upon them, though long in a state of rebellion against him, while He is seeking admittance as into the door of the heart, till H1s "head is filled with dew, and His locks with the drops of the night," so we, ss we partake of His holy and pure nature, shall be enabled, carnestly to seck the welfare and salvotion of those who desire our downfall and destruc. tion, being prepared to act in conformity with the highest and most ennobling Christian precept and example, left by our ever blessed Lord and Saviout Jesus Christ, while personally on the earth: " say unto you love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that bate you, and pray lor them which despitefully use you, and persccute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh His sun to risc on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."(Matt. v. 44, 45.)
If we come short in these solemn things, how. ever devoted we may be in other matters, it is to be feared that we shall be lamentably deficient in
haessentially belongs to our justification, for e iay remember that our reconciliation to Him eressed in these terms, "Ye are my friends, yelo whatsoever I command you."
N ork, Third mo., 1854.

## livivg beyond our medis.

the sake of appearances, to keep up a dis. ayind make a figure in the world, multitudes of the vicious habit of spending more than ss lespotism over their purses. The rich in einbundance do not feel the burden; but when me thing is attempted by those in moderate id umble circumstances, then "comes the tug

In order to ape the attitudes of wealth, exhaust their resources, and even strain their until it is perfectly threadbare.
Tere is much in the habits and customs of ciy, furnishing a strong temptation to this up-yet it is a serious evil. It is not as beman and man: it is an extravarance that equeyond his means must supply the deficienom the pockets of his neighbours, very often of the strength of a deceptive eredit. His very if y gives him an appearance of aflluence that iscides the judgment of others. He knowing. Eses himself off for more than he is worth, d hat is this but a species of fraud?
Tere is of course an end to this habit some1e; the cemmercial reputation of the indiviamust finally be swamped by the number of s paid indebtedness; yet the whole process is e)f dishonesty, even before this catastrophe vils it. No Christian ought to be guilty ol it. ot only disgraces himself thereby, but also rds the reputation of religion among men.
lis moreover a very uncomfortable habit. He (ives above his means, generally owes more at he can pay; and the farther he goes, the he makes his condition. He becomes a otyped borrower ; pays one debt by.contractgnother; has a great many debts to paypetty, annoying bills scattered io every dionn, which he does not know how to meet. are constantly haunting him with their dasant clamours; they sacrifice his reputafand give the community the just impression ahe is a poor paymaster. All this must be a $y$ :e of great inconvenience and perplexity, far reat to find an adequate compensation is a meaningless parade. It would be far wiser, dnvolve much less friction of the nerves, to l less and enjoy more.
he temptations of this habit are both numersind dangerous. It tempts a man to sacrifice ,ense of honour, to place a light estimate upon ord, to be easy in promising and very slow filing. His moral principles become loose, pass into a state of decay. His wants bribe n) and he is likely, under the plea of necessi,o do what, under other eircumstances, he d not think of doing. Sometimes he is led patract debts, and then move away, leaving \& unsettled and unpaid. Perhaps he runs his eit in one place till he runs it out; and then the same thing in another, till lie finally thimself out.
6 is tempted to acts of meanness, not to say pnesty, such as dodging his creditors, and zing promises which he does not seriously exto fulfil. His virtue is always taxed and ned by his pride on the one hand, and the eaveniences of his extravagance on the other; between the two, the path of plain and simtonesty is made very difficult. Sins seldom
go alone; one form of wrong leads to another; to be justly founded, and then seldom failed of and hence he whose proud heart requires what accommodnting matters without much cxpense to his lax conscience permits, is on the highway of the parties." temptation. What he may be led to do in a certain erisis made by his lolly, he cannot tell. Ite may be so severely chafed and pinched, as even to be guilty of the crime of murder.

And then again be who consumes all and more than all, for the purpose of display, of course has not a penny for the offices of charity ; he can give nothing to aid the poor, to promote the public good, or disseminate the knowledge of the gospel. He is always himself too poor for this work; and quite likely soothes his conscience and corraps his heart with the plea of his own poverty. He would be glad to do something, but he cannothe is so poor. Very true; but let him iaquire into the reason of his poverty. He lives too tast ; he spends too much on himself and family; he keeps up more parade than he can support; and this is the chief reason why he is unabte to contribute to the interests of charity and benevo. lence.

How much more commendable in the sight of earth and heaven is that man who is economical and frugal thut he may be liberal; who restrains his own passions from excessive indulgence, that he may devote at least a portion of his substance to the cause of God and the interests of philanthropy. His is a rare and valuable virtue, and, when it shall be more common in the Chureh of Christ, it will be less difficult to find the means for sustaining and enlarging all her institutions of love.-Evangelist.

## For "The Friend."

## BIOGRAPIICAL SKETCIIES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

> THOMAS OLIVE.
(Continued from page 237.)
The commissioners appear to have acted as governors and as magistrales in West Jersey, until Samuel Jennings was appointed deputy governor under Edward Billinge. Meetings for Divine worship had been early established at the houses of several Friends. That at Burlington was held under tents, until John Wollston's dwell-ing-house was finished. One was soon held at Thomas Olive's house on the Rancocas, and continued to be held thore until after his death. Thomas was a man of energy and well adapted to be a pioneer in a new countcy. In about two years he had a mill erected on his plantation, and his influence was felt in every department of social lile. As a commissioner, justice of the peace, speaker of the assembly, counsellor of the governor, and governor, he was adequate to and efficient in the oflices which the respect and judgment of his friends and neighbours placed upon him.

It is recorded in token of the honest simplicity of the times, that on one occasion whilst he was governor, a persun who had taken some grain to his mill, asked, "Well, Thomas, when can my corn be ground?" The reply was, "Why, I shall be at the assembly next Third-day, and I will bring it behind me.".

We shall not follow him in his public stations, in which he was engaged until near his close, except to abridge the character given him by Smith, the New Jersey historian. As a governor he behaved with great circumspection and prudence. As a common magistrate, "he had a ready method of business, often doing it to good effect on the seat of jadgment, on the stumps of his meadorvs; he contrived to postpone sudden complaints, till cool deliberation had shown them

He was concerned for the everlasting good of others. Not only to tho in mbers of his own Society did he feel constrained to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ,-but to the Indians also he declared of the free grace and boundless merey of Him who was given to be God's salvation to the ends of the carth.
He was much employed in meetings for discipline, on important services. One of the last of such appointments, was by the General Meeting ol public Friends, in the Fourth month, 1692 , to labour with George Keith. He bore his testimony against that eontentious opposer of 'Truth, signing both the testimony against him on the 7 th of Seventh month that year, and the epistle to London Yearly Meeting, of the same date, rclative thereto. His day's work, however, was nearly done,-and in less than two months he wits gathered in peace to his cverlasting rest. Smith says, "by his preaching and wriliag, as well as other public and private conduct, [he] had gained general love and esteem, which he merited to the last." He was buried Ninth month 4 th, 169 .

## millicent hodgeins.

Or this Friend I have found but little information. She was a member of Worcester Monthly Mecting, Old England, a sound minister, and had suffered for her faithfulness in attending meetings there.

She left Worcester, First month 1st, 1683, and reached Philadelphia, Seventh moath 28 th, of the same year. She was soon introduced into service in religious meetings, and was much used by her Friends, nearly to the conclusion of her lile. The Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, in a short notice of her, says, "She departed this life the 8ih of the Second month, 1692 ;-being in unity, and well esteemed amongst us to the end of her pilgrimage; and what she said in testimony was well received."

## william yardley.

William Yardley was born at Ransclough, near Leek, in Staffordshire, in 1632. His parents were honest, respectable people, who gave him a suitable education, and brought him up as a farmer. The operation of the Holy Spirit within him whilst yet a youth, stained the beauty and the glory of earthly things in his view, and he was concerned diligently to seek for a saviag knowledge of the Trath as it is in Jesus. He felt that the things appertaining to eternal life and salvation, were of far greater moment, aad far worthier of the soul's earnest pursuit, than the fading, fluctuating vanitics, and perishing pleasures of this world. He bccame a seeker after 'Truth,-an inquirer after a lseart-cleansing, soulsaviag religion. The people in the neighbourhood where he lived, whose profession was the highest, called themselves the "Family of Love." By some these were known as Seekers. They had not seen beyond all the outward, typical rites, in use amongst the gencrality of Christian professors; but they had come so far as to mect together to wait in silence on the Lord for a qualilication to speak to edification. From this class of professors, many valuable members of the early Society of Friends were gathered,-but many others of them, for want of abiding in humble watchfulness before God, let the imagination gain the ascendency, and ran out into Ranterisms. But when Willian Yardley joined them, they secmed the most spiritual of the many sects in

England, and had not as yet allowed the ranting spirit to get into much duminion among them.

About the year 1654, "it plensed the Lord to send two of his faithful ministers, called in scorn Quakers, out of the north of England," probably John Cumm and John Audland, on their way to Bristol, who held meetings in Staffordshire, at which William Yardley, and some others of the Seekers were convinced. Thoinas Janney says that Willinm "rcceived the Truth with a rendy mind, and with gladness of heart, and thought nothing too dear to part with for it. Yea, it was precious to him as the pearl of great price, he having been sceking it more than the glory of this world even in his youth." "Having received it, in the love of it, it wrought effectually, not only in opening his understanding, but alse in its various operations to wound, and to heal, to purge out the old leaven, and to leaven anew into its holy nature and quality."

Being now brought to see the emptiness and formality of the religious professions made by the nominal Christians around him, and being brought himself to be a living witness of the power and life of Truth, he was called and constrained to lift up his voice for the Truth, and to bear testimony against the error. For his faithfulness herein he was brought into suffering. In the year 1655, Richard Dale, a Friend of Staffordshire, about seventy years of age, " being under a pressing concern of mind to publish to the people the excellency and spirituality of the true gospel worship, went into the steeple-house at Leek, where beginning to speak to the assembly, he was laid violent hands on, dragged out and carried before a justice, who committed him to prison, where he was detained about three weeks." Soon after this Friend was discharged, William Yardley being brought under a similar concern, went to the same steeple-house to bear testimony for the Truth. Being arrested, he was sent to prison, where he was confined for nineteen weeks, during seventeen of which he was obliged to sleep and rest on the bare floor, the keeper with cruel malignity not even allowing straw to be brought in for him to lie on. Whilst thus imprisoned, and it appears that other Friends were then confined there, Miles Bateman, a man of good repute, induced by "the fervency of affection which then united" the members of the new Society, left his own home, and travelled about one hundred miles to visit the Friends in Stafford prison. By order of the mayor of that place, he was for this proof of love to the brethren, detained in prison, twice whipped, and otherwise barbarously used, although in the words of Besse, "he had not transgressed any law either of God or man." During his imprisonment Miles Wenington visited him, and being impressed with the injustice done his friend, and the lawless and arbitrary character of his confinement, and of the whippings and other abuse to which he had been subjected, he felt drawn to call on the mayor "to expostulate with him in Christian meekncss." The magistrate incensed at being reminded of his lawless acts, sent the expostulator to prison, and caused him to be cruelly whipped.

William Yardley in his travels in the ministry, met with his share of suffering. In 1660 , he wns with others imprisoned at shrewsbury, for his testimony for the Truth in Shropshire. On the 20th of the Fourth month, 1661 , being at a religious mecting at Dronfield, in Derbyshire, a magistrate of the town came with a rude company and ordered the Friends assembled to depart. This they were not hasty to do,-on observing which, he ordered his attendants to pull them out of the house. This with great violence was quickly
effected, -and the rabble hnving been encouraged to commence personal nbuse on the unresisting worshippers, continucd it atier they had them in the street. William Yurdey was tuken and placed in the stocks, and exposed to the derision ol the people. Being released, he was three days after nt a meeting at Eyam, in the High Peak, in the same county. During the meeting, whilst a woman Friend named Elizabeth Deane, was engaged at prayer, a constable came in accompanied by soldiers, and dragged her out of the house, tearing her clothes in a shameful manner. Returning into the house, they proceeded to draw out the rest, some by the hair of their heads, and some by their feet, but all with violence and in. sult. Being then taken before a magistrate, they were required to give sceurity for their good behaviour, which 'good behaviour' was construed to mean, that they would not assemble for the worship of their heavenly Father as they did believe was their conscientious duty. Such kind of "goed behaviour," as would lead to obey men rather than God, they did not feel bound to, and of course would give no security to observe. The magistrate thercfore, drew out a mittimus committing the whole meeting, thirty-one men and ten women, to Derby gaol. They were too far from Derby to be sent there on the day of committal, so were all confined that night in a barn. The following day they were conveyed to Crich, where they were confined the next night in one room,-many of them lying on the bare, hard floor. The next day they reached Derby prison. On the 19th of the following month, three of the prisoners, Ralph Sharpley, William Yardley, and Elizabeth Deane, all three ministers of the gospel, were brought belore a bench of justices, who sent Elizabeth with a pass to her home at Worcester, and committed the two men to the House of Correction. The rest of the prisoners were on the 22 d set at liberty, having been confined a month lacking one day. Ralph Sharpley and William Yardley were inhumanly used by the keeper of the prison, who confined them in a close hole, too low to allow them to stand upright in, and which they were not permitted on any account to leave. Their books and letters were taken from them and never restored; and when sometimes in their place of strait confinement, their voices were raised in prayer to the Lord, the helper of his people, the keeper would strike them brutally in the face, and endeavour to stop their mouths. During the time of their confinement, their Friends were nether permitted to visit nor relieve them.

> (To be continued.)
"The communion of saints, which we profess to believe, like the communion of the members ol the body, is derived from a communication of life and spirit from the same common Head, by which they have reciprocal fellowship and fellow feeling among themselves, and the believers, the salt of the earth, who are scattered up and down, far and wide, are one in Him. For Hlis sake they love all who love Him, and the virtue of the heavenly magnet, that draws them all to Himself, conneets then at the same with each other. Their aims, their hopes, and their spiritual sustenance, are the same. Local distance neither discourages their mutual prayers nor prevents their efficacy."

## Selected.

COWPER ON PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
O thou whom, borne on fancy's eager wing
Back to the season of life's hapry spring, 1 pleas d remember, and, while menury yet Hulds fast her office here, can ne'er forget ; Ingenious dreamer, in whose well-told tate Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail;

Whoso humourous vein, strong sense, and simple style May teael the gayest, make the gravest smile Witly and well employed, and like thy Lord, Kpeating in parables his slightest word: 1 name thee not, lest so despised a name Should move a sneer at thy deserved famo: Yet e'cu in transitory life's last day,
That mingles att my brown with sober grey; Revere the man whose Pilgrim marks the road, And guides the Progress of the soul to God.

THE CIAMBER OF SICKNESS.
Chamber of sickness I much to thee I owe, Though dark thou be; The lessous it imports me most to know I ore to thee!
A sacred seminary thou hast beea, I trust to train me to a happier scene.
Chamber of sickness ! suffering and alone, My fricnds withdrawn, The blessed beams of heavenly truth have shone On me forlorn 1
With such a hallowed vividness and power As ne'er was granted to a brighter hour.

Chamber of sickness ! midst thy silence oft A voice is heard;
Which though it falls like dew on flowers, so soft Yet speaks cach word
Into the aching heart's uuseen recess, With power no earthly aceeats could possess.
Chamber of sickness 1 In that bright abode
Where there is no more pain,
If through the merits of my Saviour God A seat I gain,
This theme shall tune my golden harp's soft lays, That in thy shelter passed so many days.
"'Tis the humble God protects, 'Tis the meek his light directs, 'Tis the mourner sings his song, 'Tis the weak he renders strong, 'Tis the simple who are taught Wisdom passing human thoughtLowly, mourning, simple, weakThese his glorious praises speak."

## Lapse from the Substance of Religion into Lifelem Forms.

There is reason to apprehend that many of lix professed believers in the Christian dispensation, while they would contend earnestly for what an termed fundamental doctrines, pay very little mo gard to those which relate to the practical subjer tion of the enrnal will, and the entire renovation of the heart and affections. It is easier to assec: to the truths of the gospel, than to submit to the inward work of sanctification, to part with thow evil habits and delights which the witness for God condemns, and to bear the mortification of coofessing Christ before the world, in acts of obed ence which he distinctly requires at the handsol his children. Reformation from a system of mel. gion consisting chiefly in the observance of round of ceremonies, arising from a hearffe: longing after the inward life and power, has bee the origin of some of the different denominations of Christians. While their founders sought after the bread of life in themselves, and were kept it simplicity and true devotedness to their blessed Lord, they grew in the substance of religion, and similar hungering souls were drawn to them. Bu when this bumility and travail of spirit, to knon his will and to obtain strength from Him to do it had subsided, they looked for a substitute, ia higl professions of fath in the sufferings and deatho Christ, and called themselves believers, and thet went back to the frequent and exact periormane of a ceremonial worship, and to "the weak an beggarly elements," in which their forefather found no virtue, or life to the soul.

Is is the great cause of the decline in the living branches are grafted nad abide. Wherever church among all denominations. In their rely activity in works of outside devotion, rvarious institutions of benevolence, their id places of worship, their letter-learned wers hired at great salaries, and their wealth, eem to themselves that they are " rich and esed with goods, and have need of nothing." same time it is evident that the spirit of the its vain and foolish fashions, its intoxicanusements, its pride and overbearing manre pressing down " as a cart with sheaves," Is and Spirit of the lowly Redcemer in their , and thus the empty form with many is place of the power of godliness, and Christ 1. out of his rightful possession. So that eat strife among many of the sects is, who build the most gorgeous and spacious ies as they term them, and provide the most int speakers at the highest rates, and the music, that they may attract the greatest fr of hearers to their assemblies. Riches andeur are to be the means of spreading 's kingdom, according to the present pracId example of many professing Christians. reater their wealth, the more show and ficence, the more honour to be a member of congregation. Such may profess to believe story and the doctrines of the New Testabut their spirit and conduct show they scorn If-denying life of the meek and lowly Son 1, who not only came to suffer for our sins, set us an example that we should follow his
ends maintain their testimony against showy of worship, hiring men to preach printed tten sermons for them, and turning to the and beggarly elements, but many are t with the love of wealth, some under a garb and comparatively plain houses, others Babylonish garments, and lofty dwellings rich and costly furniture. Those who betired of the "plain way of living and preachor of silent meetings, and the practical ation of the cross of Christ, will be exposed temptation to set the busy spirit of restless at work in order to satisfy the cravings hing ears. By various means, either speacts ostensibly to relieve the oppressed, and fferings of humanity in its various forms, ving the systems of school education, and og the benefits of mental culture in literascience, and the fine arts, people may be away, for want of watchfulness, from the ing ncedful, the life that is hid with Christ d , and spiritual inseasibility will overspread nd.
ere the life and soul-satisfying substance of eligion which Friends lived in at their rise, es and recedes, many will be likely to vay to other professions, and adopt symboystems, and the formal Quaker may strive ver himself with a beliet in the imputed vusness of Christ, hoping that in the end he e saved without having passed under the $g$ sword, that keeps the way of the tree and destroys everything in man who Is to its operation, that separates him his Creator. It is the want of the Spirit hrist ruling and abiding in many, that sing the dminution of members in places; no human contrivance, either lowering andard by altering rules of discipline, souraging creaturely activity in preaching, ng, or frequent vocal praying, will provide edy. The more this is encouraged, the $r$ will be the lapse from the light and life,
any rely on the activity of man, and a profession of the truths of the gospel, without the work of regeneration, they will not be true practical believers in the necessity of spiritual baptism, and of becoming victorious over $\sin$ in all its presen. tations. The attainment of Christian perfection, that purity of heart without which none can see God, will not be regarded as possible by these nominal believers in the doctrines of Christianity ; but we are comforted in the belief that the re is a large body of living witnesses to the inward knowledge of the blessed Truth as it is in Jesus, preserved among us through Divine mercy, faithlul to their Christian primeiples and testimonies.

One of the experimental believers, writing on the doctrine of periection, says: "Man finding himself wounded, and not applying himself inwardly to that which can heal, labours in his own will alter a conlormity to the law as it is without him, which he can never obtain, but finds the more he wrestles, the more he falls short. This is the Jew still in effect, with his carnal command. ment, with the law without, in the first covenant state, which 'make not the comers thereunto perfect, as pertaining to the conscience,' though they may have here a notion of Christianity, and an external faith in Christ. This hath made them strain and wrest the Scriptures for an imputative righteousness, wholly without them, to cover their impurities: and this hath made them imagine an acceptance with God possible, though they suppose it impossible ever to obey Christ's commands.
"But alas, O deceived souls! that will not avail in the day wherein God will judge every man according to his work, whether good or bad. It will not save thee to say it was necessary for thee to sin daily in thought, word and deed. Such as do so have certainly obeyed unrighteousness; and what is provided for such, but tribulation and anguish, indignation and wrath; even as glory, honour and peace, immortality and eternal life, to such as have done good, and patiently continued in well doing. So then, if thou desirest to know this perfection and lreedom from sin possible to thee, turn thy mind to the light and spiritual law of Christ in the heart, and suffer the reproof thereof. Bear the judgment and indignation of God upon the unrighteous part in thee, as therein it is revealed, which Christ hath made tolerable for thee, and so sufler judgment in thee to be brought lorth into victory; and thus come to partake of the lellowship of Christ's sufferings, and be made conformable to his death, that thou mayest feel thyself crucified with him to the world by the power of his cross in thee; so that that life that sometimes was alive in thee to this world, and the love and lusts thereof, may die, and a new life be raised, by which thou mayest live henceforward to God, and not to or for thyself; and with the apostle thou mayest say, It is no more 1, 'but Christ liveth in me.' 'Then thou wilt be a Christian indeed, and not in name only as too many are; then thou wilt know what it is to have 'put oll the old man with his deeds,' who sins daily in thought, word and deed, and to have put on the new man, that is renewed in holiness, alter the image of Him that hath created him ; and thou wilt wataess thyseli to be God's workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, and so not to $\sin$ always. And to this new man, 'Clirıst's yoke is easy, and his burden light,' though it be heavy to the old Adam; yea, the commandments of God are not unto this man grievous ; but it is his meat and drink to be found tulfilling the will of God."

## All one Family of Love.

"All Friends, mind that which is pure in you to guide you to God, out of Bubylon, out of confusion; there all the world is. 'There is the seat of the beast, the lalse propliets and deceivers, as well within as without. One voice of deccit knows not another, nor any of them, the voice of the living Gud. But, dear Friends, mind the light of God in your consciences, which will show you all deceit. Dwelling in it, guides out of the many things into one Spirit, which cannot lie nor deceive. They that are guided by it are one, who have been made to drink into one Spirit; and the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets. God is not the author of confusion, but of peace. All jarrings, all schisms, all rents are out of the Spirit. For God hath tempered the body together, that there should be no schism in the body, but all worship IIm with one consent. As the power and life of Truth is made manifest, watch in the discerning one over another.

- Beware ol' discouraging any in the work of God. The labourers are lew that are laithful to God. Take heed of hurting the gift which God hath given to profit withal, whereby ye have received life through death, and a measure of peace by the destruction of evil. Pray that peace may be multiplied, and the ministration of life, to the raising of the dead; that the seed of the wuman may bruise the serpent's head, discover all deceit, and rend all vails and coverings, that the pure may come to life, which deceit hath trampled upon.
"All take heed to your spirits; that which is hasty disceras not the good Seed. Take heed of being corrupted by flatteries. They that know their God shall be strong. But take heed of labouring to turn the just aside for a thing of nought; but know the precious from the vile, the clean from the unclean. These shall be as my mouth, saith the Lord; for his work is great and his gifts divers. Therefore all mind your gift; mind your measure; mind your calling and your work. Some speak to the conscience; some plough and break the clods; some weed out and some sow; some wait, that fowls devour not the seed. But all wait for the gathering of the simple-hearted ones; for they that turn many to righteousness, shall shine forever.
" Mind the light, that all may be refreshed one in another, and all in one. And the God of power and love keep all Friends in power, in love, that there be no surmisings, but pure refreshings in the unlimited love of God, which makes one another known in the conscience, to read one another's hearts. Being comprehended into this love, it is inseparable, and all are here one. And keep in the oneness, and note them that causo dissension, contrary to the gospel that ye have received; that one pure faith may be held in all, to guide and preserve all in the uaity of the Spirit and bond of peace; all one family of love, children of one Futher, and of the household of God."

George Fox.
Glass Columns.-The Prussians have put glass to a novel usc. A column, consisting entirely of glass, placed on a pedestal of Carrara marble, and surmounted by a statue of Peace six feet high, by the celebrated sculptor Rauch, has been erected in the garden of the palace at Potsdam. The shaft is ornamented with spiral lines of blue and white.
"Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted. Many who have wept upon the mountains of Zion, have sung aloud in the valley of the shadow of death."

Femarkable Longevity.-The Petersburg Ex press chronicles the death of Hlannah, a negro woman, owned by a lady in that city, at the advanced are of $1: 3$. Slie died of no particular disease, but sank under the exhaustion incident to extreme old agc. She was bora in Powhatan county.

From the Edinburgh Review.
Wonderful Works of the Creator.
The mariner who first crossed the Central Atlantic in search of a new world was astonished, when, on the 19th September, 1492, be found himself in the midst of that great bank of sea-weed-the sea-weed meadow of Oviedo-the Saragossa sea, which, with a varying breadth of one hundred to three hundred miles, stretches over twenty-five degrecs of latitude, covering 200,000 square miles in surface, like a huge floating garden, in which coumless myriads of minute animals find food and shelter. Now, it is the eddy of numerous sen rivers which collect in one spot, and the cold water of the Northern Atlantic mixing with the warm streams of the southern and western currents, which produce the temperature most fitted to promote this amazing development of vegetable and animal life. What becomes of the dead remains of this vast marine growth? Do they decompose as fast as they are produced? Or do they accumulate into deposits of peculiar coal, destined to reward the researches of future geologists and engineers when the Atlantic of our day has become the habitable land of an after-time?

In the chart of the Pacific Occan we are presented with another remarkable instance of the influence of sea rivers on vegetation. From the shores of South Victoria, on the Antaretic continent, a stream of cold water, sixty degrees in width, (the reader will recollect that in high latitudes the degrees of longitude are very narrow, drifts slowly along in a north-east and easterly direction across the Southern Pacific until it impinges upon the South American coast to the south of Valparaiso. There it divides into two arms, one of which stretches sonth and east, doubles Cape Horn, and penetrates into the Southwestern Atlantic ; the other flows north-east, and then north-west along the coast of Chili and Peru, carrying colder waters into the warm sea, and producing a colder air along the low plains which stretch from the shores of the Pacific to the base of the Andes. This current, discovered by Humboldt and called after his name, lowers the temperature of the air about twelve degrees, while that of the water itself is sometimes as much as twenty-four degrees colder than that of the still waters of the ocean through which it runs. The cold air seriously affects vegetation along the whole of the coast; at the same time that the cold stream raises fogs and mists, which not only conceal the shores and perplex the navigator, but extend inland also, and materially modily the climate.

The beautiful and beneficent character of modifying influence becomes not only apparent, but most impressive, when we consider, as the rainmap of the world shows ns, that on the coast of Peru no rain ever falls; and that, like the desert of Sahara, it ought therefore to be condemned to perpetual barrenness. But in consequence of the cold stream thus runuing along its borders, "the atmosphere loses its transparency, and the sun is obscured for months together. The vapours at Lima are ofien so thick that the sun through them to the naked eye assumes the appearance of the moon's disc. They commence in the morning, and extend over the plains in the form of
refreshing fogs, which disappear soon after mid- wisdom, which are held out of the life, can nevere day, and are followed by heavy dews, which are availingly invite the wrestling soul that is panting precipitated during the night." The morning atier the pure milk of the divine word, to the mists and evening dews thus supply the place of Fountain of spiritual consolation, or refresh the the absent rains, and the verdure which covers Christian pilgrim in his journey heavenward. 0 the plains is the ollspring of a sea-river. What the purity of that life which is hid with Chriat in a charming myth would the ancient poets have God! It cannot be supported but by the flat made out of this striking condensation !

John Woolman says of William Ilunt, he heard him say "in public testimony, that his conceru was (in that visit) to be devoted to the service of Christ so fully, that he might not spend one min. ute in pleasing himself; which words, joined with his example, was a means of stirring up the pure mind in me." Were this concern conscientiously kept to, some in the present day, would be likely to spend much less time away from their homes and muetings.
For "The Friend"

The following remarks of Sarah Robert Cirubb, have ofien arrested my attention, and increasingly so of latter times, so that, if thought suitable, I hope the revival of them may prove a watchword to some of us; not only now at our approaching annual gathering, but attend us in our steppings along from day to day; that we may be what we are, unto the Lord, to his glory and honour who hath called us thereunto. "Cease ye from man whose breath is in his nostrils; for wherein is he to be accounted of?" The work, the willings and the runnings of the creature can avail noihing; that alone will gather to Him which comes lorth from him.

My spirit hath been afresh comforted in the remembrance of God's care over his vineyard, Isaiah xxvii. 3: "I the Lord do keep it, I will water it every moment : lest any hurt it, I will keep it night and day." This I believe He will do for us, for his living, wrestling seed; and nothing shall hurt or destroy that life which is hid in Him.

## Chester county, Fourth mo., 1854.

"My mind on drawing near to Cardiff, (whither we went to attend the Welch Yearly Meeting there,) was awfully affected, in a renewed sense of the important station of a gospel minister, which, the more my understanding is opened, the more I perceive it to call for a watchiul care to keep in the station, and to preserve it unblamable, by endeavouring to dwell low enough with the gift, so as rigikly to distinguish between a silent union with the Seed in meetings, (wherein we sometimes sympathize with the concerns of others,) and our own public service for the cause. And I am thankful in leeling my spirit humbly contrited, under a sense of my own weakness, and the cominemoration of infinite kinduess in times past ; and I secretly supplicated that the approaching solemnity might be graciously owned with the virtue of Divine life, immediately imparted from the great Minister of ministers; whereby I felt, in a good degree strengthened for my own measure of exercise, which proved to be altogether in silence. But this was not the case with some others; with a few of whom a sense of near unity attended my spirit, and in the exercise of their gifts; never that I remember, being so sensible of the purity of that life which, and which only, quickens services in the church, and qualuties the centred mind to judge righteously concerming public offerings in meetings. Whatever has a tendency to elose up the spring of that lite, by casting rubbish theremto, instead of industriously removing it, such as the shallow, superticial judg. ment of the natural mind, its old experiences and and blood, the virtue or divine nature of the Soe; nor can it unite with that which is not congeoid to itself. There is a ministry which, like the whirlwind, the earthquake, and the fire, makem apparent effect apon nature, shakes it, throws i into conlusion and kindles it with untemperd zeal ; but proves very deficient in settling it upon the sure foundation; or introducing it into the rest which is prepared for the people of God, who cease from all their own works; or teaching it b distinguish between the voice of the Shepberk and the voice of the stranger. Hence, mans, otherwise well disposed minds, have got bent dered, their attention diverted from the one grat Object, and fixed upon sacrifices of their awa; which in time, are so depended upon for righs ousness, that the hunger which was once begolta decreases, and the state of the ehurch of Laodion becomes theirs, growing rich and full, increasigy with goods and in need of nothing; when alu! though specious their appearance, their situation is most wretched, and, in the light of Truth, thes are discovered to stand in need of everything, Under these considerations, my mind is oftea is. structed in the necessity of confiding only in the Spring of life itself; and approving nothiag a religious, but what comes from it, or is under is preparing, sanctifying power : and for this end, it is necessary to be very watchful over the acivity of self, that the spirits may be tried, and mf laith proved, whether it is grounded and estal lished upon the right foundation, or is of that sor that wavers and floats upon any imaginary pre sentation, whereby 1 may be rendered of thon who are not to expect anything at the hand oi God. James i. 6, 7. There are so many way for the mind, when it is off its guard, to be ensont. ed either into sensible darkness, or a righteous ness of its own, which is worst of all, that, when clothed with a sense of my infirmity and wealness, I mourn in spirit; and am thankful when, in a graio of unadulterated faith, I can say, 'll thou wilt, thou canst make me clean,' and brealk for the blessing of preservation."
" The natural man loveth eloquence, and mang love to hear eloquent orations; and if there is a" a careful attention to the gift, mea who ham once laboured in the pure gospel ministry, grov. ing weary ol' suffering, and ashamed of appearing weak, may kindle a fire, compass themselva about with sparks, and walk in the light not d Christ who is under sulfering, but of that fire which they, going from the gift, have kiadled. And that in hearers, which is gone from the metb sulfering state, into the worldy wisdom, may bo warmed with this fire, and speak highly of thee labours. That which is of God gathers to God; and that whieh is of the world, is owned by be world."

Great Rivers.-A correspondent of the Wash ington Union gives a table, in which he compares the size of the valley of the Amazon, with that of other large rivers. The valley of the Amazon, including that of the Oronoco, which is conaecled with it by a navigable stream, the Chassiquiare, contains $2,043,4>0$ square miles; Valley of the Mississippi, $98: 2,000$; the Yang-tse Kiang, the great river of China, 547,000 ; the Nile, 520,000 ; the Danube, 234,000.

From the Lelsure Hour.

## THE EMPEROR MOXK.*

28th of September, in the year 1556 , panish seaport of Laredo was a scene ol excitement, as a fleet of fifty-six sail of ast anchor ín its roadstead. If we enter ito Sancto-a ship of five hundred and an old respectable-looking Spanish gennaking preparations to leave his cabin, $s$ been fitted up with a degree of comfort those days; for it is eurtained with ingings, and has a swing bed, while the admitted through no less than eight glass

Care and Iravail have left their marks old man's face, but intelligence gleams eye, and decision is stamped upon his When he lands at Laredo, great respeet atly paid to him ; a train of some hundred domestics wait upon him, and the Spanish f Salamanea does, with all deference, the of the place. Not to keep the reader in , we may mention, without farther introthat this old man is Charles V., the Na3onaparte of his day, who after troubling with his ambition, and elutching some en sceptres within his greedy grasp, is eary of the world, and on his way to spend jing of his lile in a monastery, having re. its throne to his son.
les, it appears, had long cherished the deretiring from public lile, in order to prehe conceived of it, in a befitting manner, eternal world. In 1542 he confided his o a courtier, but in 1546 the secret had ut , and was whispered amongst the lounhis palace. Although the morning of is career as an emperor had been gilded ccess, yet clouds attended its afternoon. lith became broken, and the hand which Ided the lance and curbed the charger was bled with gout that it was unable at times : the seal ol a letter. His later schemes uest, too, had ended in nothing but disapant ; so that with Solomon of old he was o say, "All is vanity and vexation of
Calling, accordingly, his court together sels, he publicly resigned his empire to his lip-the husband of our bloody Mary-
ing shipping, be had landed, as we have Laredo, being thus far on his way to his $t$ the Convent of Yuste.
e old monarch, after leaving Laredo, jourllong, attended by a little staff of friends rain of domesties, the neighbouring towns
put to do homage to him whose name was
ily associated with the most eventful pass-
Spanish history. There was not very nowever, that was dignified in his mode of Ig. At one part of his road five alguazils ) ables, with their staves, formed his atten3 gaking the little party, as Charles's chamvilcomplained, look very much like a troop ges marching to prison. Charles, however, ave no display. He seemed to lugg with prency the idea that he was now a private le an, who had east the cares of kingeraft l; shoulder. At one part of the road he was if)ly entertained by a rich money-broker, , mongst other luxuries, provided for the er's use a chafing dish of gold filled with the st nnamon of Ceylon-a piece of wealthy ation which displeased Charles so much,
T) Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V., by ia Slirling. An admirable volume, well worthy cis added to all libraries.
as if he had been lodging at a common inn, und birds also were his favourite companions. The refused at parting to allow the mortified capitalist the honour of kissing his hand.

A journey slowly prosecuted brought the party to Xarandilla, an exquisitely beautiful spot, from whose lolty eminence the eye ranged over all that was most lovely in Spanish scenery. Here the emperor took up bis abode for a while, until the neighbouring monastery of Yuste was prepared for his reception. A small band of followers, similar in some respects to the littlo company which lingered round Napoleon at St. Helent, attended Charles. Prominent among these were Quixada, his chamberlain, a nobleman of high family, passionately attached to his royal master, with William de la Male, a sort of poor scholar, who acted as the emperor's literary companion. Borja, the celebrated Jesuit, aceompanied Charles as his confessor. He had pretended, on receiving the appointment, to have some qualms about the responsibility of the oflice, but was assured by Charles that he might make himself easy on that point, as, before he left Flanders, five doctors ol divinity had been engaged for a whole year in cleansing his conscience. The last of the exmonarch's attendants whom we shall name, was Dr. Matheoso, the emperor's physician. He seems to have lived in a continual state of warfare with Charles's love of cookery-being sadly perplexed, too, at times, by the interloping of a quack doctor in the neighbourhood, who ingratiated himself with his majesty by allowing him for his diet to eat and drink pretty much what he pleased.

A few months having rolled away, and the monastery being ready tor his reception, Charles passed over to it from Xarandilla, and calling for the book of the registry, duly signed his name as a brother of the order of the monks of St. Jerome -an autograph whioh was carefully preserved until destroyed by the French soldiers during the peninsular war. A grand service attended the enrolment of the new Iriar. All the monks kissed his majesty's hands; the altar was brilliantly lighted up with tapers, and Charles at last found himself in a spot where he might indulge his superstilious tastes to the very utmost. A chamber had been constructed for him, out of which he could look into the chapel as he lay in bed, and see high mass performed, while out of doors every thing had been done to make the retirement agreeable. A fountain cooled the air ; orange trees diffused their fragrance, and the eye wandered over a district of surpassing loveliness. Nor were the luxuries of life forgotten. Charles, who was fond of paintings, had brought some of Titian's masterpieces with him, as well as a tolerable supply of books, and a decent complement of rich plate and jewels. Altogether his majesty had a very comfortable residence of it ; and had there only been less of superstition in his form of piety, the spectacle would not have been unpleasing, of an old man retiring from the storms of the world to a peaceful haven where he might tranquilly spend his time in preparation for the great change which awaited him.* But superstitionfoul, deadening superstition-tainted, as we shall find by and by, the whole atmosphere.

One of Charles's most pleasing occupations was the feeding of his duind lavourites. Of these he had several, including an old cat, and a parrot endowed with wondertul power of speech; some

* It is Dr. Chalmers, we believe, who states, that when a man passes sixty, the ten years remaiuiug to complete the threescore and ten of the Psalmist should be spent as the sabbath of tife-nol of course by going into anything tike conventuat existence-but by retirimg from the bustle and strile that sit weil apon mathiood and devotiog the time to quieter walks of usefulness.
story indeed is told of him in his early youth, that when, in one of his campaigns, a swallow had built a nest for her young on the top of his tent, he ordered the latter, on the encampment being broken up, to be left undisturbed. Music too, lormed his favourite pastime, and so correct was the old emperor's ear, that if a monk in the choir sung out of tune, he was pretty sure to get some sharp rebuke from his majesty. On the whole, however, Charles lived on excellent terms with the mouks, being condeseending and affable in his manners, and dismissing almosi entirely the pomp that usually surrounds crowned heads; still, it must be acknowledged, he displayed, for a friar, a most unnortified appetite for good eating. Rich dishes and iced beer he would have, whether the doctor protested against them or not. The weekly eourier was ordered to change his route that he might bring eels and fine fish; parridges were ordered from a choice neighbourhood, while sausages of a particular odour were specially provided.

> (Conclusion next week.)

Criminals Sent to the United States.-An extract ol' a letter from London says:-"A piece of news, that may not be pleasing to Americans, is this: twenty-six reformed criminals have been sent to the United States this week as free emigrants by the London Reformatory Institute. On Thursday there was a leave-taking. Speeches were made, and Lord Shaftesbury shook hands with each of the emigrants."

## TUE COW-FISH.

Onc day the fishermen brought us in a fine "peise boi," or cow-fish, a species of Manatus, which inhabits the Amazon, and is particularly abundant in the lakes in this part of the river. It was a female, about six feet long, and near five in circumference in the thickest part. The body is perfectly smooth, and without any projections or inequalities, gradually changing into a horizontal semi-circular flat tail, with no appearance whatever of hind limbs. There is no distinct neek; the head is not very large, and is terminated by a large mouth and fleshy lips, somewhat resembling those of a cow. There are stiff bristles on the lips, and a lew distantly scattered hairs over the body. Behind the head are two powerful oval fius, and just beneath them are the breasts, from which, pressure being applied, flows a stream of beautiful white milk. The ears are minute boles, and the eyes very small. The colour is a dusky lead, with some large piukish white marbled blotches on the belly. The skin is about an inch thiek on the back, and a quarter of an inch on the belly. Beneath the skm is a layer of fat of a greater or less thickness, generally about an inch, which is boiled down to make an oil used for light and for cooking. The intestines are very voluminous, the heart about the size of a sheep's, and the lungs about two feet long, and sis or seven inches wide, very cellular and spongy, and can be blown out like a bladder. The skull is large and solid, with no front teeth; the vertebrex extend to the very tip of the tail, but show no rudiments of posterior limbs; the fore limbs, on the contrary, are very highly developed, the bones exactly corresponding to those of the human arm, having even the five fingers, with every joint distinet, yet enelosed in a stiff, inflexible skin, where not a joint cau bave any motion.

The cow-fish feeds on grass at the borders of the rivers and lakes, and swims quickly with the
tail and paddles; and though the external organs of sight and hearing are so imperfect, these senses are said by the hunters to be remarkably acute, and to render necessary all their caution and skill to capture the animals. They bring forth one, or rarely two, young ones, which they clasp in their arms or paddles while giving suck. They are harpooned, or caught in a strong net, at the narrow entrance of a lake or stream, and are killed by driving a wooden plug with a mallet up their nostrils. Each yields from five to twenty-five gallons of oil. The flesh is very good, being something between beef and pork, and this one furnished us with several meals, and was an agreeable change from our fish diet.-Wallace's Travels on the Amazon.

## THEFRIEND.

FOLRTH MONTh 15, 1854.
We have received several communications relative to the holding of the Yearly Meeting which will convene in this city next week; and as the space in our present number will not admit of the publication of all of them, and they would not be appropriate after the meeting is concluded, we trust the writers of those omitted will be satisfied with our thus briefly alluding to their general tenor.

It is of great importance to keep steadily in view the m.uin object for which the church is thus convened, and the qualification which the living members must seceive in order to effect that object. The lormer is, that it may become acquainted with the truc condition of its subordinate branches; whether they are manifesting the life and vigour which appertain to every part of the true church, and which are sbown forth in a faithful maintenance of the doctrines and testimonies of Truth, and the support of the discipline in a Christian spirit, so that the members are encouraged and stimulated to adorn the profession they make, by lives of godiness; and where weakness and deficiencies appear, to see and to apply the means most likely to be blessed for their removal, and for the building up of the waste places. The latter is nothing less than the divine anointing with which the Holy Head condescends to favour those, who, having bowed their necks to his blessed yoke and cross, are in measure prepared to know his will concerning the ordering of his household, and to periorm his bidding in the strength that He gives.
If these two cardinal points are not lnst sight of, and each one, however they may feel that he or she is little prepared for religious service, is on the watch not to stretch forth a haod unbid. den, or to obstruct in any way the concern and labour which may rightly devolve upon the meeting, there can be no doubt that all jarring or confusion will be avoided; and notwithstanding the sense of weakness and insufficiency that may abound, a harmonious travail for the honour and promotion of Truth will be felt, the stakes of the tabernacle will be strengthened, and the honest upright members will return to their respective places of abode with their hearts cheered, and their faith streagthened that the Lord will speedily turn again the captivity of Zion, and deliver his poor and needy from him that spoileth them.

All among us who are really desirous for the prosperity of the Society, and the religious growth and establishment of its individual members, must long for the return of the day when the language may, in one sense, be applicable to all our annual assemblies, as it was in days gone by, "Jorusalem
is builded as a city that is compact together: whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the Lord: for there are set thrones of judgment, the thrones of the house of David."

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the arrival of the Earopa steamship, we have Liverpool dates to the 24 th ult.
EXGLAND.- 1 still further depression in flour, grain and cotton. A photographer is to be sent with the army to take pictures of places. Great preparations every where making for war, but little action of moment had taken place with the contending armies. The fuods have geaerally fallen thronghout Europe.
ENITED STATES- - Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philndelphia last week, 199 ; of all diseases of the lungs, 41. New lork.-Denths in the city last week, 508. At Lyons, last week, there was a fall of suow about 18 inches deep.

Virginia.-Donglas, the woman imprisoned nt Norfolk, for teaching coloured children, has been released from coufinement.

Texas.-The Indians continue their plundering expeditions.

Califarnia.-In San Francisco trade is depressed. There bave been heary faitures announced, and times are represented as very gloomy for merchants. The last accounts from Col. Fremont and his party of explorers, represent them to hare been in a starring condition, some had perished from the cold and insufficient food.
Ctah.-Governor Brigham and council have adopted a new alphabet of thirty-eight letters.
Oregon.-The crater of Mlount St. Heleas is manifesting unusual activity. Many reports of the discovery of gold mines throughoat the territory.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from Dr. Isaace Huestis, $0 ., 84$, vols. 26 and 27 ; from Isaac Price, Pa., \$2, vol. 27 ; from C. Bracken, agent, 0 ., for Wm. IIall, S2, vol. 27 ; from David Heston, Jr., Pa., \$6, vols. 26, 27, and 28 ; from Thomas Bedell, and Wm. P. Bedell, N. Y., $\$ 2$ each, vol. 27 ; from Joshua Maule, agent, O., for Elisha Sidwell, \$2, to 27, vol. 28 ; from Geo. Foster, N. Y., \$2, vol. 26.

## Bible Association of Friends in America.

The stated annual meeting of the Bible Association of Friends in America, will be held at the committecroom, Arch strect, on Seveath-day evening, Fourth month 15 th, 1854 , at 8 o'clock.

Friends generally, of both sexes, are invited to attend.
John Carter, Seerctary.

## PIETY PROMOTED.

This work is now printed, and will be ready for delivery after next week. Subscribers can then obtain their copies by applying to William Evans, No. 134 S. Front street above Dock street. Beside the eleven parts of Piety Promoted, heretofore pablished, this edition contains a new Introduction, and an Appendix embracing numerous narratives compiled from the Memorials published under the direction of the Yearly Heeting of Philadelphia, and other sources; making together about 180 pages of additional matter. The work is for sale at Friends' bookstore, No. 84 Arch street. Price, three dollars for a single copy, or seven copies for eighteen dollars. It is in four volumes, making together 1824 pages.

## INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and his wife to reside at Tunessassals; to be engaged in managing the farm, belonging to the committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting ; and other domestic concerns of the family. Also, a suitable Friend to teach the school.
Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, No. 377 South Second street, or Thomas Evans, No. 180 Arch street.

A Female Teacher is wanted as an Assistant in the Raspberry street Coloured School for Boys.

Application may be made to Joha Carter, No. 105 Suutb Twelfth street; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Arch streel; or Joha C. Alled, No. 179 South Fifth street.

## WEST TOWN BOARDLNG SCHOOL.

The Summer session of the sohool will commeoce oc Second-day, the 1st of Fifth month next. The popils will bo conveyed by railroad to West Chester, where conveyances will be in waiting to take thera and then baggage to the school, on the arrival of the morning and afternoon cars, on Second-day, tho 1st, and Thirk. day, the $2 d$ of Fifth month. The cars leave the depon sonth side of Market street above Eighteenth stret (formerly Schuylkill Fifth street,) nt 7 h o'clock, 1.1 . aud 4 o clock, P . M. The agent of the school will beat the railroud depot on Second and Third-day afteroose and will furnish pupils with tickets, and accompay
them to West Chester. Those who go by the moning them to West Chester. Those who go by the moming
train will be furnished with tickets by a person 10 at tendance. To those who procure tickets as directed the lare from Philadelphia to the school, including b gage, will be one dollar, which will be charged to scholar at the school. All baggage should be distincty marked West-town, and with the name of the ownm and sltould be sent directly to the railroad depot. plications for admission must be made to Joseph Snor don, Superintendeat at the school, or Joseph Scatlac. good, Treasurer, No. 84 Arch street, Philadelphia.

The West-town oflice is at Friends' hookstore, No. h Arch street, where all small packages for the papila let before 12 o'clock on Seventh-days, will be forwented All letters for the pupils and others at the school, shoun be sent by mail, directed to Hcst-town Boarding-Sehot, West Chester P. O., Chester Co., Pa. Postage should be pre-paid, and packages should be distinctly marked aod pat up in a secure manner, so that their conteats will bat be liable to be lost by bandling. The stage will leate West Chester during the Summer session, for the schooh, on Second, Fourth; and Serenth-days, on the arrival of the aflcrnoon ears from the city, and from the school to West Chester on the same days, to meet the afternoon ears to Philadelphia. The fare for each passeager to and from West Chester by the stage, will be 25 centi. When special conveyances at other times are providad at the school, an extra charge will be made.

West-town, Third mo., 1854.

## FRIENDS' HORSES.

The horses of Friends from other places coming to thin eity on the service of Society, who put up within the limity of the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, will be accommodated at the stable of William H. MeCrea, entrane
from Third street above Market; and at that of Jamm Doaglas, in Sixth street below Arch.

Arrangements have been made at the usual places in Camden, for the nccommodation of the Friends of Ner Jersey. Friends of the Northern District bave made arraagements with James Ash, in Callowhill street abore Fitth, on the south side. Friends of the Southera Dir triet,-with Edward Trimmer, in Pruae strect near Sixth. Friends of the Western Dist
Hopper, Cherry strect above Twelfth.

Dieg, on the 12 th ult., at his residence near Bloomsbury, Whrrea county, N. J., Joen Stevenson, an ed member of Rahway and Plainfield Monthly of Friends. He endeavoured to live uprightly ; he dial without remorse.
at Faston, Maryland, on the 31st ult., Entre, relict of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, in the 63rd year of bex age. This dear Friend, with a meek and quiet spirit was concerned to maintaiu the doctrines and testimoois of our religious Society through much priyation and trial. Her heart and house were open to reccive het friends. It had been her practice, siace their mecting has been discoutioned, to have her children, both morried aud siagle, collected together at her house, on Firsh day morning, and spend some time in reading the Holy Scriptures and in sileat retirement before the Lord.
, Fourth month 1 st, 1854, at his residence, is East Goshed, Chester connty, Pa., Jamis Tromas, in bis 47 th year; an esteemed member of Goshen Monthly Neeting. This dear Friend endured an illaess of many weeks duration, with much calmness and Christisn ro signation, saying, he desired to leave the termination of his sickness in the Lord's liands. IIe peacefully departed, trusting for acceptance through our Lord Jeson Christ, whon he had endeavonred to scrve while fo health, and whose arm of support he was enabled to lean upon in the passage through the ralles of the absdow of death.

PRLNTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
ce two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
t no. 50 north fourth street, up gtairs, PHILADELPHIA.
rage to any part of PennsyIvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six and a-half cents.

## From the New lork Spectator.

GEOGRAPIICAL SCIENCE.
cts from the Address delivered by M. F. lory, at the annual meeting of the New Geographical and Statistical Society, on levening of the 16 th of last month.
(Continued from page 242.)
850, Lieut. Wm. L. Herndon, United States was sent to explore the valley of the Ama-- He was directed to cross over the Andes Lima, and reaching the head waters of that he was to follow it to the sea. The object s expedition was eminently practical and - important. It was to ascertain the predesources and future capabilities for trade and erce of that magnificent water shed. His - has been published by order of Congress, will be found one of the most interesting, ctive and valuable documents of the day. in a line of soundings from the sources of mazon, among the mountains to its mouth the line, and found it navigable for vessels largest class, from the sea to the base of odes, a distance of nearly 3500 miles. The etion, beside the notes of its leader, brought a valuable collection consisting of specimens flora and the fauna and other matter, illus) of the physical geography of that most sting region of country. These have not qlescribed for want of funds- $\$ 2500$. Surely ,vernment will furnish this sum, for if this tion were worth sending for it is certaialy description. There is a close relation bethe fauna and the flora of every country. enimal kingdom is based upon the vegetable, the flora, if you please, may be considered as sultant of meteorological agencies-of heat old, of clouds and sunshine, of rain, dews, lie hygrometrical relations generally of the phere. Now whatever is calculated to light upon these conditions, has a bearing your favourite science, for the fauna and pra of a country constitute the most striking tes in its physical geography. The capaciof the country drained by the Amazon, to in population, are thought to be the greatest of world, and with a population equalling that Ilgium to the square mile-that river basin lles an area that is large enough to sustain a *er number of people than is now living upon arface of the earth. The winds and currents to sea, are such as to place the Atlantic r) of the United States on the wayside ol all tis, either going or coming from the mouth
of the Amazon. Therefore, there is no region of science and the arts of peace, of new ficlds to country beyond our own borders, the physical commercial enterprise or the extending of those geography of which is more interesting to the already opened. It is to be hoped that we may people of the United States. Commerce, or rather produce, the basis of commerce, may be regarded as one of the exponents of physical geography ; for, explain to me the physical geography of a country, and I will tell you of what productions it is capable. In this sense, therefore, all that relates to the physical geography of the Atlantic slopes of South America, is calculated to be peculiarly interesting to the American citizen, because it has in the future such powerful bearings upon the commerce of his country.

One of the most striking features about the Amazon is well described by a sailor boy that belonged to Herndon's expedition. It bears upon the geography of that country, because it is illustrative of its present condition, and therefore 1 may be excused for quoting it. Richards is a young man, who, without the advantages of a liberal education, had been brought up on a farm in Virginia. He had shipped on board the U. S. frigate Raritan for a cruise in the Pacific. Leaving that ship, he joined Herndon's party in Lima. He had seen the waves in their majesty, and the storm in its grandeur off Cape Horn. In his voyage to the Amazon, and across the Andes, he had visited the famous quicksilver mines of Huancavalica, and had walked through its modern monohithic caves, whose pink-stained arches, groins and columns, are of the richest and most beautiful cinnabar. He had seen the Lake of Indiun myths-the classic Titicaca of the lncas-and crossed the river Desaguadero, running from it, and which the natives assured him, sometimes running back up stream, empties into it. He had crossed the Andes where the scenery was wildness itself.

Descending their eastern slopes, he had been enabled at one view to comprehend the whole range of the vegetable gamut, from the regions of eternal snow on the mountain peaks, to the lascious climes of everlasting summer in the plains below. And in these plains he had seen the vegetable kingdom rioting in new forms and teeming with new fruits-a tree whose fruit is bread, standing to the native in place of a bakery ; another, which, with its juice, performs to him the office of a cow; and another, whose nuts stand him in the stead of candles; and another that grew and flourished in spite of the name " liquor tree," for it was itself a natural distillery. These were things, and objects, and scenes, well calculated to make powerful impressions upon a mind like Richards, and wondering which of them had made the strongest, 1 said, "Pray, Mr. Richards, what of all that you have seen during this most intercsting expedition struck you as being the most strange ?" "What struck me as the most strange and wonderful?" "Yes." "Why that such a country, as is the valley of the Amazon, should in the middle of the 19 th century be a wilderness."
To the glory of the Republic, be it said, no moves by the state are hailed with more enthusiasm by the popular voice than those which have asm by the popular voice than those which have
for their object the opening up by the lights of
soon see properly equipped expeditions steaming up the Amazon and its magnificent tributaries, for exploration and discovery; for Herndon was necessarily so restricted as to equipment, that he could do but little more than one can who should undertake to drifi down that river on a log. Somo of the strongest contrasts in geography are perhaps to be found in the region of country drained by this mighty river. The late General Jlingworth, an Englishman, and a soldier of great worth, who joined the patriot cause of South America at its dawn, and who died but a few months ago, holding the office of Sceretary of State in the Republic of Ecuador, mentions in a letter written not long before his death, one of those mountain, plain, sea and river contrasts, the like of which is, perhaps, nowhere else to be seen. In speaking of the Amazonian tributaries of Ecuador, he says:-
"I cannot, however, but repeat here that a singular topographical phenomenon presents itself in the Ecuadorean section of the Andes. At the back, or to the eastward of Aimbato, some unknown convulsion of nature has broken the chain of the Cordilleras, and opened a vast gap or chasm from West to East, where the deep stream of the Pastaza is formed, receiving the waters of the peopled districts of Riobamba, Ambato and Latacunga. It may be supposed, therefore, that a person on an elevated point near Ambato, and with a favourable atmosphere, might see the Pacific Ocean and the course of the tribotary Pastaza, descending through the Amazon to the Atlantic Ocean. In the month of September, 1821, and on an elevation a few leagues to the westward of Ambato, I had the pleasure of viewing the above mentioned gap in the Andes, and on facing to the westward, I beheld for a full quarter of an hour the line of our coast, the Island of Puna, and the dark-blue shade of the Pacific Occan. The sun was setting, and the evening clear."
There, with the waters of a navigable river at his feet, coursing down the Atlantic on one hand, he saw on the other, the island of Puna in the gulf of Guayaquil, the great South Sea, and the Pacific shores of his own little Republic. Lieut. Page, in the U.S. steamer Water Witch, with a compliment of most excellent officers, is engaged in an exploration of the Rio de La Plata, and its tributaries. 'This river is the Mississippi of the southern hemisphere. Lieut. Page is well supplied with instruments and means. He has with him a photographic apparatus, with all the appliances which ingenuity has lent to modern geographical research. Ile and his officers know what to do with them. 'They love work and rejoice in their mission. I expect, therefore, when his survey is done, that we shall know much about the basin of that river, its commercial resources, active and dormant, its present capabilities and future capa-cities-in short, that the geography, in its widest sense, of that great hydropathic basin, will be then quite as well understood as that of our own Mississippi. My last letter from him ia dated October 1st, 1853. He was then with his steamer at
the City of Ascension, on the Paraguay river. He it before it comes to perfection, nnd in winter, had not found a single bar, sand bauk or sawyer, when it seems dead, it is gathering strength at to interrupt his progress. On the contrary, he the root."
carried twenty feet of water up to the city, which is further from the mouth of the Rio de In Plata than St. Louis is from the mouth of the Missis. sippi.

Lieut. Gilliss, U. S. N., is preparing for publication his labours as the Director of the Astronomical Expedition to Chili. He is na officer of the most untiring industry, and we may expect from him valuable contributions to our knowledge touchng the gengraphy ond slatistics of that interesting country. Lieut. MeRac, one of his associates, who returned to the United States by crossing the Pampas of Bucnos Ayres, lans grone back to make furher investigations. He too, will in due time, te ready with lis mite to cast it into the common geographical treasury of the world. That other great geographical problem, which has engayed the attention of the world as long as the Norihwest passage has been a day drean with the men of England, has not escaped the attention of government in these stirring geographical timos.

The project of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, has heen renewed, and it is about to be presented to the world under more favourable auspices that it has ever yet becn. Lieut. Strain, U. S. N., sailed last December, with an excellemt corps of young offieers in the U. S. steamer Cyane, for the purpose of examining that route thoroughly. There is, therefore, in store among the labours of that party, another valuable contribution to the general stock of humnn knowledge. Anchoring in Calidonia Bay, on this side, he will from that beautiful sheet of water enter the valley of the river Calidonia, which diseharges there, and tracing this water shed to the "divide" between the two oceans, he will cross over and descend through the valley of the Savannah river to the Bay of San Miguel-another fine harbour through which the waters of this river reach the great South Sea. America has done but little for the geogrophy in one sense, of the "grand ocean," as some of the early navigators call the Pacific, since Lieut. Wilkes was there about filteen years ago. But fresh instalments to the geographical treasury of the world are alrendy on their way home from those regions, and a new expedition is on its way out for more.
(To be continued.)

Beet-root Sugar.-The manufacture of beetroot sugar is at present receiving great attention in some parts of Europe, and in consequence of some valuable improvements in evaporation and purification recently effected, its manufacture has greatly extended, accompanied with a reduction of prices. In France, especially, this branch of industry is increasing beyond precedent. The following statistics were recently published officially in the Monteur. The factories at work in France on the 1st of December in 1851 , were 254 , and on the 1 st of December of 1852 , they numbered 335 , an increase of 81 . The quantity of sugar made in 1851 was ten millions of pounds, while that of 1852 will not be far from thirtyseven millions of pounds. The best quality retails at 16 cents a pound.

Beet-root sugar has also made its appearance for the first time during the past year in American ports, as an article of traffic.-Annual of Scientific Discovery.
" The growth of a Christian is not like a mushroom, but like an oak, whicls increases slowly but
surely; many suns, showers, and frosts pass upon

## Lelter of John Barelay.

"I will show him how great things he must suffer for my name's sake;" and great tribulatoons must be passed through, in order to have
our garments washed and kept elean, in and by the blond of the Lamb: these have often the sentence of death in themselves, that they should not trust in theniselves nor in any other, but in the Lord Jesus Christ. Bonds and afllictions may, and must await them; yet none of these things move them, for they know they are appointed thereunto, even as it was appointed unto their Captain to be made perfect through suffering. Indoed it is by these dispensations they live, that is, through their submission and faithulness in them; and in all these things, the spiritual life is exercised, maintained, and even raised; though they as poor worms, may be trampled upon, and be very low in their own estimation, and may be ready often to say, "Surely I shall go softly all my days, in the bitterness of my spirit." I lony greatly for thee, as formy own soul, and for every otie that is raised up to stand as a monument of mercy, truth, and righteousness, in and unto the church,-that neither heights nor depths, principalities nor powers, things present nor things to come, may ever be able to separate us from that elear manifestation of Divine love, in which we have felt near to Him who has visited our souls, and one to another. May we, my dear friend, and all that are near and dear to each of us in the covenant of light and life, go onward in that faith which gives the victory; laying aside every weight, every hindering thing, every discouragement; enduring and holding out to the end of all these bonds, trials, temptations, humiliations, fastings, bruises, or occasions of disquietude, that may attend, esteeming nothing strange, which may prove even as a fiery trial ; but rather counting it all joy, that we are found worthy to suffer in anywise for His cause, who suffered so much befure us and for us, that He might open us a way out of this prison-house and place of proving. My dear friend, my mind is cularged, and my eye opened to see something of the excellency of that quict habitation, where none can make afraid; where the Lord is "our peace," having ordained peace for us, and being the portion of our cup, though the earth be removed, and the mountains carried away, our hearts are then fixed and stayed ; though a host encamp against us -" though thou thyself slay me, yet will 1 trust in thee;" "though I waik in the midst of trouble, thou wilh revive me;" "though I passi through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil," for even there shall thy right hand lead me, and help me, and save me. It is in my best moments, when such considerations as these weigh duly and fully upon my poor weak spirit, that I feel that the present afllictions are comparatively light indeed. However dark may appear to be the heavens above, however incloment the elements around, though the proud waters may seem to come in unto our souls as individuals, and the charch labouring and tossing like a little vessel in the mighty deep; yet the Governor being on board, the controller of winds and waves, He is engaged to conduct ber safely through all that He permits or appoints ; and net one of those who commit themselves to Hm, is made desolate. Doubtless many will fall on the right hand and on the left for it seems a time of silting and shaking, and but eheer up; for if Jerusalem become as heaps, oor holy invincible Ilead can raise up the stones $\alpha$ the street to be children ; enn comfort all her wase places, and make the streets thereof full of boy and girls playing, as the prophet snys: "Them fore," adds he, "love the Truth and peace;"will I save you, and ye shall be a blessing: "Pmen not, but let your hands be strong."

## TIE EMPEROR MONK.

## (Concluded from page 24. .)

The daily routine of the king's life, accordioy Mr. Stirling, was somewhat as fullows:"The workshop of Torriano was often the ne sonrce of the emperor's spare time. He was very fond of eloeks and watches, and curious in red. oning to a fraction the leurs of lis retired leisur The Lombard had long been at work upoou elaborate astrononieal time piece, which wat perfirm not only the ordinnry duties of a clat but to tell the days of the month and year, aod x denote the movements of the planels. Tweerf years luad elapsed since he lad first coneeived ix idea, and the actual construction cost him them yeurs and a half. Indeed, the work had not ma ceived the last touches at the time of the my. Or wheels alone it contained eightem ror's death. Orwheels alone it containa edifdering
hundred. Torriano also constructed a selfacing mill, which though small enough to be hiddea a friar's sleeve, could grind two peeks of corrit it a day; and the figure of a lady, who daneed e a table to the sound of her own tambourine, "Sometimes the emperor fed his pet birds, the sylvan sort, wlich appear to have succeak in his affection, the stately wolf-hounds that ba lowed at his heel in the days when he sal b Titian; or he sauntered among his bees and bor ers, down to the little summer-house lookingoz. upon the Vera; or sometimes, but more randy he strolled into the forest with his gun, and dad few of the wood-pigeens whieh peopled we great chestnut rees. His out-door exercise miz always taken on foot, or if the gout forbade bin in his chair or liter. Next came vespers; asi afier vespers supper, a meal very much like ib dinner, consisting frequently of piekled salma and other wholesome dishes, which made Quis ada's loyal heart quake within him."
It was probably the fact of the artist Torrin reviding with Charles, that gave rise to the sesf ing, that the ex-emperor, on sceing how his oi merous eloeks and wateles would not keep tie together, wondered at his own folly in haxitg endeavoured, by persecution, to make his subjec think alike on religious questions. Mr. Suirioe has well shown that there is no authoritg 6 Charles having uttered such a saying, and that is contradieted by all that he did while at ith convent of Yuste. Lle was, in fact, a most bige ed Roman Catholic ; clear as his intellect was a every other question, superstition was the ec chanted ground on which, when he entered, bi understanding and ability seemed to desert bim The Reformation in Spain bad just broken out and it is melancholly to perceive how Charles, a time when he had reirired, as he though, to de vote himself to the service of his Creator, pers cuted unto death thoss who were evidenly th true children of God. He wrote letters to his so Philip, urgenlly requesting, him to use ever? means to extirpate heresy. Too well were thei orders obeyed. The fires of the Inquistion blazed throughout Spain, and outtos-da.jé rejoiceent the hearts of the orthodox. "What have I doant to be treated thus?" cried a nobleman, as b walked to the stake, looking up, as he said so, Philip, as he sat in a gallery feasting his eyes will
ectacle. "Were you my own son," replied voy, Senor l'-now, Lord, I go. As his strength but in a true surrender of the soul to Him, who
tiless monarch, "I would myself carry a to rid the earth of a heretic like you." s himself' was constantly watching this of heresy, as he termed the Reformation. aly thing which could ever induce him to dhis pleasant retreat, he asserted, would be be of putting down such a monstrous cvil; ferly did he gricve that, when some years the had had Luther in his power at the Worms, he had not, in spite of his prof a safe conduct, broken his word and put death. The only consolation which the goted old man had was, that he had resodeclined hearing any of the heretic preachafue against the true catholic church, or in of the reformed faith!
ay be well imagined how strictly Charles, lining such views as these, performed the tic duties at the convent. The friars were dified by the zcal of their royal brother of
fie eighteen months rolled on in this manhen Charles began to find serious indications less approaching. Anticipating the possibihis end drawing near, he asked his conthe extraordinary question, whether it not be good for the health of his soul that fold periorm his own funeral, and received In the affirmative. His funeral was peraccordingly; Here, however, we must Mr. Stirling's narrative, correcting, as it ame of the mistakes into which other histosave fallen on the subject.
he high altar, the catafalque, and the whole , shone with a blaze of wax-lights; the twere all in their places, at the altars and choir, and the household of the emperor led in deep mourning. The monarch hims there, attired in sable weeds, aud bcaraper to see himself interred, and to celenis own obsequies. While the solemn mass dead was sung, he came forward and gave er into the hands of the officiating priest, in of his desire to yield his soul into the hands Maker. High above, over the kneeling and the gorgeous vestments, the flowers, rling incense, and the glittering altar, the idea shone forth in that splendid canvas, on Titian had pictured Charles kneeling on feshold of the heavenly mansions prepared blessed."
Irles had too troly guessed the character of mploms of his disease. From the day of bove ceremony he grew gradually weaker eaker, until at last the grand climax arrived. us affectingly described :-
owards eight o'clock in the evening, Charles if the consecrated tapers were ready ; and as evidently sinking rapidly. The physiacknowledged that the case was past their and that all hope was over. Charles lay in bor, seemingly unconscious, but now and numbling a prayer. After some addresses b attending ecclesiastic had been made, the or interposed, saying, 'The time is come; me the candle and the crucifix.' These cherished relics, which he had long kept in e for this supreme hour. The one was a from our lady's shrine at Montserrat; the a crucifix of beautiful workmanship, which een takcn from the dead hand of his wife at

He received them eagerly from the ishop, and, taking one in each hand, for moments he silently contemplated the figure Saviour, and then clasped it to his bosom. who stood nearest to the bed now heard ay quickly, as if replying to a call, ' Ya ,
failed, his fingers relased their hold of the cruci- has invited all the weary and beavy taden of the fix, which the primate, therefore, held up before children of men to come unto II im and find rest. his eyes. A few moments of death.wrestle between soul and body followed; after which, with his eycs fixed on the cross, and with a voice loud enough to be heard outside the room, he cried, "Ay Jesus,' and expired." It is melancholy to sce a powerful mind thus leaning upon the broken reeds of crucifixes and relics when entering eternity. These are a poor substitate for the true peace which a living faith in the atoncment of Christ gives in such an hour.

About a hundred years affer his death, the remains of Charles were conveyed to the vaults of the Escurial, and deposited with great honours in that splendid mausoleum. In 1780 they were disturbed, under extraordinary circumstances, by Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, that pampered child of fortune, who begged as a favour that he might be allowed to look on the remains of the great emperor. His request was complied with. The coffin was opened, and the light gleamed once more on the face of the mighty dead. The features bore a great resemblance to the emperor's portrait.
The monastery of Yuste was long celebrated in consequence of its having had the honour of receiving Charles into its retreat. It is now, however, a desolate ruin. Mr. Stirliag paid a visit to it, and we cannot, perhaps, give our readers a better specimen of the great hiterary merits of this work than by transcribing the passage in which, with touching pathos, the author records his impressions of the scene:-
"W Wen I visited it in 1849, it was inhabited only by the peasant-bailiff of the lay proprietor, who eked out his wages by slowing the historical site to the passing stranger. The strong granitebuilt church, proof against the fire of the Gaul and the wiatry storms of the sierra, was a hollow shell-the classical decorations of the altar, and quaint wood-work of the choir, having been partly used for fuel, partly carried off to the parish church of Quacos. In a vault beneath, approached by a door of which the key could not be found, I was told that the coffin, of massive chestnut planks, in which the emperor's body had lain for sixteen years, was still kept as a relic. In his palace, the lower chambers were used as a magazine for fuel; and in the rooms above, where he lived and died, maize and olives were gathered, and the silkworm wound its cocoon in dust and darkness. His garden betow, with its tank and broken fountain, was overgrown with tangled thickets of fig, mulberry, and almond, with a few patches of potherbs, and here and there an orange tree or a cypress, to mark where once the terrace smiled with its blooming parterres. Without the gate, the great walnut tree-sole relic of the past with which tume had not dealt rudely-spread forth its broad and vigorous boughs to shroud and dignily the desolation. Yet, in the lovely face of nature, changeless in its summer charms, in the hill, and forest, and wide Vera, in the generous soil and genal sky, there was enough to show how well the imperial eagle bas chosen the nest wherein to fold lis wearied wings."
Thus eads this singular episode of history. Wc cannot but feel interested in it. It has its clear and its dark side. The latter is the degraded bigotry in which the mind of this remarkable nan was enslaved; the other is the powerfil lesson which the facts supply of the lollowness of the world. Charles V. confessed this when he resigned a miglity empire. May we too make the discovery ere it be too late, and take refuge for consolation, not in a vain monastic superstition,
For " The Friend."
blograpuical saetcile
Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

> WHLLIAM YARDLEY.

Conlthuel from page 244.)
William Yardley travelled in the work of the ministry as his Master led him, being in the words of Thomas Janney, "very serviceable in his public testimony, not only in convincing, bat also to the edification of many. Yea, he was a great stay and support to Friends in those parts near where he lived. In the Lord's hand he was an instrument of great service, being much esteemed by them for his work's sake, as also in many other places where he travelled in Truth's servicc." We can trace at this time but few of his services. He was however an attender of the Yearly Meeting, and we fiad his name attached to some of the documents issued by that body.
In the year 1682, Willian Yardley believed it right to remove to Pennsylvania. He reached the new province some time in the summer of the year, and took up land at the Falls, in the county of Bucks. He was appointed a member of the first assembly of the province, which met in the Tenth month, at Chester, and of the second, which convened in Philadelphia in the following First month. Once afferward he consented to serve in that body, and was for several years in the council. In 1685, he was appointed a justice of the peace for Bucks county.
He was in the prime of life, being in 1682, when he came to this country, in the fiftieth year of his age. The memorial concerning him says, "He continued very serviceable amongst us in his testimony, sometimes visiting places adjacent." "In short, as he was a serviceable, so he was a sensible member in the body, having a sense of, and a share in whatsoever tended to the strengthening, comforting and benefiting thereof. On the other hand, if anything happened that caused grief or trouble in the body, he bore his part of it. He was a man of a sound judgment and good understanding, being never drawn aside by any false spirit, that hath arisen in our day, nor ever joined with any that broke forth into separation, or sought to divide or make schisms in the body, in Enyland or America. He dearly loved the society of his brethren, and much prized unity as one who knew the comfort and benefit thereof."
He dearly foved harmony, but he loved unity morc. He prized peace, but he put it not into competition with principle. We find him bearing his testimony against George Keith. "He had an esteen of all who were of a right spirit, and were of service in the church, although they were younger brethren. That which he testified, was what he had learned of the Lord, and had him. self seen, heard and tasted of, of the good word of life. Not boasting in other men's lines. In the latter end of his days, when he grew weak in body, by reason of infirmities that came upon him, he was often raised in meetings by the power of the Lord, and carried on thereby in tes. timony beyond the strength of his body to our refreshment and confort."
Being preserved in greenness and unity with the church, he was called home from his enrthly labours and sufferings in the 61st year of his age. Inc was buried at the Falls, on the 9th of the Fifh month, 1693.

## JOIIN SKEIN.

John Skein was born in Scotland, nnd was brought up, it would appear, in the national profession there, until convinced of the prineiples of Quakerism some lime previous to 1670 . He was a merchant in Abcrdeen, and was soon call. ed to the work of the ministry, for his labours in which, as well as for the attendance of his religious meetings, he was ere long a sufferer.

In the First month, 1676 , the Council at Edin. burgh undertook to earry out the Acts of Parliament against conventicles, and to this intent they issued a proclamation direeting the slie riffs and magistrates to enforce the laws. The proclamation was ostensibly relative to persons who had been outlawed by the council, but the priests and their tools, the magistrates of Aberdeen, determined to use it as an engine to erush the Quakers with. Before the proclamation had reached them, when they had only hearsay evidence that such a document had been issued, they went to the meeting. house of Friends, who were there met for Divine worship, and took a number, among whom John Skein was one, and committed them to prison.

The charge against them was, that they had " contravened his majesty's laws and acts of parliament," by absenting themselves from the parish kirk worship since the 24th of 'Third month, 1674 , and for keeping meetings at the houses of Alexander Harper, Alexander Skein, George Keith, and Robert Bruce, upon the first day of the week, nad on the first and third Third-days of every month, from the said Third month $24 \mathrm{th}, 1674$, to the Second month, 1676 . They were cited to appear to answer before the commissioners on Third month $26 \mathrm{th}, 1676$.

When brought to trial the prisoners made a good defence. They showed that the charge was not and could aot be true, for that divers of them had been out of Scotland, and that some of them had not been in Aberdeen for several months at a time, during the period mentioned therein.

But all these objections were overruled, as well as the written defence of the prisoners, presented by David Barclay, who was one of them. This document after stating that they had been kept in prison nearly three months, says, "Though no Act ol Parliament cited or proclaimed since, warrants any such thing to be done by magistrates of any burgh, as at present our case stands; of which illegal restraints we hope the king's councillors will take notice, and prevent the like for the future; we being an harmless people, from whom there is no ground to apprehend any sedition, rebellion, or anything that can have any tendency to violence, or making use of arms, but merely out of that duty we owe to God, and in obedience to his commands who hath forbidden us to forsake the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is, and hath commanded us to stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and to pray everywhere; yea, he hath promised, where two or three are gather. ed together in his name, to be in the midst of them. It is for this alone, and out of conscience, that we dare not desert our meetings, and is not out of contempt to any authority, God is our wit. ness. And if for this the Lord should permit us to suffer, we trust he will furnish us with such a measure of resignation of all that we have to his disposing, that we should not count anything too dear, when it comes in competition with his honour and our duty to him. But we shall not wish any in present authority to be instruments thereol, seeing the Lord hath said to his people, He that toucheth you, toucheth the apple of mine eye."

The court being willing to entrap the weak in The court being willing to entrap the weak in "Since it hath pleased the king favourably to
of the prisoners severally, if they would bind themselves not to attend any more of their religious meetings. But not one whs found anong them, who would for fear of persecution, do violence to his conviction of duty. The court then pronounced sentence. Such of the prisoners as were landed proprictors, were fined one-fourtli of their estimated rents for attending conventieles, and one-eighth part in addition for neglecting the public worship. Of the rest some were fined £40, 毛30, £25, and some 20 marks. As for John Skein and George Keith, over and nbove the fine, " beeause they are found to have preached and prayed at these unwarrantable meetings, their finding caution under the pain of five thousand marks not to do the like hereafter, or else to enaet themselves to remove out of the kingdom, conlorm to the tenour of the Act of Parliament." The sentence ordains further, that all those tried shall remain in prison till they made payment of the fines.

There was little fear that any of these truehearted disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ, would pay such fines or enter into any agreement which should prevent their meeting to worship their heavenly Father, or of uttering words of supplieation or exhortation, if they believed he required them. So they remained in confinement. Some of them were at times concerned to preach to such passers by who came to the prison windows to look in on them, and this occasioned the magistrates to closethe windows and shut out light and air. Robert Barclay who had been on the continent on a religious visit, hearing of what had transpired in Scotland, on reaching London on his return, appealed to King Charles II. on behalf of the sufferers at Aberdeen. The king direeted the paper presented by Robert to be forwarded to the king's couneil in Edinburgh. The Friends in their pri-son-house at Aberdeen having information that the king had recommended this paper to the attention of the council, drew up a memorial to the same body which they had presented at the same time, viz., Seventh month 7th, of the same year. The memorial runs thus:
"Unto the king's council, the people in derision ealled Quakers, in and about Aberdeen, "Showeth,
"That on the 12 th day of the First month, commonly called Mareh, 1676, the magistrates there imprisoned in their Tolbooth several of us, and since that others, in all now to the number of forty men, many whereof are poor labourers, tradesmen and servants, for meeting logether to wait upon and worship the Lord in spirit and in truth, as he requires. It having been the constant practice of several of us for many years by gone. Nor have we been found guilty of seditious conventicles, since we were a people, our primeiples being known to be peaceable, and not to give any ground of suspicion to be either factious or seditious, but to be willing and ready to give unto Cæsar what is Cæsar's, and not to resist the authority with carnal or military weapons, but to be subject, for conscience sake, either actively or passively.
"May it therefore please the king's council seriously to weigh and cousider our conditions, wherein we are considerably prejudged, by a tedious restraint, and to free us of our present bonds, and of any incumbrance that may have a tendency hercafter to [render] our walting on, and worshipping our God in an acceptable manner, and following our lawful occasions to provide for our families, as becomes men fearing God, and honouring the king.
"Since it hath pleased the king favourably to
people called Qunkers, prisoners at Aberdee, until the council have time more maturely to dis. cuss that matter, it is offered as a present expedi. ent, there being about forty-two prisoners, mos of whom have been six months in prison, that it might please the king's council to order their to lease, suspending the execution as to the fines, till the council take further consideration of that matter, and if the council shall so sea meet, to recommend to the magistrates of Aberdeea, the if they observe any unpeaceableness in the way of that people, they might report it to the council."

The council at Edinburgh did not choose to interfere in the matter, but referred the whole sub. jeet to the magistrates of Aberdeen, appointing three others to assist them.

> (To be continued.)

## PRAYER.

I ask thee not to make less weary The waste through which my pathway lies, I would but feel that path, though dreary, Is leading onward to the skies.

Guide me, my Father! if before me The angel of thy presence go,
I will not shrink, though clouds are o'er me, And round me gather'd many a foe.

I do not falter at the distance That parts me from my hearenly home; Weary as seems this earth's existence, I know 'tis bounded by the tomb.

Nor do I dread the ills that gather, Thick "from the cradle to the grave," Not from earth's cares and griefs, my Father, Do I implore thy power to save.

Only from this-this darkness brooding O'er every path of life 1 tread,And from the gloomy fear intruding That Thou my spirit hast not led.
I seek thy aid; I ask direction; Teach me to do what pleaseth Thee,I can bear toil,-endure affliction, Only thy leadings let me see.
Saviour 1 Thou knowest that earth is dreary, For thou bast trod its thorny maze; Guide me through all its wanderings weary; Keep me forever in thy ways.
Oh God! my God! make no delaying! Haste Thee to help me when I cry ! Oh let me hear thy Spirit saying, "This is the way 1 Thy Guide is nigh t"
Guidance and strength ! for these imploring, Jesus my prayer ascends to Thee; Lead me through life, that I adoring, May praise Thee through eternity.

For "The Friend"
The Solar Eelipse of Fifth Month 26th.
This eclipse will be the most remarkable of a0y that will have been visible in the Northern Stales for many years. As the moon's diameter will be less than that of the sun, a portion of the suo, where the eelipse is central, or nearly so, will be left in the form of a ring around the moon. Sach an eclipse is termed an annular one; and thoogh it is a less sublime, is a more beautiful phenome. non than that of a total eclipse. The moon's shadow or penumbra, will strike the earth in the south Pacific Ocean, lat. $1^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$ S., lon. $176^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$ W., at 5 h .45 m . mean time at Greenwich. At this place the sun and noon will appear to be jusi in contact at sunrise. The centre of the shadow will enter the earth in the north Pacific Oceao, lat. $6^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$ N., lon. $162^{\circ} 53^{\prime}$ E., at 6 h. 55 m . meao time at G., the centre of the moon, at sunrise, being directly between the sun's centre and the
the Pacific Ocean in a north-easterly direce centre of the shadow will arrive at a bout 500 miles west of the mouth of the Dia river, lat. $45^{\circ} 31^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., lon. $134^{\circ} 46^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$., the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the in; a ring of light of considerable width anding the moon, and forming one of the plendid phenomena in nature. The cene pursues its course over the Pacific, and dthe American continent in about lat. $48^{\circ}$ 1 lon. $125^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Thence its direction is a the N. of E., until it attains the lat. of $49^{\circ}$ vich is its greatest northern limit.
fing then to the south it continues its path the wilds of North America, and first the United States near the Lake of the

It then crosses Lake Superior, and if by the northern shore of Lake Huron, he southern border of Canada, and across St. Lawrence, again enters the United in New York. After traversing the northprt of that State, it crosses Lake Champlain ermont, approaching very near Burlington, c into New Hampshire, and passing near d and Portsmouth in that State, and Ber1 the State of Maine, enters the Atlantic in the vicinity of Portsmouth, where it ters in lat. $36^{\circ} 18^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$., and lon. $51^{\circ} 54^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. places situated on this path, a perfect ring seen around the moon; but as the distance the path increases, the ring grows gradually erer on one side, till it is finally broken by yes of the sun and moon coming in conin the southern side if to the north of the ind on the northern side if to the south.
following is a table of the latitude and fide of the central path for short intervals of py means of which its progress over the falter the central eclipse on the meridian, e easily traced on a map.

|  |  |  | Lat. N. | Long. W. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8h. | 55 m. | $47^{\prime \prime}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | $31^{\prime}$ | $134^{\circ}$ | $46^{\prime}$ |
| 9 | 01 | 47 | 46 | 26 | 132 | 10 |
| 9 | 07 | 47 | 47 | 13 | 129 | 27 |
| 9 | 13 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 126 | 34 |
| 9 | 19 | 47 | 48 | 30 | 123 | 32 |
| 9 | 25 | 47 | 49 | 00 | 120 | 17 |
| 9 | 31 | 47 | 49 | 23 | 116 | 51 |
| 9 | 37 | 47 | 49 | 38 | 113 | 01 |
| 9 | 43 | 47 | 49 | 45 | 109 | 19 |
| 9 | 49 | 47 | 49 | 42 | 105 | 09 |
| 9 | 55 | 47 | 49 | 27 | 100 | 41 |
| 0 | 01 | 47 | 48 | 58 | 95 | 52 |
| 0 | 07 | 47 | 48 | 12 | 90 | 34 |
| 0 | 13 | 47 | 47 | 03 | 84 | 37 |
| 0 | 14 | 47 | 46 | 48 | 83 | 34 |
| 0 | 15 | 47 | 46 | 33 | 82 | 30 |
| 0 | 16 | 47 | 46 | 17 | 81 | 21 |
| 0 | 17 | 47 | 45 | 59 | 80 | 11 |
| 0 | 18 | 47 | 45 | 40 | 78 | 58 |
| 0 | 19 | 47 | 45 | 20 | 77 | 41 |
| 0 | 20 | 47 | 44 | 58 | 76 | 22 |
| 0 | 21 | 47 | 44 | 34 | 74 | 59 |
| 0 | 22 | 47 | 44 | 07 | 73 | 30 |
| 0 | 23 | 47 | 43 | 39 | 71 | 57 |
| 0 | 24 | 47 | 43 | 06 | 79 | 15 |
| 0 | 25 | 47 | 42 | 30 | 68 | 24 |
| 0 | 26 | 47 | 41 | 47 | 66 | 21 |
| 0 | 27 | 47 | 40 | 57 | 63 | 57 |
| 0 | 28 | 47 | 39 | 52 | 61 | 00 |
| 0 | 29 | 47 | 38 | 06 | 56 | 25 |
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |

doubtful whether the eclipse will be annuBoston, but should it be, the ring will be ine on the northern limb of the sun. worthy of remark, that the times of the ; of this eclipse, at Boston, at least, as given American Almanac for the present year,
differ 7 or 8 minutes from the times as given in that almanac for 1831, in the Boston Almanac f for this year, and from our own computations; a difference which cannot be wholly attributed to the use of any improved tables; and if it be an error, is one we should have hardly expected to find in so scien
can Almanac."
W. B. O.

Lynn, Mass., Fourth mo., 1854.
For "The Fri+ul."

Association of Friends for the Free Inslruction of Adult Coloured Persons.
To the Association of Friends for the Free Instruction of Adult Coloured Persons,
The Managers report :
That both Schools were duly opened on the evening of the 3rd of Tenth month last, at the usual place, on Raspberry street, under the charge of the same Friends who acted as Principals last season, with the usual number of Assistants.

On the evening the Schools were opened, 32 men and 73.women were enrolled as scholars. The female department rapidly filled up ; that for men more gradually, but steadily.

The Schools were kept open five evenings in each week, until the 28 th of Second month, when they were closed for the season.

The whole number of men entered as scholars was 131 , and of women 248 ; the average attendance of the former for the season was $42 \frac{1}{2}$, and of the latter nearly 58 . The order in both Schools was satisfactory, and the industry of the teachers gave strong evidence of their interest in the work before them. A lively interest also appeared to be felt by most of the pupils in their studies; and in some instances a marked degree ol progress was made.

The Moral Almanac and a selection of Friends' tracts were distributed among the scholars, and a few copies of the New Testament were procured and sold to them at a reduced price.

At the close, numerous observations made by the scholars, evinced their sense of the usefulness of the Schools, and it is to be hoped the benefits resulting therefrom may increase.

In conclusion, we would express our belief, that if Friends would manifest their interest by more frequent visits, the stimulus of such encouragement would prove decidedly advantageous to the Schools.

Philada., Third mo. 7th, 1854.

## officers of the association.

Secretary.-Charles J. Allen.
Treasurer.—John C. Allen.
Managers.-Nathaniel H. Brown, William L. Edwards, Francis Bacon, William H. Burr, Anthony M. Kimber, Edward Sharpless, Samuel Allen, Samuel Woolman, William L. Baily.

## For "The Friend."

## The Bencfit of Affliction.

In this day of outward ease, it might scem to the superficial observer, that the soldier of the cross had but little to endure; and this may be true as to outward suffering, when compared with that of those who have gone belore us, and who counted not their lives dear to them, that they might finish their course with joy. Many of these suffered the spoiling of their goods, the loss of outward liberty, and even of their natural lives, rather than let fall the precious testimonies which had been given them to bear; and persecu.
tion scrved rather to keep alive and increase the fire of henest zeal for the 'Truth, than to cxtinguish or diminish it, so that they were preserved from the lukewarmness which seems now to abound in the church, whose greatest enemies are, in many instances, those of its own houschold by profession.

Where there is little or no cause of outward suffering, the enemy is often busy within, caus. ing in some a settlement at case, without the possession of truth, and in others a creaturely activity, under the profession of riglat authority, by which the work is greatly marred, to the unspeakable loss of these, and the honour of Truth. Out. ward knowledge, and creaturely zcal come to usurp the place of Divine light and authority; so that instead of the power, we have only the form ; and thus we become as those dwelling in the outward courts. The view of a state like this, as seen in the light of Truth, is cause of suffering to those who are capable of feeling for the aflliction of Joseph-for the state of spiritual bondage, in the land of captivity, where the spirit of this world is in dominion; and as these are made willing simply and humbly to suffer with the suffering seed, they shall come to know of reigning with Him, who "hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and the weak things of the world, to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought the things that are."

It is by what we suffer that obedience is to be learned; and however lamentable it may be to behold the prevalence of worldly wisdom and fleshly zeal in the church, it is encouraging to believe that there remaineth a goodly number who have not bowed the knee to Baal, or kissed his image; but are concerned to maintain their allegiance to the Captain of our salvation, who con. tinues head over all things to his own church, and will abundantly crown the faithful labours of his devoted children, enabling them to overcome all their enemies through faith in Him.

Let us then be willing to suffer the subduing of our own wills, through the chastening of his holy hand, that we may know of being united together in him, having fellowship one with another, in suffering as well as rejoicing. Then having no end or will of our own, we should be unitedly engaged in advancing the one cause, for which we profess to labour, having for the aspiration of our hearts this simple prayer, "Thy will be done." We should not then be found hastily moving in our own witls, and thereby offering the sacrifice of fools in our religious meetings, either for worship or discipline-having learned for ourselves that "obedience is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams"-ncither should we suffer ourselves to be idlers, when seeret or open service was required at our hands; but in all things our endeavour would be, to conform to the will and mind of Truth, so that no discord or jarring should be known amongst us.

A Worel on Coughing in a place of Worship. -We copy the following from an autobiography which Hugh Miller is now publishing in the Ell inburgh Witness:
" A simple incident which occurred during my first morning attendance at Dr. McCrie's chapel strongly impressed me with a sense of his sagacity. There was a great deal of coughing in the place, the effect of a recent change of weather, and the doctor, whose voice was not a strong one, and who seemed somewhat annoyed by the ruthless iuterruptions, stopping suddenly short in tho middle of his argument, made a dead pause.

When people are taken greatly by surprise, they Divine nature, and so cannot but witness redemp- upon us a church to bear a testimony against the cease to cough-a circumstance on which he had tion from the earthly corrupt nature. Now it is evidently calculated. Every eye was now turued not any striving, believing, or obedience of man's towards him, and for a full minute so dead was own spirit, which can eflect this; be may will the silence, that one might easily have hoard a strongly, he may ron hard, and yet never obtain; pin drop.
"، • see, my friends,' soid the doctor, resunning his speech with a suppressed smile; 'I sce you can be all quiet enough when I am quict.'
"There was not a little genuine strategy in the rebuke; and as cough lies a good deal more under the influence of the will than most coughers suppose, such was its effect, that during the rest of the service there was not a tithe of the previous coughing."-Presbyterian.

Jesus said unto his disciples, 'I am the W'ay, and the Truth, and the Lile; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.'

This our carly Friends knew to be a living gospel truth, and by hambly yielding to the internal operations of light, grace, and the Holy Spirit of Christ in their hearts, they were enabled to discern between light and darkness, and between the good sced and the evil, and the effects of both if followed.
Isaac Penington says, 'There is a principle of darkness in the hearts and minds of men, which is as a seed or root of corruption in them, bringing forth in them fruits of sin and unrighteousness unto death.
'And there is also a principle of the pure heavenly light, as a free gift from God, to discover the darkness, turn man's heart against it, and lead him into the way and path of life. Now as Satan rules in the priaciple of darkness, and there is the power of death therein; so God rules in the principle of light, and there is the power of life and redemption manifested by God therein; for this principle is of the Father, of the Son, of the Spirit; yea, the Father, Son, and Spirit are in this principle; and here the soul meets with them, and is brouglit into union and fellowship with them, and feels the everlasting arm revealed and stretched forth for its delivery from corruption and the captivity thereof, into the liberty of the sons of God: and he that is here, meets with the substance of things, and that which all the types of the law shadowed out; meets with the one offering, the cleansing which is thereby the imputation of righteousness, or of laith unto righteonsness; yea, and with somewhat more, even with the cverlasting righteousness itself brought into the heart, and dwelling there; insomuch as his nature is changed, (truly changed,) his spirit changed, his mind, heart, soul and conscience changed, his conversation changed, the leopard's spots and the Ethiopian's skin washed away, the deceitfulness of the heart removed, and the new garments of rightcousness, life, and salvation put on in the stead thereof; so that he is unclothed of the evil, unholy nature and spirit, and clothed with the Spirit of the Lord: for Christ is really made unto him wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption. How is that? Why he that was once a fool, is now made wise unto God, and the things of his kingdom, by the mystery of his Son's life and power revealed in him. He is a child of wisdom, and he hath heard the wisdom of his mother, and learoed wisdom of her. So putting on Christ, who is the righteousness, being ingrafted into him, being brought forth in him, he partakes of the sweetness and fatness of the olive-tree, and is renewed into the image of the true righteousness and holiness, and drinks in the virtue and life of the precious promises, wherein and whereby he is made partaker of the
he may so east himself upon the mercy of God, and hope concerning his $m$ rey in Christ, as to miss of it : but the principle of life which is from God, and faith in God from that principle, without lail effects this, nad no other doth. But out of this are the mysterious images and idols, and subtile workings and devices of the cunning one, to take up the mind with somewhat which appears as substantial and truly excellent, but is not so indeed. His birth hath desires after the kingdom, (and makes no question, but it shall be his,) wills, runs, strives, believes, hopes, prays, reads Seriptures, observes duties and ordinances; and in these they meet with a wrong knowledge, a wrong sanctification, a wrong joy, a wrong con-
fidence and assurance, a wrong rest and peace, in which there may be a great warmth, and seeming life and pleasure from the fire and sparks of their own kindling and blowing up, which the miad that is blinded by him, ean hardly suspect that it is not true; yea may be taken with it, and strongly justify it in its own thoughts for the true, and set
it above that, that is indeed the true. This, this is the great mystery of iniquity, which hath great subtlity of deceivableness in it, to pick up and sleal away the good seed out of the heart, and to
steal in a false image and likeness thereof, which may have a more glorious appearance to man's eye than the true seed itself, (for that is the least of all seeds, makes the least show of any,) but hath not the same nature, virtue, and power. Ah ! the Lord God of tender merey help all the poor souls that breathe after him, that they may not be thus deceived. And those that are thus deceived, and in the snare of the enemy, (and do not witness the faith which hath the Son's dominion in it, and gives victory over $\sin$, Satan, and the world, and wherein the blood of sprinkling, which livingly washeth, is felt in the light of lile, wherein the redeemed walk to the praise of their Redeemer,) the Lord guide them also to that wherein alt deceits are made manifest, and where the truth, which is of the Son, is made to shine in such who were once in the barren places, and in the thick darkness, but now are light in the Lord, and who have a dwelling-place with the Lord in his light, which is the pure and everlasting habitation.' 'Amen.'-Penington's Works, vol. 2, second edition, page 123.
New Jersey, Fourth mo., 1854.
To Sovereigns and those in authority in tile Nations of Europe, and in otiler parts of the Worlo where the Christian Religion is professed.
From the Yearly Meeting of the religious Society of Friends of Great Britain and Ireland, held in London, $18 \div 9$.
It having pleased the Lord to bring our fathers to a sense of the cruelty and wickedness of the African Slave Trade, and of the injustice of holding their lellow men in Slavery, they were strengthened to act upon the conviction wrought on their minds: they set at liberty those they held in bondage, and in their faithfulness they enjoyed the answer of a good conscience towards God. In that love which comes from Him their hearts were enlarged in love to their neighbour, and they could not rest without endeavouring to bring others to that sense of justice and mercy to which the Lord had brought them. From that


#### Abstract

in of Slavery.


We have believed it to be our Christian duty to represent the wrongs inflicted upon the people of Alrica, nad repeatedly to plead the cause of the Slave in Addresses to our own Government. W $W_{1}$ rejoice and are thankful at the progress which has been made in this country and in other aation, in this cause of righteousness. Hundreds of thousands of slaves have been restored to libent, and many of the nations of the civilized wond are now, to a large extent, delivered from the guilt of the African Slave Trade,-a trade whid the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, pronounced b be "a scourge which desolates Africa, degraden Europe nad aflicts humanity;" and for the sup pression of which laws have been enacted. Bu our hearts are sorrowful in the consideration the this traffic is still carried on to a large extenh and that a vast amount of the population of the western world is still subject to the cruelty and the wrong of Slavery. We desire to eherish thi sympathy, and that we may behold the increas of it amongst nll men every where.

One God is the Creator of us all; his eyes ars in every place beholding the evil and the good, He will bring every work to judgment, and evers seeret thing, whether it be good or whether it th evil. The families of the earth are all of ous blood; all partakers in the same corrupt natum consequent upon the fall of man; all are alite subjeet to infirmity, disease and death, and il anenable to the sume judgment after death. 1 the grace of our Lord Jesus Clrist here is respect of persons; He tasted death for erent man; all distinctions of country, tongue and 0 . our, are merged in the immensity of that love ii which the Father has sont the Sou to be the s. viour of the world. Wherever the religion of
 us, it softens our hearts; it brings man iato feic low feeling with his fellow man ; it brings himb regard every man as a brother, and to look upm the nations of the earth as all of one family. Amongst the millions of mankind there is no 0 we beneath the notice of our Father who is in hee. ven: if we be partakers of his love, it leads us ino pity for the forlorn, the helpless and the oppreses ed $;$ and it constrains us to do what we caa m mititigate the pain and to assuage the sorrowsol those who are in suffering, to befriend the friend less, and to labour for the improvement of ter condition of the most degraded of our race.
We are now assembled in our Yearly Meetigy for the promotion of eharity and godliness ameage ourselves, and, according to our measure, for bes spreading of truth and righteousnesss upon tix? earth. The condition of the natives of Africe, , affected by the continuance of the Slave Trade and that of the Slaves in North and South Ams rica, and on the istands adjacent to that Conis nent, have again awakened our sympathy. We believe it to be a duty laid upon us to plead thex cause of these our fellow inen. We sulmit to dix consideration of all those in authority in the an tions which take upon them the name of Chis the utter ineompatibility of Slavery with the $D$ d vine haw, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thy. self;" "All things whatsoever ye would that mel should do to you, do ye even so to them :" thes were the preeppts of our Lord. He spoke a never man spoke, and of his words he declared "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away "" they nre the lawo Gou's righteousness to all generations. We sub mit whether, without breaking this law, it be poss sible for man to hold or to claim a right to pre
ing the supreme authority of this law, man
yy or sell his brother; whether he can withyy or sell his brother; whether he can with-
from those who labour for him that which is nd equal; whether the foreed and uncomsed labour of the Negro Slave be not the ng of this law ; in short, whether any man f of the nations of men can, in any one of hings, violate the law of the Lord and be
the space of three hundred ycars, the trade ves has been carried on from Africa to the te shores of the Atlantie; and this traffic in rsons of men is still prosecuted with unre3 and unmitigated cruelty: year by year ess multitudes are torn from all that they lear in life, to pass their days in teil and

Men are still to be found so hardened rt , so bent upon the gain of oppression, and Foid of all that we deem the common feelf humanity, as to spend their time and tal${ }^{3}$ pursuit of this criminal commerce. We r to enter in detail upon the large variety nan suffering, inseparable from this compliiniquity. But we trust we do not take too upon ourselves, in asking those whom we ddress, to open their ears to the groaning oppressed, and to give themselves to symwith their sufferings; to think upon the and rapine, and bloodshed, attendant upon pture of Slaves in the interior of Afrieavhat they are made to endure in their tranthe coast and in their passage across the ; and not to shrink from making themselves inted with the horrors and the loathsomeIf the Slave-ship; to follow the poor, help. noffending Negro, if he survive the suffering voyage, and to think upon his condition landed upon a foreign shere, and entered a life of hard and hopeless servitude-it may be worked to death in his early manhood, live to behold his children subjected to the degradation and oppression as himself.
ssed is the man that considereth the poor. lessing of the Lord resteth upen him who, ng the evil which attends his neighbour's life, is stretching forth his hand for the rehis poverty and distress; and his blessing in those who, like the patriarch of old, are ing into the sorrows and lardship of the the fatherless, and those that have none to nem. "The cause which I knew not," said searched out."
'sympathies are awakened not for the native n alone, and the victims of the African Trade, but we feel for these who are living bouring in a state of Slavery, who were a Slavery, and possibly may die subject to vation and its hardship. In those countries ich this systern is upheld by law, man is led to the condition of a beast of burthen, garded as an article of merchandize. The has nothing in life that he can call his own; ysical powers, the limbs of his body, belong ther ; it can scarcely be said that the laculhis mind are his own. All that distins him as a rational ereature is, by the law State, treated as the property of another. y be a man fearing Gud, and desiring to ve himself a disciple of Christ-we believe ere are such: whatever the consistency of laracter as a C'hristian, and however ad1 in the cultivation of his mind, all avails othing : he is still a slave, and the law allows othing to look to in life but hopeless, helpriendless Slavery. Endowed by his Maker zapacity for enjoyment, like other men he s social affections; he may be honourably ed, and in married lile surcounded by ofl-
spring dear to him ns his own flesh; but he knows not the day nor the hour in which he may be torn from his wile, or in which his children, at their tender age, may be suatched away, sotd to the man-trader, and carried into far distant captivity. So long as Slavery is upheld by law, we can have no security for the extinction of a trade in slaves. Such are the contingencies of the system under every modification of which it is capable, that, until Slavery be abolished, men, women and children will, we fear, be imported from Africa, and he bought and sold like the cattle of the field; and the barbarities of the Slave-market will continue to pollute the towns and villages of those islands in the West Indies in which Slavery exists, and in the slaveholding countries of America.

The subject is so vast and of such manifold atrecity, we think, that even the history of the whole world dees not furnish a parallel to its crime. We deem it scarcely possible lor a man of the most comprehensive mind fully to possess himself of the extent of the evil. The Lord alone doth know : none but the Infinite Mind can comprehend the individual and the aggregate sufferings of those subjected to these enormities. God alone can reach the heart and awaken the conscience. It is our strong desire,-we speak with reverence and fear,-it is our prayer, that He may bring every one to a sense of his own share in the guilt, and that, ceasing from his iniquity, the condemnation resting upon the man-stealer and upon those who trade in the persons of men, may no longer altach itself to any one bearing the name of a Christian; and that the Slaveholder, whether he be more or less involved in the sin ol oppression, may be brought to aet in obedience to the law of impartial and uncompromising equity, and, without hesitation and without delay, restore to immediate and unconditional freedom every slave that he holds in bondage.

The Gospel of Christ is precious to us. Through the mercy of God to our souls we trust we are prepared, in some degree, to appreciate the means whieh, in his wisdom and love, He has provided for the redemption of the world, and the reconciling of man to Himself. In the word of ancient propheey, Christ was promised, that in Ilim all the families of the earth might be blessed. We cannot but entertain the opinion that the enlightenment of multitudes of the inhabitants of Africa, and their participation in the privileges and the consolations of the Christian religion, have been much retarded by the evil deeds ol many who have gone among them; and espeeially that the cruelty and wickedness of the Slave Trade have done much to kcep them in ignorance of Him who died for them. In that love which extends over sea and land, and seeks the happiness of the whole human race, we thake our appeal to those with whom it hies; and respeetfully press upon them to take their part, in accordance with the peaceable religion of Christ, in removing every impediment out of the way, that, through the grace of God, the African, of every tribe and every tongue, may be brought to the knowledge of the Truth as it is in Jesus.

May it please the Lord Almighty to bless those who reign, and those who are in authority, in every nation in which Christianity is aeknow. ledged. May his wisdom preside in all their councils, and the law of his righteousness be the rule of their actions. May the Prinee of Peace, Christ Jesus our Saviour, be honoured wherever his name is known. May his holy religion obtain its rightful influence in the eartb; and the people become prepared to offer praise to Crod in the language uttered by the Heavenly Host-" Glory to God
in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to-
ward men."
Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting. George: Stacey,
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

Nightly Serenaule.-Every night, while in the upper part of the river, we had a concert of frogs, which made most extraordinary noises. There are three kinds, which can frequently be all heard at once. One of these makes a noise something like what one would expect a frog to make, namely, a dismal croak; but the sounds uttered by the others were like no animal noise that I ever lieard before. A distant railway train approaching, and a blacksmith hammering on his anvil, are what they exactly resemble. They are such truc imitations, that when lying half-dozing in the cance, I have eften fancied myself at home, hearing the familiar sounds of the approaching mail-train, and the hammering of the boiler-makers at the iron works. Then we often had the "guarlibas," or howling monkeys, with their terrific noises, the shrill grating whistle of the cicadas and locusts, and the peculiar notes of the suacuras and other aquatic birds; add to these the loud, pleasant hum of the mosquito in your immediate vicinity, and you have a pretty good idea of our nightly concert on the Tccantins.-Wallace's Amazon and Rio Vegro.

## deep oceny souvdiggs.

As this subject now engrosses the attention of many of the scientific men of the present age, it may not be uninteresting to know the results of a discovery which has been introduced by our neighbours on the other side of the Atlantic, for the purpose of testing the existence of a foundation to the ocean, and also to know of what it is composed. There has, for scveral days past, been lying in the Southampton waters, an American government surveying brig, ealled the Dopphin, This brig, which is employed under the aet of Congress, in connection with the scientific researehes of Lieutenant Maury, of the National Observatory, at Washington, for the purpose of entering into a series of meteorological observations and discoveries, left Chesapeake Bay on the 31st of May, and has completed a perfect line of soundings across the Atlantic to Roekule, off tho west coast of Scotland. The difference between each place of sounding, averaged about 100 miles.

A line was run to the Azores, to the North of which, about a parallel of forty-five in a southwest direction, an elevation was discovered on the bottom of the occan, of about 6000 feet, the soil indicating a fine yellow chalky substance, mixed with a small pertion of the finest sand. After leaving the Azores, tho Dolphin took a westerly direction, still succeeding in discovering the bottom. Sicering north, she made a direct line to the "three chimneys," where, at the depth of 1900 fathoms, bottom was also discovered. At this point, Licut. Berryman, in charge of the ship, linding the position of the weather was decidedly unfivourable to a continuation of their research, made suil and came into Southampton. The greatest depth at which bottom was reached, was 3130 fthoms, in lat. from 41 to 43 , lon. 51 to 56. The explorers have brought home with them specimens of the soil which has been discovered at their various places of sounding, and which will be laid before a committee of scientific men at Washington, for the purpose of analyzation.

The temperature of the water was also tested at various depths; specimens of which have also
been preserved. During the whele of the observations, particular attention was paid to the width, depth, and force of the current in different parts of the ocean, all of which have been carefully neted, for the purpose of being fully discussed and explained. The Dolphin intends returning at the latter end of the week, and should the weather permit, will take a line of sounding to the eastern edge of the Azores, that being a portion of the Atlantic which has at preseat remained unexamined. Of course a further explanation of the results of this expedition, will not at present be given, as the whole of the matter collected, is being carefully preserved for the uses and explanation of the gentemen at Washington.-English paper.

French Protrstants.-A precious discovery for the history of the Reformed Churches of France has lately been made by M. Eugene Hagg, of Paris, in the public library of Geneva. $l$ is the manuscript history of French Protestants in the various places whither they fled for refuge, a work composed about a century ngo by Paster Antoine Court. As is well known, Court was one of the men whose faith and zeal principally contributed to sustain Protestantism in France, during the reign of Louis XV., when its legal existence was interdicted, and the chiefs of the Reformed Churches were either banished or dead. Court published, in 1760, a History of the Camisards, but he had not time to bring to light his great work, L'Histoire du Refuge. In 1784, after the death ol Court de Gobelin, son of Antoine Court, the unedited manuscript of this work was lost, and from that time no trace of it could be found. It is, therefore, a most onexpected circumstance that it has at length been discovered amongst other papers deposited in the library of Geneva. It will be curious and interesting to compare L'Histoire du Refuge by Court de Gobelin with that published by M. Weiss, whe had not seen the lormer, and to see how each confirms the other, up to the time when that of M. Weiss necessarity laves behind that of an historian who died in 1781.-Evangelical Christendom.

## Lltilier in affliction.

The following account of the manner in which Luther bore the loss of a beloved child, is taken from a translation in the New York Christian Inquirer. We have here a fine example of religious resignation, and an intercsting comment on the domestic character of the Reformer.

In her fourteenth year, Magdalena was taken by her heavenly Father from her earthly parents. Courageously and steadily she passed through death, and Luther at the bedside of his dying child was the same here that he appeared before the Electors and the Diel. During her illuess he said, "I love her very much, but, Fatler, if it he thy will to take her hence, I bow entircly to thee." Standing by her bed, he said, "Magdalena, you are happy to stay with your lather here, and willing to go to your Father there." And she said, "Yes, dearfather, as God wills it." Then he said, "Dear child, the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak;" and turniug around, he added, "I love her very dearly; it the flesh is so strong what will the spirit be?" As she became weaker, and was dying, he fell upon his knees at her bedside and wept bitterly, and prayed God to deliver her. Soon after she breathed her last in her father's arms.

On the day of the funcral Luther could not tear himself a way from the coffin in which the child's body had been placed. He stood by it,
and said, as he looked at her, "Dear Lena, you will rise agnin and shine like a star, yes, a sun. Now that she has gene, I am happy in spirit, but in the flesh I am very sad. The flesh will not be put down, and parting grieves one very much. It is strange, that while 1 know that she is certainly nt peace, and that all is well with her, I should yet be so sorry."

When his friends told him that they were grieved for his loss, he replied, "You should rejoice that 1 have sent a saint to heaven; yes, two." (Elizabeth and Magdalena.) He spoke very carnestly to his friends, "My child is sent away, body and seul, and our Father in heaven has two saints from my body. If my Magdalena could return to life and bring the the wealth of the Ottoman empire, I would not have her. O, it is well for her! Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Who dies so, has certainly everlasting life; and I would that I and my children and all of you might go, for evil times are coming."

The mother was plunged by this event into deepest grief, and Lather comforted her most affectionately. "Dear Kate, remember that where she has gone she is very well, but flesh and blood do as flesh and blood; it is the spirit that is full of praise and is willing. Children do not argue, but believe as they are told; all is simple with them; they die without pain or anguish, and without contention with death or bodily distress, just as they fall asleep.'

Hair.-A writer in a late number of the London Quarterly Review, furnishes the following information on this subject:-" London imports about five tons of human hair aanually. Black hair comes mainly from Brittany and the south of France, where it is collected principally by one hair merchant, who travels from fair to fair, and buys up, and shears the crops of the neighbourhood damsels. A traveller in Brittany describes the peasant girls as attending at the fairs with their beautiful tresses, perfectly willing to sellfout. He saw several girls sheared, one afier another, like sheep, and as many more standing ready for the shears, with their caps in their hands, and their long hair combed out, and hanging to their waists. By the side of the dealer was placed a large basket, into which the successive erops of hair were thrown, each tied up in a wisp by itself. For a head of hair about twenty cents in money is given, or a gaudy handkerchief. The hair is the finest and most silken that can be produced. Light hair comes from Germany, where it is collected by a company of Dutch farmers, who go over to England for orders once a year. And, who knows from what source come these pendant tresses, gleaming in the gas light, with which our blooming Eves aptly entangling their snaky coil with their own, tempt our eligible Adatns."

New Thermometcr.-Dr. Slack, of Rhade Island, has given a description of a new system of graduating thermometers, which he proposes to introduce directly to public notice. The fixing of the zero point at the freeziag of water, as in Reaumur's and the Centigrade, or at the cold of snow and salt, ths in Fahrenheit's, is objectionable, as these do not indicate the same temperature, except under the same atmospheric pressure. The graduation proposed by Dr. Slack, which he calls the "United States Thermometer," seems to remove all the objections. Ile takes "blood heat," as the starting point, and then reckons up and down, according to the divisions in Fahrenheit. Thus, boiling water is 114 degrees above, and freezing 66 degtecs
below zero, and the other points are in accons ance.-Late Paper.

## THEFRIEND.

## FOURTH MONTH 22, 1854.

The Yearly Mecting of Philadelphia has ber in session through the week up to the time of ous paper going to press. The unusual storm whid prevailed on the Scventh-day of last week, aso on the First and Sccond-days of this, preventer some from reaching the city in time to be presece at the opening of the meeting. The meeting hon. ever, is large, and the business has so far been transacted with much harmony.

On page 254, will be found the Address which the Friends from England, who left in the sleamos Atlantic on the 15 th instant, have been engegel in distributing throughout the United States.

## RECEIPTS.

Receired from G. Michener, agent, $O$., for Wm. Bailg Sen., $\$ 12$, to 52 , vol. 26 , for Jos. Talbot, $\$ 3$, to 52 , ma 26 ; from Saml. B. Smith, ageat, 0 ., for Saml. Said \&2, vol. 27, Jos. Wilson, \$2, vol. 27, and J. M. Smiol \$1, to 52, vol. 27 ; from Edmund Davis, N. J., \$5, to S: vol. 27 ; from Amy C. Hoopes, Pa., $\$ 2$, vol. 27 .

A Female Teacher is wanted as an Assistant in th Raspberry street Coloured School for Boys.

Applicntion may be made to John Carter, No. If South Twelfth street; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Ard street ; or John C. Allen, No. 179 South Fifth street.

## WEST TOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Summer session of the school will commence a Second-day, the lst of Fifth month next. The puil will be conveyed by railroad to West Chester, when conveyances witl be in waiting to take them and tbe: haggage to the school, on the arrival of the monitr and afternoon cars, on Second-day, the 1st, and Thin day, the 2 d of Fifth month. The cars leave the dep south side of Market street ahove Eighteenth atro (formerly Schuylkill Fifth street,) at 71 o'clock, 1.1 aod 4 o'clock, P. m. The agent of the school will bet the railroad depot on Sceoud and Third-day afternoon and will furnish pupils with tickets, and accompan them to West Chester. Those who go by the monm train will be furaished with tickets by a person in 2 tendance. To those who procure tickets as direcek the fare from Pbiladelphia to the school, inclnding by gage, will be one dollar, which will be charged to ${ }^{\prime}$ scholar at the school. All baggage should be distion ly marked West-town, and with the pame of the orma and should be sent directly to the railroad depot. plicntions for admission must be made to Joseph Sav don, Superintendent at the school, or Joseph Scatte good, Trensurer, No. 84 Arch street, Philadelphia.
The West-town office is at Friends' bookstore, No. 1 Arch street, where all small packages for the pupila ie before 12 o'clock on Seventh-days, will be forwarde All letters for the pupils and others at the school, sho be sent by mail, directed to IIest-town Boarding-Sole W'est Chester I. O., Chester Ca., Pa. Postage shoold pre-poid, and packages should be distinctly marked al put up in a sceure monner, so that their contents will p be linble to be lost by handling. The stage will les West Chester duriag the Summer session, for the scho on Second, Fourth, and Seventh-days, on the arrival the afternoon cars from the city, and from the school West Chester on the same days, to meet the afteroo cars to Philadelphia. The fare for each passeoger and from West Chester by the stage, will be 25 cet When special conveyances at other times are prorid at the school, an extra charge will be made.

West-town, Third mo., 1854.

Marbied, at Friends' meeting-house, Burlingtos, J., on Fifth-day, the 13th inst., Riehard J. Allas, West-town, Pa., and Many, daughter of the late Thow Datton, of the former place.

# THE FRIEND. 

## PUBLISUED WEEKLY

> e two dollare per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions and Payments received by
Jolin richardson,

- no. 50 noath fourth staeet, up etalag, PHILADELPHIA.
ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in , six and a-half cents.


## From the New York Spectator.

## GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.

ts from the Address delivered by M. F. Ry, at the annual meeting of the New : Geographical and Statistical Society, on vening of the 16 th of last month.
(Continued from page 250.)
modore Perry, with his accustomed ener$s$ already had surveys made of several implaces in the East, among them, the har-- Jeddo, which is described by his officers of the boldest and most beautiful sheets of in the world, not excepting the harbour of fancisco, or of Naples, or of Rio, nor your vely bay. "We ascended," says Lieutenint, of the Mississippi, in a private letter, thin about seven miles (in a straight line) o, carrying from 40 to 17 fathoms water way. This was nineteen miles nearer the than any foreign vessel had ever previeen. This occurred after the reception ch I will speak presently); and as everyad gone on very successfully, the Commod not wish to do anything that would miliainst the advantages we had obtained, or ild have gone, I imagine, in sight of the hich was hidden from us only by a point I sorne three miles ahead.
his is the finest sheet of water in the world, :epting Rio and San Francisco. Thirty-twenty-five miles in diameter, surrounded herous snug coves and most lovely shores, ins not a single island except close along ders, and seems perfectly clear from obons of any kind to navigation. It connects he ocean by a strait, ranging from ten to miles in width, and forty fathoms in depth." constructing a chart of that harbour. Ringith his squadron, has, just about this time, 1 fairly upon the field of his operations, includes the North Pacific Ocean, with its straits and gulfs. That is the largest sursquadron now under any flag. And never ly nation sent forth an expedition in the of science better fitted and lound than that or accurate work and practical results, it th it all the means and appliances that govat in the indulgence of an enlightened libersould suggest, or that science, ingenuity, e improvements of the age could bestow. zuadron consists of five vessels. He is d by a corps of young and accomplished is who have entered upon their service con

These constitute the elements of success. We may expect therefore, in the course of the next three years much valuable information concerning the North Pacific Ocean; for discoveries and results as fast as made and obtained, are to be sent home to the llydrographical Bureau of the Navy for publication. Thus we have, or will have, to enrich our archives, De Haven and Kane in the frozen sea; Strain and Herndon, with Gibbon, his companion, in the Torrid zone; Perry and Ringgold in the East; and Page and Gilliss, and McRae, in the West. Nur should I forget the line of deep sea soundings, especially, which was run last summer, by Lieut. Berryman, commanding U. S. brig Dolphin, from the neighbourhood of Newfoundland to that of Ireland. That line has important and practical bearings upon the question of a submarine lelegraph between Europe and America. There is bottom for it. But while the navy has been thus occupied in winning laurels as green, may I not say as green, because they are worn in times of peace, and in the cause of knowledge and of truth, in the advancement of science, and in aid of that progress which is upward and onward,-may I not, therefore, say as green as any with which it is possible for the hand of grim-visaged war to deck the brows of victors in his battles of heroes in his cause?

But while the navy has been thus busied abroad, the army and other branches of the public service have not been idle at home. The Coast Survey is a long-established institution. A report of its proceedings is annually made to Congress. Genllemen are familiar with the value of its labours, and therefore it is only necessary in this connection, to refer to it as an establishment that has done and is doing much for those departments of knowledge which it is the especial object of this Society to cultivate. In the same category comes the Hydrographic Survey, by the army, of the great American lakes. That work, too, is being pushed forward even with more than its wonted vigour. It has already enriched one department of geography with an important discovery. You know it has been said that the bottom of Lake Huron, especially, was far below the level of the earth. Macomb informs me, that nowhere in that lake has he been able to find water more than 420 feet deep, which places the bottom of that lake far above the surface of the sea.
'The Mexican Boundary Commission is busily engaged in bringing up its results. Besides these there are various parties at work exploring routes across the wilderness for the great Pacific railway. Lieut. Williamson is on the Pacific slope, running his lines with the spirit level and the theodolite. Governor Stevens is at the North, Lieut. Whipple is at the South; and Gunnisonalas! poor Gunnison-was in the middle. Science has its achievements, and peace its triumphs, yet how much does it sometimes cust to win them 1 Lieut. Bellot, of the French navy, upon the ice of the Pular basin, Licut. Gunnison, of the American army, upon the great "divide" which separates the waters of the Atlantic from the waters of the Pacific, have each lallen victims in the cause of that science whose achievements we celebrate. Though far apart, they were fellow labourers in
the same cause. They both were in scarch of a commercial route to Cathay.

Nor should I omit to mention among the valuable labours of the officers of the army, the very successful and interesting exploration of the Zuni river, by Capt. Sitgreaves, U. S. army, and his party. Much of the ground that this officer travelled over is new. Besides these, Fremont and Beale, have also been striving with the Indians, and struggling with the snows of that great "divide," the latter with that daring and gallantry which has challenged our admiration on former occasions, the former with a degree of zeal and energy that has seldom been cqualled, never surpassed.
We owe to him much of our geographical information concerning that region of the country, and he has made contributions which have bcen acknowledged and appreciated wherever geography is cultivated as a science. An enthusiastic amateur, that brave explorer is now there at his own risk and expense, for the purpose of solving certain questions which in his former expeditions he was unable to decide. From this hasty review of what has been recently done, and of what is doing for geography, by the government and the people of the United States, it appears that few countries have ever at any time been able to boast of more activity in this department of scientific research and discovery. And which of these expeditions has not the public mind followed with interest, and pleasure and profit? To the honour of our free institutions, and of a free people, be it said, not one! 'The popular will is in favour of them all.

But though much has been done, these researches and these expeditions have, as they have made their advances, served to extend the horizon, have given us new lights, and show us that much yet remains to be done. Prominent among the agenda of this Society during the coming year, is to foster by its influence and its counsels, another expedition up the Amazon, like Page's in the La Plata. The Amazon is at our own doors, and we begin with it. I shall only allude to one other, which cannot fail to commend itself to the good offices and favourable consideration of this Society, and that is, the exploration of the valley of the Amour, in Mintchouria. This river, I believe, belongs to Russia, though its navigation was ceded to China, by Peter the Great, in 1699. That was before modern science and enterprise could have been brought to bear upon it; consequently, unless a party be sent to explore it from some of the States of Christendom, it will continue to rest in its present darkness for other centuries.
"In almost every point of view," says Findlay, in his Directory for the Pacific Ocean, published in 185 I , "the Amour is the most valuable stream in Northern Asia. Oi all the large rivers of that boundless region, it is the only one that empties into a navigable part of the universal ocean. It is, in fact, the only highway of nature that directly connects the central steppes of Asia with the rest of the world. But the political arrangements of man have deerecd otherwise; and at this moment the Amour is infinitely less useful as a channel ol traffic than almost any one of the land-
locked rivers of Siberia. The navigation of the A mour was given, it is understood, for the privilege of holding a fair at Kiakhta, or establishing a factory at Pekin, which, according to Sir George Simpson, has turned out a poor compensation for the loss of this valuable artery to Central Asia; and by which cession the Russian possessions of Kamsehatkn and the islands beyond are reduced to half their value."

The researches concerning the winds and the currents of the sea, which have been carried on at the observatory, enable me to say, that the climate of that river basin corresponds to that of our lake basin, including the valley drained by the St . Lawrence, the lladson, and the rivers of the New England States generally. And what the commerce between these States and river basins with Europe is, such may be, and, in time, will be the commerce between the Amour and the Pacific States of this Union. China is in a state of revolution; and one of the first things after the revolutionists get firmly seated in power, will be, no doubt, an attempt on the part of the United States to form a commercial treaty with that people upon more liberal principles. And that this treaty might be made with eyes open, how important is it that our diplomatists should have full and complete information as to that inmense Amour country, as to the navigation and navigability of that river, and as to its present capabilities and future capacities for trade and commerce. It is to be hoped, that the enlightened statesman at the head of the Navy Department, will, ere long, feel himself ready to set on foot such an expedition.

> (To be continued.)

Oils.-The scarcity and high price of all kinds of onimal oils, have within a few years past called into requisition and use the various kinds of vegetable oils, especially those derived from rosin. The uses to which this oil is already applied are innumerable, and a great number of patents lor improvements in its manufacture and purification have been granted. A process has been recently brought out, first in France, lately in the United States, by which the rosin is made to yield a substance resembling tallow in many respects, which can be advantageously and cheaply applied for the lubrication of heavy gearing, and other coarse machinery. This process has not yet been made public.-Annual of Scientific Discovery.

Coal and Iron Trade.-This State is emphatically the great storehouse of the Union, in the way of coal and iron. In the ten following counwes are located the principal iron works:

| Berks county has | 44 | iron works. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lancaster, | 30 | do. |
| Clarion, | 30 | do. |
| Huntingdon, | 28 | do. |
| Blair, | 27 | do. |
| Chester, | 25 | do. |
| Venango, | 21 | do. |
| Columbia and Montour, | 20 | do. |
| Cenre, | 20 | do. |
| Armstrong, | 18 | do. |
| The following table shows the fixed capital |  |  |

The following table shows the fixed capital employed in ten counties:
Alleghany, $\$ 1,837,000$
Armstrong, $1,388,000$
Lancaster, $1,273,000$
Chester, 1,248,000
Berks, 1,231,000
Clarion,
Columbia, Blair,
Iluntington,
\$1,221,000 $1,221,000$
1,000 Luzerne,

896,000
702,000 timn, and I prefer his society to that of all the maica.

922,000 mont and Canada West; for New York City and rest. In these days there is too much of talking about roligion, and too litte of religion itself." Charles Simeon.

## For "The Friend."

## TRACT ASSOCIJTION.

At an annual meeting of the Tract Association of Friends, held Third month $291 \mathrm{~h}, 1854$, the following Friends were appointed to fill the respective offices of the Association for the ensuing year.

Clerk.-Nathan Kite.
Treasurer.-Joseph Scattergood.
Managers.-John C. Allen, Edward Richie, Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Bettle, Jr., William II. Brown, Israel H. Johason, Charles J. Allen, Joseph Walton, Samuel Allen, Anthony M. Kım. ber, Charles Jones, John L. Kite, William Kinsey, Jr., James Kite, Richard Randolph, Jr.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Tract Association of Friends.
The Managers present the following Report, viz.:
There were on hand, Third month 1st, 1853,

Tracts, 182,831
And there have been printed since,
Making,
Of these there have been distributed,
Leaving on hand on the 1 st instant,
98,120

Of the number distributed, there was taken by one Auxiliary, 367; for the inmates of Moyamensing Prison, and others in the lower parts of Philadelphia, 1,774; for the Eastern State Penitentiary, Almshouse, and House of Refuge, 531; for First-day schools, the Borough of Germantown, and other places within the county of Philadelphia, 1,851; among Universalists, Infidels, and Profane Swearers, 2,207; in coloured schools and among coloured people, 667; at soup-houses, 350 . 200 were taken by two Presbyterian clergymen; 720 by the Young Men's Home Missionary Society; 300 were placed in public sehools; and 100 were given 10 boys collected at the corners of streets. 800 were distributed in hotels, and 435 in private families; 300 on ships and ocean steamers; 200 were granted for the use of the Arclic Expedition ; and there were taken for general distribution, principally in the vicinity of Philadelphia, 19,658. 190 were for West-town Boarding School; 601 were for Libraries among Friends at Westchester, Plymouth, Moorestown and Woodbury. For the supply of schools and other purposes in Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Susquehanna, and other counties in the State of Pennsylvania, 3,402; at Cape Island, and other places on the sea-shore, in the Pines, and elsewhere in New Jersey, 3,638 ; among passengers on steamboats and railroad cars in different States, 754; for New England, without designating particular States, 785.

401 were taken by a Peace Society in Boston ; 242 were for the State of Maine; 375 for VerState, 3,855; State of Delaware, 730; District of Virginia, 556; 1,751 in Maryland; 1,000 in North Carolina; 2,115 in Ohio; Indiana, 1,040; Yowa, $500 ;$ and foi
ing Missouri, 376.
20,616 were taken for distribution by the Cen-

Total, $\$ 6,977,000$
Total, $\$ 4,848,000$
"I have been in the company of religious pro.
fessors, nad have heard many vords about religion: tral Book Committee of Indiann Yearly Meeting; but give me to be with a broken-hearted Chris- and 300 were for a school in the 1sland of $j_{1}$.

17,270 were sold; and of the destination of 1,659 no record has been made.

One new Tract, entitled, "A Proper use of Riches, exemplified in the life of Richard Rojnolds," has been added to the series since han report.

Nearly the whole of the edition of $7,575 \mathrm{Mona}$ Almanacs printed for the present year has been disposed of, there remaining on hand but 125 om the Ist instant. The inmates of the Eastern Stak Penitentiary, Moyamensing Prison, and the scholars attending the evening sehools for adult col. oured persons in this city, were gratuitouly supplied with copies of our Almanac. And 855 of the surplus stoek of previous years, have been distributed as Tracts.

1,063 Seleet Readers, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and 1,979 of our Series of Juvenile Books, comprising 19 varietics, have been disposed of; leaving oo hand of the former, 1,147 , and 16,093 of the latter ready for sale.

Matter for one other small book, composed of Short Bingraphical Sketches, has been prepared,

The Managers have also been engaged in prol paring for pablication, in the form of a amall book, a condensed account of the life and religi. ous services of that eminent minister of the $\mathrm{G}_{0}$. pel, the Jate Sarah Lynes Grabb.
Our Treasurer has received donations and subscriptions to the amount of $\$ 54062$ From sules of books, \&c.,

## $\$ 108498$

The expenditures for printing, paper, binding, \&c., including a balance due the Treasurer of $\$ 524$, have been
And there was a balance in his hands due the Association, on the 1 st instant, of

Since the close of our fiscal year, the Treasurer has received the sum of $\$ 500$, a legacy from our late friend Margaret Sheppard, which we hare directed to be invested on behalf of the Asso. ciation.

Although we have not often the opportunity of knowing the effect produced on the minds of individuals by the perusal of our publications, we are nevertheless encouraged to persevere in theil circulation, believing they have been of real ad vantage to many.

Sigued by direction and on bebalf of the Boar of Managers,

Josepit Walton, Clerk.
Philada., Third mo. 15th, 1854.
It is the desire of the Association, that all oo Auxiliaries should forward yearly statements o their proceedings in time for the Annual Meetiog

Selected.
A short time before the death of Elias Boud not, the estimable President of the American Bibl
Society, he was much gratified by the receipt a letter from a female, who residing to the wes ward, had met occasionally with some respectab lodians, men of understanding, who discovere concern for the situation of their country. Whi sitting in her parlour one day, unusually enjoyin an opportunity of mental rest, two visitors of ur
common interest made their appearance; the fir was her old friend, the Delaware chief, the gre

Ka-jai-hai-lus, who introduced his friend
Ka-box-ki; they had met her husband in Ka-box-ki; they had met her husband in
$y$, who had invited them to dinner. They on their return from seeing their great Fas they called the President. King Ka-boxmostly silent ; when he spoke it was in the are tongue; be desired his friend to say, he not speak English. Bock-ou-jai-hai-lus 1ore communicative, but seemed dejected, noble and animated in his whole deportafter the cloth was removed, he said, "We o." "And when shall ] see you again," d the hostess. "Me old," said he, "me ie down," spreading his hand with a low otal motion; then raising his eyes to heaod extending his hand to her, with devont sion, " but we shall meet with Jesus!"
ed by sympathetic ardour, and Christian is friend inquired, "Do you know Jesus?" now Jesus-me love Jesus !" 'Then rising he table, a solemn farewell closed this ime visit; having a sweet conviction of the 7 of the declaration, that "in Christ Jesus : neither male nor female, barbarian, Scybond nor free."
writer enclosed an hundred dollars for the nent, (particularly) of the Delaware transof the scriptures.

Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the raging billows roll,
While the tempest still is high:
Hide me, O, my Saviour! hide,
'Till the storm of life is past;
Safe into the haven guide;
O receive my soul at last!

## le Black Wasp of Yan Diemen's Land.

warm summer days, during our resiat Port Sorell, and more particularly in the
igs, we had often noticed a large kind of ly darting in and out of the house with a harp, whizzing noise, and, on a more atobservation, we found a most tragie addihde to our list of antipodean contrarietiesless than the discovery of a savage and fory war carried on by flies against spind pursued with such vigour that one would the Tasinanian flies were bent on avengtyrannies and grievances suffered at the of the spiders by the whole winged-insect all the world over.
had observed the forcible and noisy abducmany an unlucky web-spinner, before I fatisfactorily make out what becarne of them, frequent seizures made, apparently by the $y$, forbade the conclusion that they were th devoured ; but, by dint of sundry watchId pursuits of the flies, and by eking out fecing together my various small scraps of ation and discovery, I at length acquired a le knowledge of the habits and practices of sy black neighbours.
ze and shape they exactly resemble a large h wasp, but are wholly black, and possess able stings, a quarter of an inch long. They ery remarkable cells or nests of earth, empered, and formed in layers of tiny tts, like a swallow's nest. Many of these laced in a small wooden out-house, between ight studs and the weather-boarding of the everal were formed on a shelf in the porch, some small pieces of wood lying heaped Fr offered convenient nooks; and one wasp, ing to have a more costly lodgment than his , took possession of a murschaum pipehich lay on the same shelf, and very snugly
laid out his house in its interior. All the nests I have examined are arranged in the sume manner, the whole fabric beiur from two to four inches long, and rather less than an inch broad; the external shape of the mansion, whether square, triangular, or pentagonal, depending a good deal on the site chosen.

When completed, no aperture is left; but on being opened, threc or four cells are usually found, two or three containing each a soft white chrysalis in a cocoon of white web; and the largest apartment of the mansion is devoted to the purposes of larder, and is always found full of spiders, of all varieties of size, colour, and kind, all closely and neatly paeked together, with their legs trussed up, so as to occupy the smallest possible space. The strangest part of the affair is, that the spiders are not dead, but remain perleetly soft and flexible in every part; and, on being exposed to the sun and air, and stirred, a feeble movement is evident in them, as though they were paralyzed or stupefied in some manner, so as to be unresist. ing victims and good fresh meat at the same time. The storehouse is thus well supplied, doubtless for the benefit of the chrysalis tenantry, on their awaking to the knowledge of life and appetite.

I have rarely been more interested by any new insect than by these black wasps, ungentle and ferocious though they be; for there is a daring, dashing energy and brisk industry about their ways and doings, that is very amusing and perfectly original. The bee-dear little hard-working, persevering fellow that he is-can still afford time for many a coquettish peep into blossoms and buds that he deigns not to taste; and, even when arrived at home with his two pannier baskets loaded with their heaped-up golden treasure, can stay for a few moments, friendly hovering to and fro, and pleasant exchanges of hum and buzz with his helpmates. The ant whose ways of thrift and industry even Solomon bids us "consider and be wise," never takes a straight road, but with a bit of plunder in her nippers thrice her own size, runs hither and thither, up straws and round stieks, or may be into a labyrinth of a violet root, when she plays at bo-peep with you for ten minutes before going forward again.

But the black wasp has none of these wandering weaknesses of character; solitary, stern, ruithless, and resolute, he goes about his work ol cell-building and spider-catehing. If you chance to be near his chosen place of abode, you may see him dart past with a bit of mud or a victim, and a shrill, sharp whizzing is continued for some seconds or a minute, during the operation of paeking away his load, when iorth he darts again, straight and swift as an arrow, and the next moment very probably invades the peaceful retreat of some cobwebbed recluse, who until now, safe from brooms and housemaids, has meshed and devoured his flies in comfort, but is at length seized, trussed, and packed up, half-alive, by the dark avenger.-Nine Yeurs in Austratia.

The Tahitian Parliament.-It is noted by Bennet and 'Tyerman, that during the eight days these extraordinary people sat in discussion, two speakers were never on their legs at the same time, and that an angry word was not once uttered. One of the subjects related to the question of death or banishment for murder. Hitoti thought that, receiving so much good from England, they ought to do as England did. Utami thought this was going too far; he might be wrong, but this was his thought. Upuparu considered that scripture authority, not English precedent, ought to guide them. A lively interchange of looks through the assembly denoted that it was penetrated with
these sentiments. Tati next gave ns a reason why lie had held his peace so long, that hrs thought he might gather what had been growing in the breasts of his brethren; he was glad he had waited, because some thoughts had grown in his own breast, which ho did not bring with him. He wished some one to show him tho guide in the New Testament whieh authorizes the taking life for life. Pati next expresses that his breast is full of thought, and surprise, and delight in the circumstanee of their taking sweet counsel together; thinking Tuti has settled the question, for is not the Gospel our guicle?

One of the little men, a commoner or repre. sentative of a distriet, next presented himself, thinking, as no one else stood ap, lie would make his little speech, several pleasant thoughts having been growing in his breast, and all were allowed to throw their thoughts logether, so that out ol the whole the meeting might make those stand upright which were test, whencesoever they camc. His thought was, that the offender being sent to a desolate island, and compelled to think for himself, it might plense God to make the bad things ol' his heart to die, and good things to grow there. "But if we kill him," said he, "where will his soul go ?" The law was made for banishment, not death.-Selected.
For "The Friend."

## biograpilical sietcues

Of Ministers and Etders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meetigg of Philadelphia.

## JOHN SKEIN.

(Continued from page 252)
The commissioners assembled at Aberdeen, on the 28th of the Seventh month, and the Friends were brought from the prison before them. Tho Earl of Arrol addressing this little band in the name of the magistrates, told them, "they had ealled them again to know whether they were yet better advised, than when they were last before them? And whether they would give bonds not to hold any more meetings ?" To this John Skein made answer, that " the last time they were before the king's council, he being one of those accused for speaking in the meeting, desired the accusers might be asked, whether either George Keith, or himself, or any of them, had ever been heard to speak anything in the least tending to sedition, or to withdraw any of the king's subjects from their due obedience and subjection to his authority $?^{\prime \prime}$ The earl replied, "lt is enough: that matter was spoke to at our last sitting, and you were then found guilty." To this John answered, "there had not bcen any seditious act proved against them, and they had been kept prisoners about seven months for no other cause than mecting in a peaceable manner to worship God in spirit and in truth." Here the earl interrupted him, saying again, "It is enough." He then said to the other commissioners, "My lords, I have delivered your minds, and therefore it is fit they should remove." Johus Skein then added, "Though you now sit ns our judges, yet I cannot forbear from the zeal ot the Lord, and from that respect I owe you as the king's councillors, but put you in mind, that the day is coming, that both you who are now sitting as our judges, and we who are now judged, must both stand belore the judgment-seat of the great Judge of heaven and earth, and therefore I wish ye may so judge now, as that at that day yo may have peace." 'The earl on this, said, "You are not to be our lawgiver." John answered, "No; I only in all humility lay these things before you."
The earl then inquired if the prisoners were all
of one mind? Alexander Skein made nnswer, "I hope there are none of us here that will be so unfai:hful to our God, as to give any bond, whereby we should bind ourselves not to meet together and worship God. And withal I shall desire to lay this consideration before yon, that there are none of our l-riende, so far as we know, that are suffering on this aecount in any of the three kingdoms but we. The king hath referred us to his oouncil, and the council hath referred us to you here, so that ye have all the power of the civil authority to do with us as it shall seem right to you, from whom wo may expect as much moderation, as our Fricnds elsewhere have met with. But il it shall please the Lord to permit you to be the instruments of our sufferings, I hope He will enable us to bear it with that patience and subinission that becometh Christians."

The Earl of Arrul calling upon the other commissioners to speak, one said, "They plead themselves not guily of seditious conventicles, as would scem by what that young man spoke, whereas the law concludos their very meetings seditious."

On this Alexander Slicin observed, "They could not help all the constructions of that kind or sort, for that it had bcen the lot of God's people in all ages to have several misrepresentations cast upon them; but we hope we shall behave ourselves so peaceably and dutifully, that where for conscience sake we cannot give active, we shall give passive obedience."

The Earl of Arrul rejoined, "Qualified loyalty smells of disloyalty. It seems then, you will not give bond." To this, witfoed with an honest zeal, John Skein answered, "Let never that day dawn in which we shall be so unfaithlul to the Lord. But if any should prove so, let neither the king nor his council trust that man, for be that is not laithful to the Lord, will never be faithful to his king and country."

The prisoners were ordered to be taken away; but as they were going, Arrol addressing Alexander Gellie, one of the prisoners, said, "The Quakors' loyalty is a qualified loyalty." Alexander said in answer, "he understowd not that loyalty which was not qualified with the fear of God, and obedience to Him rather than to man."

The commissioners then decrecd that if the fines were not paid by the prisoners by the 5 th of the Eighth month, that so much of their property should be seized and sold as would satisfy the claim, and that they should be kept in confinement until the fines should be paid.

George Skein newly appointed Provost of Aberdeen, was more cruel towards the prisoners than he who had preceded him in that station. He curtailed the indulgences which had previously been granted them, and threatened to dismiss the under officers from appointment, because they had not beea as rigid as he had commanded them.

On the 21st of the Eighth month, the public authorities commenced collecting the fines which had been impused on Friends. From Thomas Nill, a shoemaker, for a fine of $£ 30$, they distrained goods to the value of $\mathbf{e} 90$. Ile was then discharged from prison. When his goods were carried to the cross to be publicly appraised he followed them, and finding the appraisers fixing prices below their true value, he testified against the wrong done him,-and then kneeling down, he prayed to his Father in heaven that he would forgive them. This although performed in a meek, Christian spirit, was highly ollensive to the Provost, who committed the injured man again to prison. This act was offensive to the sober ciluzens, and brought the following letter to him from John Skein.
"Aberdeen Prison, the $25 t^{\prime}$ of the Elghth month, 1076 .
" Provost,-Read and scriously consider, scriously without passion or prejudice. Is there no God in heaven? Is there no judgment day? Must man only die as the beast, and make no acworld, or how he hath answered the end of his creation? If so, then I should think it no strange thing, to see thee so devoted to please the spirit of this world,-this persecuting spirit both in thyself and others. But if otherwise, and thou believest, as 1 dosire to hope thou dost, that there is a just and righteous God, who secth the actions of mankind, and who hath a book of remem-brance,-and that the day cometh whercin that which hath been done in sccret, shall be proclaimed as on the housetops, and that there is an afterreckoning, and that man must recoive his reward, conform to the deeds done in this body,-and that man has something in him not common with the beasts, even an immortal soul,-for the salvation of which he ought to be more concerned in pleasing of God, than of any man, whose breath is in his nostrils, -who is but as the flower of the field, is here to-day, and to-morrow is cut down. Now I say, it cannot but scem strange to me, and to all God's people, that a man who believes thesc things, dare, however great his power be in the outward, venture on such actions as thou hast done this day, to cause or suffer a man to be imprisoned for no other cause than obeying Christ's com--mand, as it is recorded in Matt. v. 44 : 'But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them, which despitefully use you and persecute you.' Now I warn thee, that thou Seck not to cover this and such like rigorous practices, lest thou add to thine iniquity.' No excuse will stand thee instead in the day of the Lord; and the power and influence, by which thou proceedest as thou dost, shall not cover thee from the hand of that God, who hath said concerning his people, 'He that toucheth you, toucheth the apple of mine eye.' Wherefore let not the self-seeking olergy, oor their emissaries, sow pillows under the arm-holes, as the false prophcts did of old to those in authority, by telling thee, that we are not the people of God; for know as. suredly, that it is, and hath been, the word of the Lord to me, with others of my brethren, since we came in here, that as there is no variableness nor shadow of changing in him, so he shall be the same to us, as he hath been to our brethren and sisters in the time of their sufferings under the persecuting antichristian spirit in England, Ireland, and New England too, where some suffered martyrdom for his name's sake. As we continue faithlul in owning Him before men, so he shall own us, not only before our very persecutors, but also in the great and terrible day of the Lord, before His Father and his angels. We shall be as the palm-tree, the more that devils and men endeavour to oppross us in our public testimonies for His inward appearance, we shall rise the higher. Wherefore I bescech thee in God's holy fear, to take heed to thy proceedings against an innocent people, and let not the enemy within, nor his instruments without, drive thee larther oo in this path, wherein thou art walking, lest thou be found a fighter against God,-and then God will fight against thee, and thou shalt not be bonourable; for God hath said in the scriptures, 'He will honour them that honour him;'but on the contrary, 'they shall be lightly estecmed of that dishonour him.' So repent, and be warned from the Lord; despise it not, though it come through a weak instrument. If thou dost not mind, all
thy endeavours in this prrsecuting way shall bot tend to the filling up of the cup of thy secret and public sins, and thou shalt wish thou hadst died beyond seas, and never scen thy native country. Receive this as thou pleasest ; but this I can asy, I have wrote this in true love and respect both to thy soul and body, as likewise in obedience to the Lord. What I have writ shall stand as a witoew against thee in the day of account, and I shall be clear of thy blood. But it is the earnest prajer of my soul to the God of Power, that he may no second it, as it may produce such fruits as are most acceptable to God, aad refreshing to his peoplc. I rest as formerly, however esteemed by thee,

Thy true and faithful friend, John Skeix."
('So be continued.)
What Ardent Spirits has done in the Unilue States in Ten Years.

1. It has cost the nation a direct expease of $\$ 600,000,000$.
2. It has cost the nation an indirect expense a $\$ 600,000,000$.
3. It has destroyed three hundred thousand lives.
4. It has sent one hundred thousand childreo to the poor-house.
5. It has consigned'at least one hundred and fifty thousand persons to the jails and peaiteniaries.
6. It has made at least one thousand manies.
7. It has instigated to the commission of one thousand five hundred murders.
8. It has caused two thousand persoas to come mit suicide.
9. It has burned or otherwise destroyed, pro perty to the amount of ten millions of dollars. 10. It has made two hundred thousand wil ows, and one million of orphan clildren, $-E$ ward Everett.

> THE IIALIBDT FISILERY.

The Gloucester, Mass., people are prosecutio the halibut fishing on "George's Shoals," th spring, with renewed vigour. There are noll about seventy-five sail of vessels engaged in th business, and in a few weeks there will be twie that number. The schooners are clipperbuil from 80 to 100 tons burthen, and carrying crer numbering some twelve men each. The halib. are caught on the George's Shoals, a few mil from Gloucester, and about 180 miles from B ton. The depth of water on the shoals varis from three to twenty fathoms, with a heavy cu rent running. The vessels are anchored with good scope of cable out. Halibut are caught wil a good stout cod line and hook, baited with he ring. They vary in weight from 100 to 250 lb each. If the fishermen meet with good loc they can obtain from 12,000 to $30,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, in 4 hours.

A few years ago most of the vessels had w. rooms (called sinacks) to keep the halibat ali for the Boston market. Several built with wis roums were lost on George's, probably by having the well-rooms stove in by heavy scas; aad sin that, these kind ot cralt are abandoned altogethe and the halibut are now kept on ice, in the ho each vessel using up several huudred tons of in in the course of the season.

The halibut fishery is attended with more dil ger, luard labour and expense, than any ollp fishing; so much so, that the business is confiop
to the Gloucester fishermen alone.
Some of the Gloucester fishermen have prol
e the halibut fishery all winter; but the majonot start until February. There is great $r$ of anchoring a vessel on the shoals, on at of the coming up suddenly of heavy and storms, from which there is often no from foundering, but by cutting away the and running before the gale. Then again, All of the vessel is often completely encased the ice, with the sails and the rigging in the condition. Jucester has suffered greatly by the loss of nd property in the George's Shonl fishery. ? are various opinions in relation to the loss usels while engaged in this business. Many ns think that the vessels while riding at ancome together in a storm, and are foundered ch accidents; while others are of the opinion the vessels are run down by large ships crossseir paths in the night time and in thick wea.

Every large vessel should keep a good and a sharp look out for the fishing schoonthis season of the year while crossing the

Le trips to George's are generally made in one week. All the halibut obtained at this an of the year is brought to Boston market; essels arrive at the north side of Commerfoharf, their halibut being purchased by Hol, Smith \& Co., who are the principal dealers bston. The halibut is here packed into sugar \&; and sent all over the Union. At the preime the fishermen obtain a pretty good price, $\$ 7$ per hundred; but as the spring opens, f large fleet is on the ground, the price will :less materially lower. When Boston market mes overstocked, the fishermen go to PortPortsmouth, and New York.
he vessels engaged in the business will stock, n average, about $\$ 2000$ during the spring. or two of the Gloucester crafts have stocked 0 on one trip this spring. The fishermen sare engaged in the hatibut fishery earn their $y$, and we hope that they will be well reed by obtaining good fares and good prices; there is any one class of labouring men in
England who earn their money at great , and with more toil and suffering than any ; it is the halibut fishermen.

0ld Iumphrey on Miligations.
good and pleasant subject is a great advanto an author. When he has to tell his reader elcome truths, and to oppose his opinions and prejudices, it is sad up-hill work; but when, kind-hearted spirit, he hits on a subject in Ih he can take his reader with him, willing to leased or profited, it is like going down a le slope, all ease and effortless : down sueh a would I now go, discoursing on the subject itigations.
he great lexicographer tells us that a mitignis an "abatement of anything penal, harsh, ainful." I shall apply the word as a reliever ssener of the mental and bodily afflictions hich humanity is liable. A letter from a hd, which now lies bcfore me, has drawn my ghts to this subject. Would that 1 could do stice! Would that I could comfort the hearts thousand afllicted ones, by opening their to discern the manilold mitigations which ound them. One part of the letter runs Since I have been a cripple, I have become drously leg-wise, leg-considerate, and legpathizing: this is one of the collateral advans of lameness ; but now fur the mitigations. Humphrey must write a paper on this sub-
ject. I have derived much alleviation from acute pains from the electric cbain. I get good spring water, and take it freely at night; and twice in that season I take a cup ol' cocon, having a fire in my bed-room all night. I have bought a pony phaëton, so that I can ride out daily and get fresh air. Now, if you cannot make a good paper on this subject, I shall think it your own fault, and per. haps give you an unmitigated admonition."

Though my good friend has, in this part of his letter, confined himself to a few only of the things that minister to his comfort, in another part he alludes to other sources of relief, and among them to the kind hearts by which he is surrounded. So far from quailing at his conditional threat, 1 am hopefully looking forward to a ride with him in his pony phaëton, fearless of his " unmitigated admonition."

Rightly considered, this subject of mitigations is a very consolatory one. In the days of my childhood, I was once much interested in listening to the remarks of an American. "Our country," said he, " is much infested with poisonous reptiles, but we are not without our mitigations; for where rattlesnakes abound, rattlesnake herb grows, so that when bitten by the snake we chew the herb and are healed." This struck me at the time as a very merciful provision; but I need not pause to inquire into the truth of the allegation, having a much surer declaration in the Holy Scriptures of the merciful mitigations of our heavenly Father: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee." "He stayeth his rough wind in the day of the east wind." "No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exereised thereby."

Forty years ago I knew a friend who was then in the full possession of all her faculties. She was wedded to one of the worthy of the world, who sometimes, when giving a lecture on geology to his friends, would playfully observe, in allusion to his partner, who was from Cornwall, that though the specimens of British gems on the table were not without their value, he had in his possession a Coruish diamond of much greater value than them all. When I called upon her, a few weeks ago, I found her quite blind; but she was not without her mitigations. She had learned to read her Bible in raised letters with her finger; she was looking forwards to a glorious abode, where the Lord would be her light, and her God her glory; and she sweetly observed to me, in a spirit of thankfulness, and not of repining, "At uny time of life, you know this affliction cannot be a long one." This is the way to meet our trials, to ameliorate our aflictions, to get all the comlort we can from our mitigations, and to make the best of our position.

Soon after this interview I visited the chamber of one whom for five and thirty years I had known as a trusty and faithful domestic. Heavily afflictcd with cancer, she was, as she believed, on the very verge of an eternal world, but she was not without her mitigations; she had kind friends and necessary comforts; she was perfectly resigned to the righteous will of her heavenly Father, and looked alone, as a sinner, for salvation to the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." I left her, snying to myself, "When the waves of Jordan rise a cound me, may my feet also be found on the 'Rock of Ages,' and my heart be fixed where true joys are alone to be found."

It was but yesterday that an account was related to mc , by an eye-witness, of an affecting interview between two females; the one being blind,
and the other deaf and dumb. The latter was introduced to the former as one who had never heard a sound; neither music, nor the melody of birds, nor the voice of affection, nor the words of holy writ, had ever entered her car. The blind listener to this account lifted up her hands in thankfulness and unfeigned sympally, saying, "I have heard all these sounds," and then deeply bewailed the sorrows of her more afflicted sister. But now, she that was deaf and dumb, shaking with emotion, for her eyes had been fixed on the lips of the blind speaker reading the meaning of her words, in her turn declared witls thankfulness, speaking with her fingers, that lier aflliction was not half so heavy as was supposed. "If," said she, "I have heard no soundis, I have been mercifully kept from the evil and impurity of a deceitful tongue." Thus did these afllicted ones diminish their trials by dwelling on their mitigations.

Being "born to trouble as the sparks fly upward," afflictions must and will come to us all ; it becomes us all then to look to our mitigations. I take it for granted, reader, that you have some open or secret cause of sorrow; some liope that you cannot attain; some lear that you cannot avoid; or some care that is difficult to endure. My advice is, whether your aflliction be a light one or a heavy one; the head-ache or the heartache; a fractured limb or a wounded spirit; a suffering body or a desponding soul;-look to your mitigations. Be assured we are sadly overrating our burdens and underrating our benefits, if we cannot say,
"Though round us a shower of afflictions may fall,
Our manifold mercies outuumber them all."
The patriarch Job sets us an excellent examplo of falling back on our mitigations; for he seems to have kept a sort of debtor and creditor account, not only ol the present but of the past. He looks not at a part of God's dealings with him, but at the whole, and exclaims: "What! shall we receive good at the hands of God, and not receive evil ?" Are we doing as Job did, thanklully remembering our past mercies, and setting them against our present trials ? This, whether we adopt it or not, is a wise course, an upright course, and the only course we ought to pursue.

Neither past mercies, present mercies, nor future mercies should be forgotten in the long list of our mitigations; nor should we think lightly of newly discovered alleviations, professional skill, medicine suited to our case, kind ministerial aid, the visits of affection and friendship, the gentle voice that soothes our griefs, and the kind hand that smooths our pillow. When our trials are sharp, it is a comfort to know that they will be short; and, let the worst come to the worst, we can look beyond them.

But, after all, our best mitigators will ever be God's word, God's promises, and God's presence. Having these, in all our weakness we may wago war with every trouble; whether it be care, poverty, sickness, pain, or deuth.
"Men, brethren, kindreds, people, tongues, and nations, Count up your mercies aud your mitigations."

Anthony Benezet.-An acquaintance of lis, relating to him in conversation, that he had recently heard of a person in whose cuffers after death, many thousand dollars in specie were found, Benczet expressed great sorrow at being informed of the circumstance, and begged of his friend to give as little currency as possible to the fact; adding, that he thought "It would have been quite as reasonable to have had as many thousand pairs of boots or shoes in the house,
whilst the poor were suffering with bare feet, for the want of them."-Silected.

## FRIEXDS' ASILLX.

Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Managers of the Asylum, for the lielief of Persons De. prived of the Use of their Reason, Philadelphia.
The Managers present their Thirty-seventh Annual Report.

The number of patients in the Institution on the 1st of 'Third month, 1853 , was 56 ; since which 40 have been admitted, making the whole number under care during the year, 96. Of these 31 have been discharged, and $o$ have died. Of those discharged, 15 were restored; \& were much improved ; 6 were improved; and 6 without improvement.

There were in the family on the 1 st instant 57 patients, of whom 5 were considered restored- 4 much improved-9 improved-and 39 stationary. The monthly nverage of patients in the House during the yenr, has bcen about 58 .

The year which has elnpsed since the last mecting of the Contributors, has not been marked by events of unusual interest ; but the Institution entrusted to our management has, we believe, been maintained in a state of efficiency at least equal to any former period; and the best efforts of our able and cxperienced Superintendent, have been excrted on behalf of the patients commited to his care. Ilis Report, which is herewith submitted, will furnish a mure full account of the state of the Asylum, the condition of the various classes of paticnts, and of the means employed to promote their restoration. Among these means, appropriate occupation and attention to every circumstance conducive to the general health and comfort of the inmates, being considered highly influential.

The Treasurer's yearly statement exhibits a balance due by him to the Contributors on general account, ol $\$ 326.22$;-on account of interest nrising from the bequest of our late friend George Williams, \$105.12, and that of John G. Hoskins, $\$: 33.34$, and an unexpended balance of the legacy of our late friend Beulah Sansom, of \$52.01.

From the report of the Committee on Accounts, it appears that the Expenditures during the past year have been as follows, viz.:

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { For Farm and Family, } & \$ 752082 \\
\text { Salaries and Wages, } & 402742 \\
\text { Mledical Department, } & 25894 \\
\text { Incidental, } & 9362 \\
\text { Annuities, } & 32079 \\
& \$ 12,22150
\end{array}
$$

The amount charged for board, \&c. of patients, is $\$ 11,775.69$; and there has been received for interest and ground rents, $\$ 567.90$, making a total of $\$ 12,343.59$; and showing a balance in favour of the Institution from the operations of the year, of $\$ 12: 209$.
The Farm has yielded 112 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of potatoes, 38 large wagon-loads of hay, 17 hogs weighing 3018 pounds, a number of calves, and a good supply of poultry. It has also furnished $n$ sufficiency of milk and cream for the use of the family, and a considerable quantity of butter; and from the garden there bas been obtained the usual abundant supply of excellent vegetables.

Our late esteemed friend Ann Miflin, in the early part of the past year, presented $\$ 500$ to the Asylum, conditioned for the payment of an annuity of $\$ 30$. Her decease having since taken
place, this sum has become absolutely the property of the Contributors.

The Executors of our late friend John G. Hloskins, have paid over to our 'Treasurer the amount of the legncy bequeathed by him for certain specific purposes, subject to the annual payment of $\$ 60$, in rust for $n$ relative of the Testator, during the life of the party. The funds so paid over have been invested in Bonds and Mortgages, and amount to $\$ 6550$.

The proper appliention of the income atising from this legacy, so as to carry out faithfully the benevolent imtentions of the Testator, has claimed the caretil attention of the Managers; and in determining the question ns to what classes of persons were rightiully entitled to the benefit of the fund, the opinion of able counsel has been obtnined. It has been concluded to apply the income of this legacy, and also that of our la'e friend George Williams, towards paying the whole, or part of the board nod maintenance at the Asylum of patients in limited circumstances-the individuals being in membership, or making profession with Friends.
Among the gratifying evidences of the interest felt in our Institution, may be mentioned the subscription for a considerable amount of the Stock of the "Frankford Plank Road Company," made by several liberal individuals, on account of the anticipated advantage the road will be to the property of the Asylum. Some of the Stock so subscribed for has been presented to the Contributors; and means have also been furnished the Managers, to subscribe for additional Stock in the Road, to the amount of nearly $\$ 500$.

It is pleasing to observe, that the pecuniary means of the Institution entrusted to our care, and its consequent capacity for usefulness, have increased, rather than diminished during the year; yet we have still to regret the want of a more ample fund, the income of which may be applied to the general expenses of the Institution, and towards reducing the charge for board of patients in restricted circumstances.
The expenses of a properly conducted Asylum for the Insane, are necessarily large, and the actual average cost in numerous cases cannot with propriety be charged. The views expressed on this subject in the Thirty-sixth Annual Report, appear to be so just and appropriate, that we leel at liberty here to adopt and repeat them, hoping they will claim the serious attention and consideration of our friends, many of whom we gratefully acknowledge, have on various occasions manifested much kindness and liberality towards this Institution, which, it should be remembered was the first of the kind established in the United States.
"When insanity attacks the head of a family, perhaps with a number of children depending on his exertions, with but slender means of support, and these suspended by the calamity which has belallen them-the cost of boarding the invalid in an Institution where he can have proper attention and skilful and judicious treatment, is a heavy burden, and we believe often induces a delay in sending him there, which prolongs the duration of the disease, and greatly diminishes the probability of recovery. Some touching instances of this kind, where great efforts have been made and many privations endured, in order to enable tamilies so circumstanced to maintain a patient in the Asylum during the period necessary for restoration, have given rise to a strong desire in the Board, that a lund might be formed by liberal contributions, the interest from which should be applied towards paying a part or the whole of the expense
of such patients, as well as in defraying a portion
of the cost of repairs and other necessary expenes of the Iostitution, so as to enable the Managers to admit this afflicted class at a price, still lower than the low rates which are now charged. Then are perhaps few objects upon which those who a re blessed with plenty could more advantageoun. ly bestow a portion of the means entrusted to their eare, or where it would relieve a greater amount of poignant distress and suffering, a many n worthy and highly respectable class, than in the formation of such n fund."

John and Margnret Wistar having resigned the places which they had acceptably filled as Stew. ard and Mntron, and no suitable Friend and hin wife having offered to succeed them, Elizabeth B, Hopkins was appointed Matron. The duties of Steward have been performed by the Superintendent, with the aid of a clerk.

The Managers surrender their trust with feel. ings of satisfaction, in the belief that their endeavours have tendel to mitigate the sufferings of a number of our deeply afllicted fellow-creatures; and they are checred with the confidence, that the blessing of Divinc Providence will continue to nttend all rightly directed efforts for the relief of the aflictions incident to our common humanity. Signed on behalf and by direction of the Managers,

## Charles Ellis, Cletk.

Third mo. 13th, 1854.
Origin of the term "Old Dominion."-There are comparatively few who are aware of the origin of the term which has so long and so geoerally been applied to Virginia. It originated thus: During the Protectorate of Cromwell, the colony of Virginia refused to ncknowledge his authority, and declared itself independent. Shortly after, when Cromwell tḥreatened to send a fleet and army to reduce Virginia to subjection, the alarm. ed Virginians sent a messenger to Charles Il., who was then in exile in Flanders, inviting him to return in the ship with the messenger, and be king of Virginia. Charles accepted the invithtion, and was on the eve of embarkation. when he was called to the throne of England. As soon as he was fairly seated on his throne, in gralitude for the loyalty of Virginia, he caused het coat of arms to be quartered with those of Eog. land, Ireland, and Scotland, as an independens member of the empire-a distinct portion of the "old dominion." Hence arose the origin of the term. Copper coins of Virginia were issued even as late as the reign of George III., which bore on one side the coat of arms of England, Scotland Ireland, and Virginia.

Napthaline, formerly a chemical product of great rarity, is now extracted in considerable quantities, from the refuse coal tar of gas works. 'l'his substance in external appearance greatly resembles purified stearine, and the use to which it is applied is somewhat curious. Put up in caken, and enclosed in waxed cloths to prevent evaporation, it is sent to California and other distant regions, where dissolved in weak alcohol it furs nishes the best of burning fluids,-a great saving being thus effected in freights, risks, \&c. - Anm. of Scientific Discovery.

It is said of the well-known Richard Cecil, thot while he was at college, he had many deep and secret conflicts of mind, and had to meet with many insults which profligate men offer to-piety ; and that under these trials he was one day walking in the Physic Gardens, where he observed a very fine pomegranate tree, cut almost through the stem, near the root. "Sir," said the gar
on his inquiring the reason, " this tree used It so strong that it bore nothing but leaves. herefore obliged to cut it in this manner ; nen it was almost cut through, then it bebear plenty of fruit." This explanation ag a striking illustration to his mind, he ome comforted and instructed, saying, he arned more in these circumstances than II the books he ever read. "Whom the jveth he chasteneth.-Selected.
$m$ Carriages in Common Roals.-The ability of substituting sleam power for on common roads, a writer in the Courier hquirer affirms, has been demonstrated in d, where its use has been prevented by the fion of the agricultural interest, those enit may be, in the breeding of horses. Such ion in this country would be ineffectual, effort is soon to be made, it is said, to insteam carriages for ordinary land carriage. isher, of New York, has invented several le improvements in the construction and ement of such carriages, and is now raising stock,company, with a capital of $\$ 100,000$, manufacture of his machines. He alleges can stop his carriage, or turn it, in less ban a horse velicle of equivalent weight wer, and that it will also wear roads much A trial will be made publicly, when the ire in proper condition for the purpose.
ptable Monsters.-Oregon seems to rival alifornia in the productiveness of the soil, e mammoth size to which vegetables attain. n is made by the papers of a huge cauli. raised opposite Portland, weighing fortyfunds, and the world is challenged to beat it. Chenoweth writes from the Dalles that he owing in his garden a cabbage which he has ly measured, and found it to cover a space yed in a circumference of nearly fourteen ing four feet and six inches in diameler. lid head is twelve inches in diameter. He that the whole would weigh over fifty The seed whiclı produced this plant was vn until the 21st of May, and the head will ly attain to sixteen inches in diameter. In the garden he has grown turnips, many of which hen pounds; and watermelons and tomatoes hg, both in size and flavour, the best that he en in the Mississippi Valley-all being of It crop, without ploughing or spading, the $g$ and tending having been done exclusively light Yankee weeding hoe, and a garden

Cuban Slavers.-The New York Herald -"We are informed that no less than vessels are filting out in different ports of or the coast of Africa, the object being to nd return with negroes ; also, that seven have sailed within six or eight weeks from ore, Boston, and New York, with the direct on or being employed as slavers."

## THEFRIEND.

FOURTH MONTH 29, 1854.
ur last number we mentioned, that PhilaYearly Meeting was sitting when it went s. The meeting was unusually large, being :d by a greater number of middle aged and persons than we remember to have scen ed at any time since the separation in
1827. There were but two ministers in attendance with certificates, both from Olio; cach hav. ing a companion. On Second-day morning after the usual preliminary business, the epistles from London, Dublin, New York, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio and Indiana, were read, as was also the printed general epistlc from London; and a committee appointed to prepare epistles to those Yearly Meetings respectively.
In the afternoon, the representatives having united in proposing the continuance of William Evans as clerk, and S. Hilles as assistant, they were appointed to the respective stations.
Three cases of appeal irom the judgment of the Western Quarterly Meeting were attended to. All the eases, by the consent of the appellants and respondents, were referred to one committee; they were similar in eharacter, and had excited no little interest on account of their connection with the newly broached notion of spiritual manilestations by the departed.
A report was read from the eommittee of men and women Friends appointed last year, in consequence of an application from Shrewsbury and Rahway Quarterly Meeting, to visit that meeling and its subordinate branches, and extead such advice and assistance as appeared to them needful, and to furnish the Yearly Meeting with thcir judgment as to what course had better be pursued on account of the reduced state of that Quarterly Meeting. The committee had given due attention to the service, but deemed it unadvisable to make a final report at this time. It was continued to give further attention to the case.
A committee was appointed to examine and settle the Treasurer's account, and report the sum to be raised for the ensuing year.

Third-day morning.-The meeting entered on the consideration of the state of its subordinate branches and members as exhibited by the replies sent up to the Queries. It was favoured with great solemnity throughout; much feeling and concern were manifested on account of the defieiencies existing, and many of the causes leading thereto were pointed out, and increased zeal a wakened to incite both meetings and individual members to renewed faithfulness in corning up in the performance of their respective duties coasistent with the high profession made by our religious Society. A committee was appointed to prepare a minute setting forth the exercise that prevailcd upon the subjects of extravagance and show in the manner of arraying the dead, in the preparalion and costliness of the coffin, and in the conducting of funerals; also againstour members inlerring in burial grounds, not under the charge of the Society, and where monuments are allowed to be erected; and advising both meetings and members to carry out the ancient testimony of the Society against grave-stones. It was likewise directed to prepare a minute on the subject of hireling ministry, eautioning all against encouraging or in anywise sauctioning a man made and paid ministry.

After reading and considering the fith query, the miceting adjourned.

In the afternoon the consideration of the remaining queries and answers engaged the greater part of the sitting; after which three separate reports from the committee appointed on the appeals, were read, each confirming the judgment of the Quarterly Meeting; they were uniled with, and two Friends appointed to inform the appellants of the dccision of the meeting.

Fourth-day morning.-The Friends appointed yesterday reported having informed the appellants of the judgment of the meeting io their cases respectively.

A report from the committed charged with the gradual civilization of the lodian natives, under the care of the Yearly Mecting, was read. It appeared from it, that the school had been kept open the greater part of the year, with nbout thirty scholars on the list, and an average number of ten had been boarders in the family. During the last autumn, sickness had prevailed throughout the neighbourhood, bringing death and great distress into many families. Several of the Indians were carried off by it, and the valued female head of Friends' establishment teing also removed by death, it became necessary to close the achool for a time. Since the epidemic passed away, the school has been resumed, and promises well. The Indians were favoured with good erops in the last season, which they secured well, and have had ample supplics during the winter and spring. A Friend and family suitable to take charge of the farm and school, are still wanted.
The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings setting forth its proceedings during the past year, were read, and their labours approved by the Yearly Meeting. They were encouraged to a faithful disclarge of the duty devolved upon them, in standing forth in the defence or promotion of the doctrines and testimonies of the Society, and in pleading the cause of the oppressed.
The report, contained on their minutes, of the book committee excited a lively interest in the meeting, and in consideration of the importance of spreading the approved writings of Friends, in order to promote a knowledge of the priaciples and testimonies of the gospel as held by our religious Society, it was directed that an abstract of the report be printed and circulated.
The reports, from the Quarterly Mcetings respecting the number of children of a suitable age to go to school, and the manner in which they are disposed of in that respect, were read. The whole number of children reported was 1440 . Of these 438 attended schools under the care of Monthly or Preparative Meetings; 225 were at West-town; 151 at schools taught by members, but not under the care of any meeting; 14 at Haverford ; 53 were at private schools not taught by members; 32 were taught at home; 164 were at family schools; 307 were at public or district schools, and 53 temporarily absent from school.

The meeting was encouraged in the belief, that the concern manifested by it for the right education of the children of its members, had been produc. tive of decided benefit. A renewed exercise prevailed that all the members might duly appreciate the importance of rightly training their children at home, and of selecting schools for their literary education, where they would be screened from tho evils of pernicious associations, and kept uader religious guardianship and restraint. Friends were advised to avoid as far as practicable, sending their children to the district schools. The subordinate meetings were desired to keep this intereating subject under care, and to forward to the next Yearly Meeting reports, similar in kind to those received heretofore.
The Quarterly Meetings having forwarded reports on the use by the members of spirituous liquors, it appeared that there are still fifity-four within the limits of the Yearly Mceting, who have used it occasionally during the past year as a drink, and five who have handed it to others. The rending of this statement brought much feeling over the meeting, and a lively interest was manifested that the pernicious praclice should be entirely banished from among all its members. As patient labour had effected so much in promotiog this desirable end, it was concluded to recommend the subject again to the close attention
of the subordinate mcetings, in order that they may slrive to incite those members who give cause for uncasiness to increased watchfulness agninst tampering with the article in any way; to send up reports upon the subject next year.

Fifth-day afternoon.-The committee having charge of the boarding-school al West-town, made a sutisfactory report, Irom which it appears there has been n large number of pupils at the school during the past year, averaging 108 boys nud 105 girls, and that the family has been blessed with a remarkable degree of health.
The examinations into the studies and progress of the scholars, which occur semi-mnnually, had shown a commendable imprevement on their part, while the continued care and industry of the teaehers, together with the general good order and harmony maintained in the family, afforded satisfactory evidence that the concers of the Yearly Meeting was in n good measure being carried out, nud that the children placed in the school were receiving a solid literary education, under a discipline and supervision calculated to instil correct principles and habits, and to prepare them for usefulness in both religious and civil society.
The total disbursements in the year had been upwards of lwenty thousand dollars; the receipts for board and tuition, from the farm and other sources, left a balance in favour of the concern of more than fourteen hundred dollars. Between seven and eight thousand dollars have been berrowed to stock the farm, \&c., (which however pays no intercst,) and there is a floating debt of a Iittle over three thousand dollars. It appears probable that the whole amount of indebtedness will be gradually extinguished by the resources of the Inslitution, should the number of pupils continue ns great as it has been during the past year. The committee is desirous there may be an increase of care on the part of those placing children in the school, to comply with the terms, as regards the payment of the amount charged, at the time specified.

In order to obviate the inconvenience and risk attendiog the lighting of the school-rooms and other parts of the house with burning fluid, it was concluded to make an effort to introduce the manufacture and consumption of gas. Accordingly, a voluntary subscription was opened, and sufficient funds being obtained, the necessary works are now in progress, and it will not be long before the whole establishment will be lighted throughout with gas. From the same liberal source, the means have been furnished for fitting up twenty bathrooms, provided with hot and cold water, for the use of the boys, (the girls having been proviously supplied,) and for erecting new waterworks, by which an abundant supply of pure water will be obtained.

The new barn was finished in time to receive the crops of last season, and the committee is about to have a suitable milk-house erceted over the spring between the farm-house and school.

The present mode of managing the farm, so far meets the expectation of the committee, and appears likely to be attended with a larger profit, and a greater improvement of the land.

It being found that the time heretofore allowed in the Spring and Autumn for vacation, is too short to permit the necessary cleaning and repairs of the house to be effeeted, or to afford sufficient relaxation to the officers, teachers and pupils, the committee proposed that each vacation be extended to four weeks, to commence at the elose of the ensuing Summer session.

The report was satisfactory, and the proposition to extend the vacation was approved; and the committee encouraged to give close attention to
promote the welfare of this interesling institution, and to accomplish the intention of the learly Mceting in its establishment.

A memorial from Evesham Monthly Meeling, respecting flinchman Ilaines, was read and directed to be recorded.

A minute in reference to interments, graveyards, tombstoncs, \&c., was read and united with by the meeting.

Sixth-lay morning. - A minute on the subject of hireling ministry was read and approved. In consideration of the importance of the subjects treated of in this, and in the minute read nt the last sitting, and also of those embraced in the minute of the Clerk, cinbodying the exercise of the meeting when considering the replics to the Queries, it was concluded to have all three print. ed separate from the extracts, and sent dowa to the subordinate meetings to be distributed among the members.

The committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's nccount, made a report which was approved, and directed to the attention of the Quarterly Meelings.

Essays of epistles to the Yearly Meetings of London and Dublin, and to those on this continent with which Philadelphia Yearly Meeting corresponds, were read, approved, directed to be signed by the Clerk on behalf of the mecting, and forwarded to their respective destinations.
The meeting closed in solemn silence, we believe under a humbling sense of the unmerited extension of Divine regard and assistance, which had been manifested from time to time throughout its different sittings. To meet at the usual time next year, if consistent with the Divine will.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Arabia steamsbip brings Liverpool dates to the 15 th iust.
The news from the seat of war are very confused, they indicate a sortie from Kalafat, and a sanguinary engagement at Hersova, in both of which the Turkish army appear to have bad the advantage. The operations of the allied fleets in the Baltic had been impeded by the breaking up of the ice. The Russians have entered Servia. The city of St. Petersburg has been brilliantly illuminated, and Te Deum has been sung in their places of worship, in honour of the Russian army having crossed the Danube.

GREAT BRITALN.-The opward tendeacy in flour and cotton continues.

SPAIN.-The Spanish Goverament has ordered reparation for the damage done in the "Black Warrior" affair, and has censured the authorities at Havana for their acts.

JAPAN.-The Japan ports are to be open,-the time when, not yet announced.
UNITED STATES.-The Gadsden Treaty has been ratified by the Senate. Benton has made a powerful speech against the Nebraska Bill.

Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 217. No news of the "City of Glasgow." Flour market quiet, but firm at the adranced prices. Two dollars a bushel for red wheat, two dollars five cents for white.

New Jersey.-Several wreeks have taken place on the coast, attended with the loss of two or three huadred lives.

New 9 ork.-More than two millions of gold from $\mathrm{Ca}-$ lifornia arrived on the 25 th instant. Deaths last week, 438.

California.-Unfavourable news from the mining districts. Duels, murders, \&e. abound.

## HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Tbe stated anaual meeting of the Haverford School Association, will be held at the committee-room, Arch street meeting-house, ou Second-day, Fifth month 8th, 1854 , at $40^{\prime}$ 'clock, P. M.

Charles Ellis, Secrctary.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from Darid Ball, $0 ., \$ 2 .$, to 32 , vol. 28 ;
rom Wm. Picket, $\$ 2$, to 32 , vol. 28 ; from J. Patten, $\$ 1$,
to 52, vol. 27 ; from James Schooley, lowa, \$10, to 32 , vol. 27.

A Female Teacher is wanted as nn Assistant in the Raspberry street Coloured School for Boys.

Application may bo made to John Carter, No. Ins South Twelfth strect; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Ard street ; or John C. Allen, No. 179 South Fifth streeL.

## WEST TOWI BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Summer session of the school will commence on Second-duy, the 1st of Fifth month next. The popils will be conveyed by railroad to West Chester, when convegances will be in waiting to take them and their baggage to the school, on the arrival of the moralos and afternoon cars, on Second-day, the 1st, and Third day, the 2 d of Fifth month. The cars leave the depo, south side of Market street above Eighteenth strex, (formerly Schuylkill Fifth street,) at $710^{\prime}$ clock, $A$. . and 4 o'clock, P. m. The agent of the school will be $s$ the railroad depot on Second and Third-day afternoom, and will furnish pupils with tickets, and accompay them to West Chester. Those who go by the moming train will be furnished with tickets by a person los tendance. To those who procure tickets as directed, the fare from Philadelphia to the school, including by gage, will be one dollar, which will be charged to th scholar at the school. All baggage should be distinetly marked West-town, and with the name of the owne, and should be sent directly to the railroad depot. Ap plications for admission must be made to Josepli Snordon, Superintendent at the school, or Joseph Scatler good, Trensurer, No. 84 Arch street, Philadelphia.

The West-town office is at Friends' bookstore, No. 4 Arch street, where all small packnges for the pupils ten before 12 o'clock on Seventh-days, will be forwarded Ill letters for the pupils and others at the school, shoold be sent by moil, directed to West-town Boarding-Schowh H'est Chester P. O., Chester Co., Pa. Postage should be pre-paid, and prekages should be distinctly marked and put up in a seeure manner, so that their contents will an be liable to be lost by handling. The stage will lean West Chester duriog the Summer session, for the schook on Second, Fourth, and Seventh-days, on the arrival al the afternoon cars from the city, and from the school o West Chester on the same days, to meet the afternoon cars to Philadelphia. The fare for each passeoger to and from West Cbester by the stage, will be 25 cett. When special conreyances at other times are prorided at the school, an extra charge will be made.
West-town, Third mo., 1854.

DIED, on the morning of the 15 th inst., of typhen pleurisy, at his residence, in Moorestown, New Jarsef, Edenezer Roberts, a member and minister of Cbester Monthly Meeting of Friends, in the 78th year of his agOf this dear Friend it may be said, that through the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Boly Ghost, he became a firm and upright pillar in the militant chureb, and being concerned to dwell deep, his ey was divinely anointed to see the mourafully degenerak condition of our beloved Society,-under a sense d which he was unable to join with anything which io believed would tend to lower the standard of Trate, thereby bringing upon himself much reproach, whid he endured with meekness, being made willing to nsfer for the sake of Him who had redeemed bin and snactified him.-Though his ministry was aot ritl eloquence of speech, it reached the Witness for Trib in the hearts of the hearers, not only reproving ths mu of siu, but speaking a word of encouragement to the sincere seeking traveller Zionward.-His mind had bea much withdrawn from the world for some months part and on his being attacked with illness, there seemo nothing for him to do, but endure the pains of the bod which he did with remarkable patience. On his pbyician inquiring how he felt, after remarking that he sop posed he was asking after the body, he observed, "a respects my mind, I have never felt greater peacs an quiet." On another occasion, he said, "I have had sense of this for several weeks, and can say as to 0 ! prospect of learing this world, there is no cloud is m ? way ; all is peace ;" and having filled up his measure suffering, he was sweetly released, leaving to bis surriving family and friends, the evidence that he is num bered among those of whom it is said, "Blessed so holy is be that hath part in the first resurrection ${ }^{0}$ such the secoud death bath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnat streel

# THE 

## PUBLTSHED WEEKLY.

re two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOttN RICHARDSON,
no. 50 north fourth street, up stairs,
PHILADELPHIA.
gre to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, if in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in $p$, six and a-half cents.

From the New York Spectator.

## GEOGRAPIICAL SCIENCE.

ts from the Address delivered by M. F. IRY, at the annual meeting of the New ; Geographical and Statistical Society, on vening of the 16 th of Third month.
(Continued from page 258. )
re has been set on foot during the last year, c move by the United States, which, in the ent of many, is calculated to have importd wholesome bearings upon the physical phy of the world. I allude to the Maritime ence at Brussels, which was held by inviof this government, and in which were reted, in the persons of twelve delegates, the al maritime powers.
labour of those twelve men, as they sat in ence around the table at Brussels, had for bject, to convert every well-appointed ship 6 sails across the ocean, into a floating obbry, and to unite the whole sea-faring world he general system of physical research, and h attempt, a well-directed attempt, has been to bring the sea regularly within the dofof philosophical research. But the atmosembraces the land as well as the sea. It nole, and as such, its agencies, its phenofand its laws ought to be studied. And why not the same concert of action and uniy of observation, which Holland and Denand Spain and Portugal, Sweden, Russia, ry, Belgium, Prussia, England, and the States have agreed, at the recommendation Brussels Conlerence, to extend to the sea should not the same uniformity and conextended also to the land?
now proposed to convoke in Brussels a il Meteorological Congress, which shall it of one or more delegates from every Chrisation, and that it shall be the duty of this blage to devise a plan of meteorological re1, which, including buth sea and land, may e universal. Quetelet and Kreil, Hanstein, er, Buys, Ballot, Airy, Secchi, Lamont, SaJames, and Jansen, and Beecley, with a fothers, have expressed themselves in favour But for it to commend itself to the favouronsideration of this Society and to its active rt, it is only necessary to say that the fition is one which promises many highly tant and useful results. Nor does it cull upon the government or individuals for any expenditure. As a consequence of the disies to which the investigations made by the

Navy, touching the phenomena of the sca have the depths where these shells are found, but I rngiven rise, a new deparment of science has been ther think that they inhabit the wators near the added to the stores of human knowledge. Per- surface; and when they die their shells settle to haps the expression is too strong ; therefore, I the bottom. With reference to this point, I shall will say, the corner-stone for a new department of be very glad to examine bottles of water from science has been laid, and I quote Humboldt for authority.

According to that great and wise man, a new branch of science has recently sprung up on this side of the water. It is styled Physical Geography of the Sea, and to the American Navy he ascribes the honour of originating it. As some of the first fruits of $j t$, I have the pleasure of exhibiting to you two plates, one showing the shape of the basin which holds the waters of the Atlantic. This delineation is to the solid part of the earth's crust, which is under the water, what a map of the country is to its mountain ranges and other contrasts on the same solid crust above the sea level. The other is a vertical section from one side of the Atlantic to the other. These two delineations are the results of deep-sea soundings made by officers of the navy. These soundings were at first unsatisfactory, because the plan upon which they were conducted, never contemplated bringing up the plummet; indeed, to bring it up from great depths was considered impracticable; therefore, there was an uncertainty about themthere was a feeling in the public mind of vagueness with regard to their results. How do you know that the plummet has reached the bottom? Let us have specimens-was the cry.

In this stage of the undertaking, a clever young officer, passed midshipman J. M. Brooke, who was at the time serving with me at the observatory, came to my relief, and supplied by his ingenuity the very desideratum which was so much wanted. He arranged a deep-sea sounding apparatus, so that when the plummet struck the bottom, the plummet would become detached from the line, leaving attached to it a small iron bolt, which would bring up specimens from the bottom. Last Summer and Fall Lieut. Berryman, of the Dolphin, gave this apparatus a fair trial, and brought up with it specimens from the bottom at the depth of 12,000 feet. Samples of these speeimens were sent to Professor Bailey, of West Point, for examination under his microscope. He kindly undertook the study of them, and as his letter, reporting the result, is short, perhaps you will permit me to read it:-
" West Point, November 29th, 1853.
"My Dear Sir,-1 am greatly obliged to you for the deep soundings you sent me last week, and I have looked at them with grat interest. 'They are exactly what I wanted to get hold of-the bottom of the ocean at the depth of more than two miles! I hardly hoped ever to have a chance of examining-yet, thanks to Brook's contrivancy, we have it clean and free from grease, so that it can at once be put under the microscope. I was greatly delighted to find that all these deep soundings are filled with microscopic shells; not a particle of sand or gravel exists in them. They are chiefly made up of perfect litlle calcareous shells (Foraminifera), and contain also a small number of siliceous shells (Diatomacere).
"It is not probable that these animals lived at
various depths, which were brought home by the Dolphin, and any similar materials, either ' bottom,' or water from other loralities. I shall study them carefully. * * The results already obtained, are of very great interest, and have many important bearings on geology and zoology.
"I hope you will induce as many as possible, to collect soundings with Brooke's lead in all parts of the world, so that we can map out the animalculi as you have the whales. Get your whalers also to collect mud from pancake ice, \&c., in the polar regions-this is always full of interesting microscopic forms."

Truly, these results are suggestive; they seem to form but a slender clue, indeed-do these little mites of shells, by which the chambers of the deep are to be threaded, and mysteries of the ocean revealed; yet, in right hands and to right minds, they are sure guides to both light and knowledge,

The first noticeable thing the microscope gives of these specimens is, that all of them are of the animal, not one of the mineral kingdom.

The ocean teems with life, we know. Of the four elements of the old philosophers-fire, earth, air and water, perhaps the sea inost of all abounds with living creatures.

The space occupied on the surface of our planet, by the different families of animals and their remains, is inversely as the size of the individual.

The smaller the animal, the greater the space occupied by his remains. Though not invariably the case, yet this rule, to a certain extent, is true, and will, therefore, answer our present purposes, which are simply those of illustration.

Take the elephant and his remains, or a micro. scopic animal and his, and compare them. The contrast, as to space occupied, is as striking as that of the coral reef or island with the dimensions of the whale. The graveyard that would hold the corallines, is larger than the graveyard that would hold the elephants.
As Professor Bailey rumarks, the animalcula whose remains Brooke's lead has brouglat up from the bottom of the deep sea, probably did not livo or die therc. They would have had no light there, and their frail litule textures would have been subjected in their growth to a pressure upon them of a column of water of 12,000 feet high, equal to the weight of 400 atmospheres. They probably lived and died near the surface, where they could feel the genial influences of both light and heat, and were buried in the lichen caves below, after death.

Brooko's lead and tho microscope, therefore, it would seem, are nbout to teach us to regard the ocean in a new light. Its bosom, which teems with animal life, its face upon which time writes no wrinkles, makes no impression, are, it would now scem, as obcdient to the great law of change as is any department whatever, either of the animal or the vegetable kingdom. It is now suggested, that heacelorward we should view the surlace of
the sca as a nurscry, teeming with maseent organism; its depths, as the eemetery for limilies of living creatures that outnumber the sands on the seashore for multitude.

Where there is a nursery, hard by there will be found also a graveyard; such is the condition of the animal world. But it never occurred to us before, to consider the surfaec of the sea one wide nursery, its every ripple as a cradle, and its bottom as one vast burial place.

On those parts of the solid portions of the earth's crust which are at the bottom of the almosphere, various agents are at work, levelling both upward and downward. Heat and cold, rain and sunshine, the winds and the streams rill assisted by the forces of gravitation, are unccasingly washing away the high places; and as perpetually filling up the low.
But in contemplating the levelling agencies that are at work upon the sulid pertions of the crust of our planet, which are at the bottom of the sea, we had come almost to the conclusion, that these levelling agents are powerless there.

In the deep sea there are no abrading processes at work; neither frosts nor rains are lelt there; and the force of gravitation is so paralyzed down there, that it cannot use half its power, as on the dry land, in tearing the overhanging rock trom the precipice, and costing it down in the valley below.

When, therefore, I was treating of the basin of the Atlantic, the imagination was disposed to regnrd the waters of the sea as a vast custion, placed betwcen the air and the bottom of the ocean, to protect and defend it from these abrading agencies of the atmosphere.

The geological elock may, thought I, strike new periods; its hands may point to era alier era; but so long as the ocean remains in its basin-so long as the bottom is covered with blue water, so long must the deep furrows and strong contrasts in the solid crust below, stand out ruggedly and boldly rugged. Nothing can fill up the hollows there; no agent now at work, that we know of, can descend into the depths and level off the floors of the sea.

## Conclusion next week.)

"One night more," said a pious and very poor man [Thomas Hegr] when suffering grievously from a mortification of the leg, "one night more, and I shall be beyond the clouds." "I am afraid you are very ill," said his kind friend at another time, "but I trust you have no fears respeeting your future happiness, should it plcase God to summon you to appear before him." He opened his eyes, and distinctly said :-
"Fed by his hand supported by his care,
I scarce caa doubt: why then should I despair?"
It was remarked to be an inconccivable blessing to have the Son of God lor our friend! "It is, it is!" said he in $n$ tone and manner that indicated that he was accustomed to look to God through that Divine Mediator, and that he was practically aequainted with the truth of that scriptural decla. ration, "To them that believe Christ is precions." -Selected.

Cure for Ill-Temper.-A sensible woman of "the Doctor's" acquaintance, the mother of a young family, entered so far into his views upon this subject, that she taugbt her children from their earliest childhood to consider ill-humour as a disorder which was to be cured by physic. Accordingly, she had always small doses ready, and the little patients, whenever it was thought needful, took rhutarb for their crossness. No punish-
ment was required. Peevisliness or ill-temper provide for them a home, out of the reach of want and rhubarb were nssociated in their minds always as cause and effect.-The Loctor.

## FRIEMBS' ASYLD.

## SUPERINTENDFNT'S HEPOITT.

The period has again arrived when it becomes the duty of the Superintendent, in compliance with the rules of the Institution, to present to the Managers his Aunual Report.

On the lst of 'Third month, 1853, there were fifty-six patients remaining in the Asylum; since which time forty have been received-making ninety-six in all, who have been under care during the past twelve months. The largest number on the list at any time was sixty-two; the lowest fity-two; and the monthly average was fifty-eight and four-twelths. There has been but a small portion of the time throughout the year, that one or both sides of the House have not beeu as fully occupied, as was consistent with the com fort of the inmates. During the past three months, every room in the female Wards has been constantly occupicd, and a number have also been furnished with comfortable temporary accommodations elsewhere.

The number of patients who have received the benefits of the Asylum since the date of the last Annual Report, is greater by sixtcen, than during the year previous. Rather more than one-hali, (which is about the usual proportion of recent cases received into our Hospitals,) have been cases of less than one year's duration. Of these, we have had the satisfaction of seeing a large proportion leave the Institution, restured to the full possession of their mental faculties. Among the patients who have long been afllicted with Insanity, as well as those of more recent date, we have had a number of cases of much interest, to whom the benefits of the lustitution have been strikingly apparent; two of whom, contrary to our expectations, have been restored to the invaluable gift of reason.

The Managers will also doubtless recollect the case of a female member of a highly respectable family, whose friends, from a mistaken motive of kindness, had kept her at home for thirty years, during which time she had been insane. For many years she had not left her room, and from want of exereise had nearly lost the use of her limbs, so that she was in a truly helpless condition when brought to the Asylum. Happily, her friends were able and willing to furnish every thing that could be required for her comfort nad improvement, and in the course of a few months, by persevering cfforts to induce her to use exercise, she was able to take daily walks through the grounds, and was so far improved in every respect, that she could associate with her fellow patients, and take manifest pleasure in their society. They will also recollect the cases of the sisters who were brought to the Asylum on the same day, two of them having been insane for many years, the other being a case of recent occurrence. The latter has recovered, and the former have so far improved as to cenduct themselves with propriety, and to spend the time usefully and agreeably to themselves, which formerly was passed, at bcst, in discontented idleness.
The above are encouraging instances of what may be done to improve the condition of some who may be considered hopelessly insane, and are mentioned here, because the wants of this class are still very imperfectly understood. There are hundreds of patients of this description in our country, who are greatly in aced of Hospital accommodations; and it is surely a duty to
oppression.
The following Tables have been carefully prepared, giving the statisties of the lnstitution for the past year.
recailtulation.
Remaining Third month 1st, 1853, Reccived since, Discharged or died, Remaining,
Of the thirty-nine patients discharged, there were Restored, . . . 15 Much improved, Improved, Stationary, Died,

Of the fifty-seven remaining, there are Restored,
Much improved, Improved, Stutionary,
Seven recent cases were under treatment at the time of the last Annual Report, and twenty-thre have becn received since. Of these last, howerer, four were of patients who were affected withs vere physical disease, which terminated fatally shortly after their admission, and three were re moved by their friends before suffieient time bid been allowed to test the effects ol their treatmeo, leaving twenty-three, who, during the course of the year, have been subjected to an uninterrupled course of curative treatment. Of this number, thirteen have been discharged, twelve of whon were restored, and one was much improved, aod ten remaia; three of whom are restored, one " convalescent, and six are more or less improned and present favourable indications of recover. Thirteen cases of more than one year's duration have been under special curative treatmeal; of whom five were restored, three werc improred, and five were statioaary. A mong the patients of the latter class is a young man who, for fire years and a half, has been an inmate of the lo. stitution, the greater part of which time was pase ed in a most distressed condition of apparealy hopeless insanity. About a year ago he bega to improve, his excitement gradually subsiding until he gained sufficient control over himself to engage in the occupation of drawing. At preseo he is quite free from any manifestation of iasab ity, is active and industrious in his habits, and there appears every reason to anticipate his per. manent recovery, the ouly remains of his formei disease being an irritable condition of the nervons system, which it will require time to remove, be fore he will be able, with safety, to leavo thi sheltering roof of an asylum. Another caseo recovery, worthy of particular notice, is that of i middle aged man, a carpenter by trade, who, 10 about twelve years, had been a constant souro of anxiety and distress to his friends. He wa under trentment for nearly a year before an? signs of improvement were manifested, at the en of which tome he was induced to take a part! the labour of the patients in the garden. Il soon began to improve and show a desire for re gular cmployment. He was then taken to thl carpenter's shop, and werk put into his hand which he took pride in doing in the best mannet Alter a period of probation, he was regularly dia? charged, and has now been employed, for aearl a ycar, as carpenter to the Institution; is active industrious, and rational, earning for himself respectable living, and is altogether a very valt able member of our Asylum community.
general health of the family has been exduring the greater part of the year. NotInding the continuance of het weather last tong beyond the period to which it usually s, there was no prevalence of diarrhcea or offections of a like character, and the paand all others, with one exception, were om fevers of any kind. During the last months, there has been observed among ef our old residents, a tendency to depresf the vital powers, manifested by a feeble ution and impaired appetite and digestion, ing the liberal use of tonies.
gratifying to be able to report the finances 1 Institution in a prosperens condition. lis * from the board of patients has been nearly nt to meet all the expenditures, ineluding aderable amount laid out for various improve-
ew force-pump has been erected, for furif the Institution with a more abundant supwater than could be obtained by the means fisly in use. The capacity of the resersvas increased, by the addition of two new to five thousand gallons, which has been fimply sufficient for a two days' supply for poses. An apparatus for warming the parbceupied by the female patients, and the ters' Otfice has also been put up, which has greatly to the comfort of our inmates. subscription by the Managers and friends Institution, and by the Institution itself, to Road Company, was an important aid tothe completion of an undertaking which, by ping the Asylum more easily accessible at sons of the year, promises to be a valuable fement. The fence bordering the road has emoved, and its place supplied by a new pade of strong pales, five feet in height, exig along the whole front of the premises, he exception of about five hundred feet, a stone wall is being made. Outside of lisade a graded sidewalk extends the entire :e, which might be planted with trees, and

## [Remainder next week.]

For "The Friend."

## bIographical shetcues

sters and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

## JOHN SKEIN.

(Contınued from page 260.)
t. George Melville, who had authority to n the goods of Friends, having applied to nmissioners for further direction and power, ed it on the 24th of Eighth month, and on th proceeded to act under it. With twelve $s$ and two messengers he went to the shop of Bein, and though there were goods in sight e than three times the value of the fine, he ded there was not enough there, and proto the dwelling-house. Here he was reentrance. On this he sent to the Provost, therity to break open the doors, but before fuisite permission came, night put a stop to oceedings. In the morning however, he attended by smiths with hammers, ready to e his will. But James Skein who had ed his actions in this matter, went to the rates who were assembled, and entered a protest, importing that there were goods $h$ in the shop to answer the claim, and if hould break open the house, the magistrates expect to be accountable lor the damage
incurred. The magistrates on this advised Melville to leave the house, nnd to seize on the shop goods. He obeyed their direction, taking goods which, by their own valuation, amounted to $£ 130$ 3s. 4 d .

Melville proceeded for a weck or two in his carecr of persecution, and was suddenly stopped, by fear of other messengers of the law, who were seeking to arrest him for a just debt. Early in the Tenth month, however, having in some measure entered into terms with his ereditor, he returned to levying fines on Friends. On the 5th, he took from Alexander Skein, eattle to about twice the amount of the fine. The next day after, taking the cattle to the cross to be valued, linding no one disposed to buy them, he had them killed and their flesh exposed for sale on the public shambles. But he was disappointed. The inhabitants who had deelined buying them living, generally refused to buy them when dead, and he found he had brought them "to a bad market." On the 19 th, he again went to John Skein's shop, and took away about $£ 100$ worth of the goods, under pretence that the former seizure was insufficient. On the 23rd, he took the goods to the cross, it being market day, to have them appraised. The cross was opposite the prison, and Patrick Livingstone and James Halliday, from the window of the room where they were confined, ob. serving what was going on, so spoke to the people, that no man could be found who would appraise the goods so unrighteously distrained. lndeed, the confinement of Friends at this time in that prison, did tend to the spreading of the Truth. The street in front was very much crowded on market days, and those Friends who were concerned to preach the everlasting gespel from the windows, had much larger auditories than they would have had in their own meeting-houses in the most peaceful times.

Early in First month, 1677, complaint having been made to the commissioners of the preaching of Friends from the prison windows at Aberdeen, direction was given to remove five of the prison. ers to a place out of the town, called the chapel. These five were Patrick Livingstone, Gcorge Keith, Robert Barclay, John Skein, and Alexander Jaffray, -probably those whose exhortations to the people they most feared, would tend to make Quakers of them. The Provest and bailiff of $\mathbf{A}$ berdeen did not relish this order, which they thought would give the prisoners removed there better accommodations. They delayed obeying for a time, but at last submitted, only substituting David Barclay for Patrick Livingstone. Those sent to the chapel, however, were still subject to many privations and cruelties incident on the illwill of the Provost and bailiff. They were put into a little cold narrow place, which had a great door opening to the Eastern ocean. The room was scarcely more than sufficient to hold their beds, and there was but one very small wisdow to it, which admitted so little light, that the prisoners could not at any time see to eat their provisions, without a candle, unless the great door was open. At the time of epening the door, a servant usually swept out the room, and because to give him roem to work, some of the prisoners at times stepped outside the door, the Provost gave the keeper a sharp rebuke for letting them have that liberty of a few minutes breathing of fresh air. There was a chimney to the room, and although it was subject to smoke, the prisoners needed some fire. They applied to the gnoler for liberty to store some turf or peat for their fires, in a little place under the room they occupied; but he durst show them no favour without permission of the Provost. On an application
being made for them by the man who had chargo of the room, the Provost chid him rudely for pre. suming to mention such a thing. And on a sug. gestion of another window being made which would admit linht into the room they eccupied, he rejected the proposition with indigrmtion.

Those in the Tolbooth at Aberdeen were still more barbarously treated, and application was made by many cilizens to the magistrates, that to save their lives, which the physicians declared were in apparent danger by their closo confinement, they might be removed to a large room in the chapel. L'ut the Provost and bailiff opposed the mensure. 'The bailill said, " he would pack them like salmon in a barrel; and though they stooll as close as the fingers on his bands, yet they should have no more room ; and that it they had not room in the chambers, they might lie on the stairs." The stairs which he suggested as a lodging place were very stcep, and so narrow that it was difficult for twe to pass on them.

Several remonstrances were addressed to those in power on behalf of the prisoners; nud when on the 3 d of the Secend month, 1677 , the commissioners again met at Ellan, many persons appeared before them who gave testimeny to the cruelty with which Friends were confined. The bailiff endeavoured to excuse the proceedings at Aberdeen, on the false pretence that they had no room to afford them better accommodation. The council, however, direeted that several, amongst whom John Skein was one, should be taken to Bamff. The balance of the prisoners were to bo sent to their own dwellings, where they wero to be under confinement, and not at liberty to hold meetings in their own houses, or attend any meetings which those in authority deemed unlawful, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. When set at liberty under the order, they answered, "We accept our liberty, but as to the restrictions enjoined, we shall act as we sce proper."

Those who were imprisoned at Banff were de. livered to the sheriff to be taken there, and were in his custody when the fellowing circumstances occurred. The king's council at Edinburg, held the day after the commissioners had set at Ellan, having had the hard usage of the Friends at Aberdeen brought before them, issued an order which, after some general directions, commanded the " magistrates of Aberdeen to provide the prisoners with convenient rooms for their imprisonment, so as that they may be accommodated with neces. saries."

When this order reached Aberdeen, a hot contention sprung up between the sheriff and the magistrates. They directed him to take the prisoners to Bamff, he insisting that the order of council bore date after the other, and pressed the magistrates to obey. The dispute grew warm, and neither would touch the prisoners. Whilst they were entering formal protests at law against each other, tho Friends finding themselves at liberty, although as yet nominally in bonds, inas. much as neither sleriff nor magistrate would take charge of them, "went before a public notary, and entered their protests respecting the proceedings, nod thereupon also protested, that themselves were freemen, and should pass away on their lawful occasions."

Thus John Skein and his companions went to their places of atode, or wherever they saw fit, on the 9 th of Second month. The Friends confined nt A berdeen were soon all at hiverty; but the vindictive spirit roused against thein was not allayed, and suffering appeared to be the portion of divers of them.

Joseph Besse says, "It was a received observation among this people, that during the time of
their deepest suffering at Aberdeen, they found the favour of Got attending then, nad His hand of providence preserving them, so that not only their spirits were continued cheerful, praising the Lord in the midst of their most grievous aflictions, but also their bodies kept in bealth and strength, under the most unlicalthy confinement, beyond all human probability or expectation. And even the malice of their adversaries became, ngainst their own wills, subservient to the spreading the doctrine of Truth, which they were called to benr, and even their close imprisonment, on purpose to prevent their preaching, was made a means of many blessed npportunities, to promote what was the aim and design of their adversaries therein to hinder. And that during this persecution, their appointed meetings in that town were not ouly constantly beld at the usunl times, but greatly increased in the number of persons attending them; for the women, whose husbands were frequently shut up in prison, failed not, with their children, to assemble themselves together for the worship of God at the stated time and place. Which constancy of theirs, with the accession of other persons out of the country, and the returning of the prisoners as soon and as olten as any of them were released, so far disappointed the persecuting magistrates, that they were not able to prevent the holding of any one of the public assemblies of this people, during the whole course of this persecution.
"Moreover the sufferers, to their exceeding great consolation, did especially remark, that to encourage them to be faithful and constant, the power and influence of the Spirit of God was in a more than ordinary manner manifest among them, insomuch that their prison-house was turned into an house of prayer and praise, and the aboundings of the love of God did enlarge their hearts, and enable them to utter and sound forth his Truth to the reaching and convincing of many souls, and even to the amazement of their enemies; until at length the hands of their persecutors became weakened, some of them being removed by sudden death in an exemplary manaer, and the priests George Meldrum, John Menzies, and William Mitchell, one of them by death, and the other two by law, deprived of their power, and silenced from preaching;-the Lord ot Hudda, who had threatened by his own authority to pull down their meeting-house, turned out of his officer of chancellorship,-and Jimes Sharp, the Bishop of St. Andrews, so called, whom the magistrates of Aberdeen made use of as their principal instrument, by his power in council, to crush the Quakers, and suppress their meetings, most inhumanly and barbarously murdered by some wicked preshyterians, who waylaid him as he passed by in his coach and six, and assassinated him, calling him an apostate, a betrayer, and a persecutor.
"This remarkable concurrence of so many unusual and extraordinary events which belell the principal instruments of their sufferings, was observed and acknowledged by those who in Christian constancy and patience under oppression, quietly expected the Lord's appointed time for their deliverence, as manilest tokens of his displeasure revealed against their opposers, and gradually tending to restrain the remainder of men's wrath against the innocent sufferers, and in due season to obtain their relief; which was shortly after effected."

On the 4th day of the Ninth month, 1679 , the religious meetings of Friends at Aberdeen, were for the last time disturbed, and many Friends among whom John Skein was one, were taken to prison. In three hours they were all discharged.
Besse adds, "From which time their religious
assemblies were held nt Aberdeen without moles. tation from the magistrates, who, having abundantly proved the patience nud constancy of this people in religiously assembling to worship God, to be such ns their utmost force and cruelty could not conquer, forbore nt length to repeat their fruitless attempts, and quictly permitted what they were fully convinced their power was unable to preveat."

## (To be continued.)

## Selected.

HAVE I DONE WHAT I COULDI
I cannot draw the warrior's sword; I would not it I could-
1 may not give the thander word,
To drencls the field with blood:
But I may act a warrior's part,
Withiu that listed field-the beart.
My path leads not through foreigu lands, O'er mountain, waste, or lea; 1 wander not witb pilgrim bends; Nor care the world to see; There may be gems of art in Rome, But I have choicer gems at home.

I cannot plead with fervid tongue, Nor strike the minstrel's lyre; Or blend its magic tones with song, To set the soul on fire; But I may breathe a still small voice, To make some aching heart rejoice.
'Tis not for me to paint the scene, The arlist's brush portraysThe lnughing hill, the meadow green, The sun's cloud-softened rays; But, surely, I a sketch may paint Of scenes to glad yon lonely saint.

The sculptor's chisel is not mine, Nor mine to mould the clay; Or make the Parian marble shine As with Promethean ray;
But is there no rude shapeless heart On which to try the sculptor's art?
I am not skill'd to heal disease, To set the fractnred limb; I cannol strail the crippled knees, Or clear the eye-ball dim;
But I may ply that art divine,
The art to pour the "oil and wine."
I have not wealth, nor power, nor skill, To broadcast all aronnd;
The world's wide field 1 may not till, Nor sow its fallow ground;
But little spots are here and there, Which I may weed of grief or care.

The man of learning and of parts Soars far above my path;
I cnnnot cope with stately hearts, Who scorn my ember hearth; Be mine while in this dreary wild
The lot to bless the poor man's child.

PRAYER FOR THE ILL AT EASE.
When sickly thoughts or jarring nerves invade My morning sunshine or my evening shade; When the dark mood careers without control, And fear and faintness gather on my soul, O Lord, whose word is power, whose gifts is peace, Bid my spent bosom's tides and tempests cense: Bid thy blest Jesus walk a stormier sea
Than ever chafed the azure Galilee;
Or, if too soon my spirit craves for ease;
Hallow the suffering that thy love decrees: Work my soul's faitu from out my body's fears, And let me count my triumph in my tears.

Lord Carlisle.
If we look around nad mark the excesses of luxury, the costly diversions, and the intemperate dissipation in which numbers of professing Christians indulge themselves, can any stretch of can-
we are enjoined "to hope" and to "believe all things," enable us to hope and believe that all ane actuated by a spirit of Cliristian benevolence mercly because we see them perform some casual acts of charity, whieh the spirit of the world an contrive to make extremely compatible with a ro luptuous life; and the cost of which, afier all bears but litlle proportion to thal of any one vice or even vanity!-Selected.

From the Annual Monitor for tosf.
JOSEPII WATSON.
Joseph Watson, of Cockermouth, an elder, de ceased Twelfih month 28, 1852, aged 68 years
'This dear Friend, whose peacetul close wa en recording, filled, for many years, the station of at elder in the church, well estcemed, fully alive u its duties and responsibilities, and mindful of the apostolic exhortation, "'Take heed therefore un yourselves, and to all the flock over which to Holy Ghost hath made you overseers."

He had very humble views of his own Chri (ian attainments, and was fearful of any men being nscribed to the creature, often expressin with much feeling, that to him belonged nothing bo blushing and conlusion of face; "To the Lord alos belongeth righteousness." During a protrade illness, and gradual prostration of bodily strengl he had at seasons to experience depressing fee ings, and some mental cunflicts; but through all be found a sure refuge in the free mercy of Go in Christ Jesus, which enabled him to hold fat his confidence, and to possess his soul in patience and in meek and hopeful trust. On one of thes occasions, he was heard thus to supplicate: "1 my Savour, be thou my rock and my refuge Thou art riches in poverty, a never failing hel in every time of need."

At another time of great exhauslion, he calml observed to his surrounding family, "The docion can do nothing for me, but there is a great Pby sician who can. Yes, 'there is balm in Gilea there is a Physician there;'" and then he ferven ly prayed, "O God! send thy guardian angel conduct me across the billowy waters; and whe I pass through the dark valley, enlighten me wil thy countenance, and land me on that happ shore, where all is peace, and bliss forevermore Again, when in great suffering, he exclaime "Oh! what shall I du ?-rest myself on the boso of Jesus."

Reviving a little, he gave explicit directions r specting some outward arrangements, and the added, " 1 have nothing more to say, nolbit more to think of but my adorable Redeemer, at I believe I can fully adopt the language, 'My de partner will be cared for, my childsen provid for, and there is a place prepared for me, place of rest.'" 'Then, addressing his dearwi and children, he said: "When this does ta place, I know it will be pninful to you, but I ho you will be resigned with a Christian resign tion."

To a near relative he said: "I have often, traverse dreary deserts; but at other times, Ia lavoured with sweet glimpses of Canaan. I wi we could all be more concerned to number on blessings, than to murmur at our trials; how mu betier it would be for us." Alter sending mi sages of love and encouragement to his abst friends, he thus supplicated for himself; "0 pleased to send me a little help out of thy sanc ary my gracious Saviour! Help is laid up Thee. Assist me to bear all, until thou art plet. ed to say, it is enough." Again, "Grant me| little of thy peace, O Father, and faith and lience; O my sweet Saviour, whether in life
h, $n$ pain or otherwise, enable me to say,
ily blessed will be done."
V) st often concerned to approach the Divine sty as an humble suppliant for pardon and ,isaess, a clear sense of the mercy of God in is Jesus extended to him, prompted the ejacu"Praises! praises! O to praise, adore, y and extol Thy name, who, with the Son hglove alone art worthy, through the countaes of eternity!"
Ifth month 23d. In the cvening after a great suffering, he said, "I am airaid I t yet sufficiently brought down into the e ef humiliation."
$y$ the following morning he was engaged wivication, that his sins might be blotted out, is confidence a little renewed. Hew comif to the weary, exercised pilgrim, to feel in the ol extremity, that tho prayer of faith is sogarded with acceptance by a compassionIrd and Saviour! In the evening he said, ve now a pleasant prospect; I feel a little ged. Amidst all our trials and sufferings, One who is able to save, and mighty to , to the uttermost. To think of the love of ar Saviour! to come down to die for us rinners." After a few more conflicts of naSew more trials and provings of faith, the prospect of the heavenly City opened before , vhen he thus gave utterance to his feelings: more pain, no more suffering; but all joy, and harmony; all singing praises to the God and the Lamb. No need of the sun, ned of the moon, no need of the stars, for the of the Lerd doth lighten it, and the Lamb light thereof."
Ivhile afterwards be said, "I have been fad with a glimpse of the saints clothed in white ents, and I leel that through adorable mercy, be permitted to join them in singing eternal s."
er sending messages of Christian counsel to dear friends, he said, "I do feel desirous of ying too much, but I do not wish to carry ing away with me that 1 ought to express. a hope, that I may, through the unbounded 5 of God in Christ Jesus, my adorable Reer and Intercessor with the Father, be receiv to rest ; but mind it is all through the mercy id in Christ Jesus; I have nothing, it is all rey."
hen rapidly sinking: he was beard to say, where ain I ?-on my heavenward journey ;" - little before his close, he thus supplicated, nighty Father, may it please thee to take me yself; but $O$ give me patience to bear all, o wait thy time." Soon after he peacefully d away.

## CIIARITY AND FORGIVENESS.

noble testimony which was borne in our Yearly Mecting to these cardinal and essenirtues, will not, it is hoped, be soon forgotten, hey lie at the very foundation of Christian vship and unity, and are perfectly compatible firmness in opposing error. The endeavour mprehend and perform the things of the Spithe wisdom of the creature, has always an occasion of concern with the upright in ; and the jarring effect thereof has been ly lamented in our religious Society; but inauthorized and unlawful strivings of the of man against it, never hrve, and never can
owned. "The wrath of man werketh not ighteousness of God;" and nothing short of ure and peaceable wisdom of Truth, can ever le us effectually to oppose the current of
error. Love and good-will must mark the course of all who availingly labour in the cause of reformation in the church. 'These are the weapons of the Christian's warlare, whereby through faith he is enabled to triumpls over all tho power of dealls and darkness, not only in himscli; but in the chureh.

It is gratifying to behold the apparent increase of love and forbearance among our members, and it is to be hoped that this may continue, until, through the effectual working of the Spirit of grace in our hearts, we may become united in the one body, of which Christ only is the bend. If we are preserved in patience under the trials through which we are called to pass, on account of the departures from primitive faith, and willing to forgive, even as we are forgiven, the fruits of our chastisements will, sooner or later, be seen in the hastening of the time of rejoicing in the oneness of leeling and purpose to which we are called.

As it has been by little and little, that some have swerved from the faith once delivered to the saints, by leaning to their own understandings, so the restoration of these will be a gradual work which can only be effected by patient and forbearing labour, the result of which is already manifest in the measure of harmony now prevalent. But notwithstanding the favourable change which is progressing, our only salety is in continual watchfulness unto prayer, lest we enter into temptation, and thereby retard the advance of Truth and righteousness in the earth.

We are conslantly assailed by the spirit of the world, tempting us to forsake our first love, by conforming to the doctrines, manners and fashions of those who have not been redeemed therefrom, so that from our warfare there is no discharge, but we are to use all diligence to make our calling and election sure, redeening the time because the days are evil. "Greater is He that is in us, than he that is in the world," and He will give us the victory over all enmity as our confidence is in Him alone, so that in the bond of perfectness we may become one in Him who is head over all things to his own church.

But there is a faith which is overcome by the world, in which we are led to seek honour one of another, preferring the praise of men to the testimeny of a good conscience, which can only be maintained, by keeping a single eye to the I'ruth, without respect of persons. And in the fostering of this outward faith, the love of the creature comes to usurp the place of that true love to God which would enablo us to do his will in single. ness of heart, loving Him above nll, and our neighbour as ourselves.

The Meteoric Circles.-M. Petit, director of the observatory of Toulouse, has cummunicated the following note to the journals of that place: "The earth is at this moment entering into one of the numerous meteoric circles, the existence of which has been for some years admitted by astronomers. It will remain there until the 14 th or 15 th instant. Some of the planetary corpuscules, near which we are about to pass, are of very considerable dimensions ; one of them, for instance, as large as the Capitole of Toulouse, was, in 1807 , turned from its route by the action of the earth, and fell in America. At other times, in 1801, 1803, 1807, 1813 , Sc., their passage munifested iselt by showers of dust or fragments of stones. These exceptional lalls will, however, only produce very insigmificant ellects on the carth; and the neighbourhood of some small stars which we approach need inspire us with no alarm. It only excites
pure curiosity."

A Brief Account concerning the l'eople called Quakers, in reference to I'rinciple, Doctrine, aud Practice; as hell and maintained by them unitelly at their origin. Written about the year 1676 , by lsiac Penivgron, $n$ minister amongst them.
"Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the ofd paths, where is the food way, and walk therein, und ye shatit find rest for your souts." -Jeremiau vi. 10.

We are a People of God's gathering who (many of us) had long waited for his appearance and had undergone great distress for want thereof.

Quest.-But some may say, What appearanco of the great Ged and Savieur did ye want?

Ans.-We wanted the presence and power of his Spirit to be inwardly manitested in our spirits. We had (as I may say) what we could gather from the letter, and endeavoured to practice what we could read in the letter: but we wanted the power from on high, we wanted life, we wanted the presence and fellowship of our Beloved: we wanted the knowledge of the heavenly seed and kingdom, and an entrance into it, nad the holy dominion and reign of the Lord of life over the flesh, over sin and death in us.

Quest.-How did God appear to you?
Ans.-The Sun of righteousness did arise in us, the day spring from on high, the morning star did visit us, insomuch that we did as really see and feel the light and brightness of the inward day in our spirits, as ever we lelt the darkness of the inward night.

## Quest.-How did God gather you?

Ans.-By the veice of his Son, by the arm of his Son, by the virtue of his Son's Jight and lite inwardly revealed and working in our hearts. This loosed us inwardly from the darkness, from the bonds of $\sin$ and iniquity, from the power of the destroyer, and turned our minds inwardly to. wards our Lord and Saviour, to mind his inward appearance, his inward shinings, his inward quickenings; all which were fresh from God, and full of virtue. And as we came to be sensible of them, join to them, receive and give up to them, we came to partake of their virtue, and to witness the rescuing and redceming of our souls thereby. So that by hearing the Son's voice and following him, we came to find him the way to the Father, and to be gathered home by IIin to the Father's house, where is bread enough, and mansions of rest and peace for all the children of the Most High.

Now, as touching the blessed principle of 'Truth, which we have bad experience of, and testify to (for how can we conceal so rich a treasure and be faithful to God, or bear true good-will to men?) it is no new thing in itself, though of late more clearly revealed, and the minds of men more clearly directed and guided to it than in former ages. It is no other than that which Christ himself abundantly preached, who preached the kingdom, who preached the 'Iruth which makes free, and that under many parables and resemblances; sumetimes of a litte sced, at others of a pearl or hid treasure; sometimes of a leaven or salt, and again of a lost piece of silver, sec. Now what is this, and where is it to be tound? What is this which is like a little sced, a pearl, \&c. What is the lield? Is it not the world, and is not tho world set in man's heart? What is the houso which is to be swept, and the candle lighted in? Is it not that house, or heart, where the many enemies aro? A man's encomes, salth Christ, are those of has owa house. Indecd the testimony concerning this was precious to us; but the timd. ing and experiencing the thmg testatied of, to be according to the testimony, was much more so. And this we say in perfect truth of heart, and in
most tender love to the souls of people, that who- even the appearanco of Christ in his Spirit and undoubtedly the Belshazzar of Daniel, and than ever tries, shall find this little thing, this little seed of the kingdom, to be a kingdom, to be a pearl, to be heavenly treasure, to be the leaven of life, leavening the heart with life, and with the most precions oil and ointment of healing and salvation. So that we testify to no new thing, but to the Truth and grace which was from the beginning; which was always in Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour, and dispensed by Him in all ages and generations, whereby He quickened, renewed and changed the heart of the true believers in his inward and spiritual nppearance in them, thereby destroying their enemies, and ihus delivering them from them. For indeed there is no saving the creatuie, without desthoying that in the creatire, whif brings spiritual deatil and destruction upon it. lsrael of old was saved by the destroying of their outward enemies; and Isracl now (the new Israel, the ioward Israel) is saved by the destruction of their inward enemies. Ohl that people would come out of their owa wisdom and wait for God's wisdom, that in it they might come to see the glory, the excellency, the exceeding rich virtue and trasures of life, that are wrapped up in this principle or seed of life; and so might receive it, give $u_{p}$ to it and come to partake thereof.

And as touching doctrines, we have no new doctrines to hold forth. The doctrines held forth in the Holy Scriptures are the doctrines that we believe. And this doth farther seal to us our belief of this principle, because we find it a koy by which God openeth the Scriptures to us and giveth us the living sense and evidence of them in our hearts. We see and have felt in it to whom the curse and wrath belong; and to whom the love, mercy, peace, blessings, and precious promises belong; and we have been led by God's Holy Spirit and power, through the judgments to the mercy and to the partaking of the precious promises. So that why should we publish any new fiith, or any new doctrines? Indeed we bave none to publish; but all our aim is to bring men to the ancient priaciple of Truth, and to the right understanding and practice of the ancient apostolic doctrine and holy faith, once delivered to the saints.
Head-notions do but cause disputes, but heartknowledge, heart-experience, senso of the living power of God inwardly, the evidence and demonstration of his Spirit in the inward parts, put an end to disputes, and set mon upon the inward travail and exercise of Spirit, by that which is new and living, which avails with God. Now whereas many are offended at us, because we do not more preach doctrinal points or the history of Christ, as touching his death, resurrection, ascensiod, \&c., but that our declaration and testimony is chiefly concerning a principle 20 direct and guide men's minds thereto; in order to give a plain account of this thing, as it pleaseth the Lord to open my heart at this time in love and good-will to satisfy and remove prejudices where they may exist: thus it is in briel-
First, that which God hath given us the experience of (after our great loss in the literal knowledge of things) and that which he hath given us to testily of, is the mystery, the hidden life, the inward and spiritual appearance of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, revealing his power inwardly, destroying enemies inwardly, and working his work iowardly in the heart. Ub! this was the joylul sound to our souls, even the tidings of the arising of that inward lite and power which could do this. Now this spiritual appearance of his, was after his appenrance in the flesh and is the standing and lasting dispensation of the Gospel,

## power inwardly in the hearts of his. So that in

 minding this, and being faithful in this respect, we mind our peeuliar work and are faithful in that which God hath peculiarly called us to and requireth of us.Secondly. There is not that need of pablish. ing the olljer which formerly existed. The historical relation concerning Christ is generally believed and received by all sorts that pretend to Christianity. His denth, his miracles, his resurrection, ascension, and intercession are generally believed by all people; but the mystery they miss of; the hidden life they are not acquainted with, but are alicaated from the lite of God, in the midst of their literal owning and acknowledging of these things.

Thirdly. The knowledge of these, without the knowledge of the mystery, is not sufficient to bring them unto God; for many set up that which they gather and comprehend from the relation concerning the thing, instead of the thing itself, and so never come to a sense of their need of the thing itself, nay, not so far as rightly to seek alter it.

And so many are builders, and many built up very high in religion, in a way of notion and practice, without acquaintance with tho Rock of Ages, without the true knowledge and understanding of the foundation and corner-stone. My meaning is, they have a notion of Christ to be the rock, a notion of him to be the foundation stone; but never come livingly to feel H im to be the rock, to feel him to be the foundation stone, inwardly laid in their hearts, and themselves made living stones in Him, and built upon Him, the main and fundamental stone. Where is this to be felt but within? And they that feel this within, do not they feel Christ within? And can any that feel Christ within, deny him to be the strength of life, the hope of glory within them? Well, it is true, once ngnin "The stone which the builders refused" (Christ within, the builders of this age refuse) " is become the head of the corner," who knits together his sanctified body, his living body, the church, in this our day, more gloriously than in the former ages and generations, blessed be the name of the Lord.
(To be concluded.)

## Recent Babylonian Discoveries,

Writing to the London Athenceum, from Bagdad, under date January 25 th, of the present year, Colonel Rawlinson says:
"I hasten to communicate a discovery which I have recently made in Babylonian history, and which is of the utmost importance for scriptural illustration.

- Mr. J. Taylor, who has been employed during the winter, in conducting the British Museum excavations in Southern Chaldwa under my superintendence, has lately disinterred a number of clay cylinders in the ruins of Um-Queer-(the ancient Ur of the Chaldees, and near the modern Arab capital of Sook-ess-Shookh on the Euphrates.) Two of these cylinders have already reached me, and I have found them to comtain a memorial of the works executed by Nabonidus, (the last king of Babylon,) in Southern Chaldæa. They describe, nmong other things, the restoration of temples, origiunlly built by the Chaldaan monarchs, at lenst 1000 years previously, and further notice the re-opening of canals dug by Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar. The most important fact, however, which they disclose is, that the eldest son of Nabonidus was named Bel-shar-ezar, and that he was admitted by his father furnishes us with a key to the explanation of that
grant historical problem which has hitherto defied solution. We can now understand how Belabis zar, as joint king with his fucher, may havo beet Governor of Bubylon, when the city was attached by the combined forces of the Medes ond Persinan, and may have perished in the assault which for Inwed; while Nabonidus, leading a force to tho relief of the place, was defeated, and obliged to take refuge in the neighbouring town of Borsippe (or Birs-i-Nimrud,) capitulating, after a short ts. sistance, and being subsequently assigned, accond. ing to Berosus, an honourable retirement in Cor. mania. By the discovery, indeed, of the name of Bel-shar-ezar, es appertaining to the son of Nabonidus, we are, for the first time, enabled to reconcile authentic history, (such as it is related by Herodotus and Berosus, and not as we find is in the romance of Xenophon or the fables of Cie sias,) with the inspired record of Daniel, which forms one of the bulwarks of our religion.
' It may be further of interest to your numor. ous readers, if I append a briol" sketch of the ms morials of the later Babylonian monarchs (subse quent to the taking of Niacveh) which are now available for the verification of this portion of history. Of the time of Nabopolassar there are a few tablets in the British Museum which were found at Warka, but they furnish no historical data. Of his son Nebucbadnezzar (or Nabukudurussur, ns his name is written in Babyloniao), the monuments are most extensive. The slab iif the Museum of the East India House gives a mi nute account of the various works executed by the King at Babylon and Borsippa:-further details, referring to other parts of Babylonia, are furnished by a cylinder, now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips, and the inscription upon which was published a few years back by Grotefend, at Hanover. Materials, in fact, exist in the Muse ums of England, France, and Germany, for com. piling a full account of the domesic history of Nebuchadnezzar, though unfortunately up to the present time no record las been discovered of his foreign wars. The discovery, however, of suech a record will, it is to be hoped, reward the exer. tions now making by the Assyrian Fund Socieley. Of Nebuchadnezzar's soo, Evil-Merodach, the only relic which 1 know is a weight in the form of a duck, brought by Mr. Layard from Nineveh, and now lying in the British Museum (Layard's ' Nin. and Bab.,' page 604). Many brieks havo been lately found at Babyloo by the French Commission, bearing the names and titles of Neriglise sar, or Nergal-Sharezer, who succeeded his brou ther-in-law, Evil-Merodach. His genealogy is not given, but he bears the same title of Rag-mag (not, however, certainly with the signification of Chief of the Magi,') as in Jeremiah xxxix. 3,13. The son of Nergal-Sharezer, Laborosoarchod, who reigned only nine mouths, bas left no re. cords; but of Nabonidus, the last king, who, ac. cording to Berosus, was placed on the throna by a revolution nt Baby loo, we are now finding relica in ull quarters. The walls of Babylon on tho river face, erected by this king, were completely exposed during a recent fall of the river, and the bricks of which the wall was composed were found to be uaiiormly stamped with his name and tilles. Tablets also dated al various periods of his reign up to the sixteenth year (according to history be reigned seventeen years,) have been found nt Borsippa and at Warka; and the cylio. ders and clay varrels, recently excavated by Mr. Taylor amid the ruins of Ur, pronise to furaish a complete record of his domestic history. His eldest son, as I have stated, was named Bci.shar

Belshazzar), and that this prince or joint really slain at the taking of Babylon by se may infer from finding in the loscrip-
Bisitun that the impostor who caused the Bisitun that the impostor who caused the
hians to revolt against Darius IIystapes, (w) personated the heir to the throne, did the name of the eldest son of Nabonidus -ezar, but of the second son, NabukuduIt is sufficiently remarkable, that while yrian cylinders and monumental inserip. e especially devoted to a record of the Wh's foreign conquests, and merely speak fally of his domestic history, the custom at i seems to have been exactly the reverse. ralogical or bona fule historical document der yet been found in Babylonia or Chaldæa, geographical, statistical, sacerdotal, and f:tural deseriptions abound.
frould trespass too much upon your valuace if I were to attempt to give an abstract the present state of our Babylonian and in knowledge, but a few remarks upon the logy may perhaps be of interest. There ( little doubt, then, but that the historical reserved by Berosus, and corroborated by senes, are substantially correct. Authentic nian chronology dates from the latter halt wenty-third century B. C., and we are now , both in Chaldæa and Babylonia, relics of hs who lived almost as early as B. C. 2000. recise duration which Berosus assigns to sinal Median dynasty of Babylon, and to thians (?) who succeeded them, cannot be ined, as the numbers are in one instance fil, and in the other wanting. The Chalnonarchy, however, which followed, was hed about B. C. 1976, and continued till 518 , and it is to this interval of 458 years must assign the building of all the great f Babylonia and Assyria, io the ruins of we find bricks stamped with the names of aldæan founders."
remainder of the letter contains very valuta on the history and chronology of BabyChaldæa, and Assyria. In conclusion, Rawlinson states that: "As excavations ng now actively pursucd ia Chaldæa, upon inks of the Euphrates, by Mr. Loftus, at eh, and Warka, on aceount of the Assyrian Society, and by Mr. Taylor, al Um-Qeer, zahrein, and Nawaweis, on account of the Museum, there is every reason to expect aring the present season, materials will be d that shall enable us to classily the Kings Chaldæan dynasty, from B. C. 1976 to B. 8 , with as much certainty as has been atin the classification of the Assyrian Kings C. 1273 to B. C. 625 , and that we shall ave an historical tableau of Western Asia ing up to the twentieth century B. C., or $r$ to the exodus of Abraham from Chaldæa, re determioate and continuous than has btained for the sister kiagdom of Egypt comparison of the hieroglyphic records e thirly dynusties of Manetho. I am only g the result of the labours of Mr. Loftus Taylor to procced to England with the f the last two years' researches in Assyria abylonia, and I thus hope to arrive in Lonthe end of April or beginning of May."

From the Leisure Hour.
" BLIXD AS A MOLE."
bright sumshiny day "in the merry month ," a few years ago, 1 found myself, in comvith an old schoolfellow, scrambling allver an abrupt piece of rock which looks up one side to Edina's hoary-headed guardian,

Arthur's Seat, and down on the other into the placid face of Duddingston Loch. The spot is to a certain extent historic ground, for along this little valley the young chevalier's army defiled in 1745, on their way to the field of Prestonpans. I cannet exactly say what was the aim of our walk: certainly my friend had an eye to the picturesque, and inhaled many a good draught of light aod shade; white I picked up tiay morsels of grass and trashy-looking weeds, eyeing them with greater glee than she Bathurst or San Francisco pilgrim fiagers his jaundice-faced idol. Having no exclusive object in our ramble, we felt at liberty to draw amuscment and instruction from any. thing, whether from the cirrus clouds chasing each other across the clear blue field of heaven, or those noisy gentlemen the sable daws, careering round the distant towers of old Craig. Millar Castle. The atteation of my companion was attracted by a rustling noise close under his feet; and making a by no means graceful descent to the spot whence it proceeded, he noticed appearing from a compael mass of stones and rubbish the hind-quarters of a dark rat-looking animal, which scemed violently convulsed by vain efforts to pierce further into the ground. To solve, if possible, his difficulty, I joined him, and seizing the stumpy tail, pulled from its dark and winding retreat a struggling mole. Many of our country readers, when boys, may have thoughtlessly caught such by means of a trap-thoughtlessly we say, for the mole is not an animal to be foolishly destroyed, as it often has been. As suddenly as a greasy-tailed pig the animal slipped from my fingers, and before I could retake him, was half buried among the roots of the grass: but when swung comfortably in a pocket-handkerchief, escape was impossible, and home we went with our prize, which puffed and snorted in the worst imaginable humour.

Anxious to watch the habits of our singular friend, a temporary habitation was constructed for him, from an old tea-chest, on which was fitted a glass lid, with sufficient apertures to admit an abundant supply of air. A quantity of earth served him for a bed, and worms, in dozens, constituted his daily rations. Could any reasonable mole desire more? And yet, on the third day from his capture, he was among the things which were!
Believing that some little interest may be taken even in a humble mole by the readers of the Leisure Hour," I purpose to detail our observations, first, on his habits, and then on his structure. Determined to decide for ourselves, if pos. sible, the much-vexed question of the mole's "eyes, or no eyes," we set about a scries of simple experiments to test our friend's susceptibility to light. Of course we had the authority of many naturalists in favour of his eyesight, and among the rest, that of old Buffon; but, unfortunately for the credibility of all his statements, we had also read in the same gentleman's work, that four hundred men breaklasted on the egg of an dodo, and this dreadful swallow made us very suspicious.

As the box in which the mole resided was provided with a glass top, we could at pleasure keep him in comparative darkness, or shower in upon him a flood of light, by simply moving the gas flame so as to have it shaded by the side of the box, or placed in full blaze abovo the glass. When in the former state, the little nibbler devoured his supper of worms with great avidity, seeming to be ns comfurtable on the surlace of the: mould as if in his subterrancan burrow; but no sooner was the light brought to bear upon hum than ho displayed the utmost uneasincss, and
dived into the profundity of the soil. In his marehes, also, which, by the way, though not so full of grace as a dancing-master's walk, were yet far from ungainly, he invariably appeared cognizant of the presence of an opposing obstaclo without coming in actual contact with it, and turned right or left, face-about in quite a dignafied style. In some instances the smell of the obstacle might have been the indicator of its presence; but in order to overrule this objection, a variety of objects were employed, as the human hand, a piece of wood, a table knife, a bit of lookingglass, a tea-plate, and several other articles; and invariably with the same result: so that the next time a man runs his head against a post, we will try to forget the old saying, "as blind as a mole."

In the pursuit of his prey, we had another proof of our friend's eyesight. A lew worms were dropped quietly into the box, out of the mole's sight: they speedily crept into the mould, but in their perambulations again saw light at intervals, not unfrequently a few inchcs before Mr. Mole's nose; but woe betide the unhappy wight who did so I he was carefully watched until an opportunity occurred of getting him endwise into the sharptoothed jaws of his destroyer, when he was quietly munched up, just as a child would a stick of bar-ley-sugar. This last fact was one of the most interesting which came under our observation. Why, with his strong jaws and lancet teeth, be would not seize a worm by the side, as I have seen a waternewt do scores of times, and make his own of it, instead of allowing one after aaother to scamper off from between his very jaws, I cannot understand; but that such is the case I am well assured. Our verdict on the eyes of the mole amounts to this, that the mole dues see, but that his range of vision is very limited.
Having thus declared that our friend has the power of sight, it would be still more satisfactory to find, if possible, his eyes. For this purpose a party of young naturalists sat on his body, while one, with all the sage demonstrativeness of a Cuvier, proceeded with the work of dissection. As our observations on dissection of the head entirely agree with those of H. K. Creed, Esq., of Christ's College, Cambridge, and published by him in the "Naturalist," February, 1852, it will suffice to give his account. "Having lately," he says, " been carefully examiniog the eyes of the commen mole, I find that the lutle black tubercules which are seen, on turning aside the hair, on each sido of the head, have each an optic nerve communicating with the brain." This is sufficient proof that the reviled litile animal in question enjoys the blessings of sight; for surely an All-wise Creator would never form an animal with all the apparatus lor vision, and yct deny it the use of it.

Passing now from the eyes to the general struc ture of the mole, the lirst thing that strikes us on removing his coat is the extraordinary development of the nuscles of the forepart of the bady, in comparison with the hinder quarters. The arms, or fore-legs, are short, stiff-looking appendages, and covered with what would seem to be a superabundance of flesh. This, however, is not the case; large as the quantity is, it is firm, useful flesh, giving healthy strength to every action of the body. The chest also is protected by a thick and broad expansion of muscles. But, lack-a-day for the hind-legs, they are as poor as a rat's. Certain it is, that were the creature divided about the middle into two pieces, it would be difficult to get over the impression thut the one part belonged to a larder resident, and the other to a poor half-starved outcast. Tho aim in this unequal distribution of flesh is very evident. From
the nature of the mole's habits, it requires prodigious strength in its fore-quarters, that it may overcome the many obstacles to its subterranean explorations.

Nor is the difference in the skeleton less marked. The bones of the hind leg exhibit no material difference from the corresponding bones in higher animals, being elongated and cylindrical in shape, as in the legs of a hare or rabbit. In the forcolegs, however, we have a structure which almost defies description, though we hope by aid of the accompanying skeleton to give some notion of its peculiarities. To begin with the scapula, or shoulder-blade, which in man and most other mammals assumes a somewhat triangular form, having two flat faces, one of which is ornamented with an upright ridge: this bone is familiar to every one who has picked the fiddle-boae of a rabbit. In the mole the scapula loses its expanded form, and appears as a prismatic clab, with three sharp edges, and furrows between them. Collar-bones attach the shoulder-joint to the breastbonc, and are present only in a few of the lower animals, as monkeys, kangarous, bats, and two or three others. In shape, it muy be said generally to resemble Hogarih's line of beauty, being a long and beautifully curved bone; in our subject, however, its length is contracted, and its breadth increased, being a short thickened body, with greater breadth than length. Next look at the humerus: instead of a fine long cy lindrical bone, a shortened, flattened, and sinuated piece ol osseous matter is presented, with curves and points, and flats and depressions, sufficient to puzzle a mathenatician. The aim of this wonderial formation of bone is the same as that of the large development of muscle; namely, to give sufficient strength to enable the burrowing creature to overcome almost any difficulties, and resist impending dangers, which would inevitably destroy an aaimal of another organization.

It is impossible, in contemplating the anatomy of such a crealure, not to feel that it is as perlect in its kind as the gigantic elephant, or the wellproportioned horse; and that it as forcibly displays the power, wisdom, and goodness of the great and benevolent Maker of us all.
"I have learned not to draw hasty conclusions what the Lord may intend in temporal affairs, though He gives liberty to ask about them. Nearness to Him is the answer to prayer in all cases; and views of His condescension and power experieaccd and realized by faith from genuine, solid, and comlortable communion with God. He will not move in the channels we prescribe-in what we guess at, and sometimes call impressions from Him. His ways are wrapt in mystery, wisdom und love, and cannol be traced by any lines we can draw."

A large establishment for the manufacture of sewing silk is about to be erected at Hartford. It will give employment to some three or four hundred operatives.

The experiment of making plate glass at Cheshire, Berkshire county, is said to be quite successtul, and a revival in the glass business is the consequence. The proprietors of the glass works at Lenox are making experiments with the sand taken from the top of Washington Mountain, in Berkshire county.

American Securities.-It is said that Lonis Nopoleon has lately invested between seveu and eight millions of francs in various public securities in New York City.

## THEERIEND.

FIFTH MONTH 6, 1854.
The rains which occurred near the close of last month, proved more than ordinarily destructive in the great thoroughfares of travel in muny parts of the country. The amount of water which fell in Philadelphia and its vicinity was between three and four inches, while furliser to the north, northcast and north-west, it is said to have been five inches. The Delaware bas been greatly swollen, and great freshets have taken place in muny of the streams in Conneeticut, New York, and New Jersey, carrying away dams and bridyes, and dcstroying a large amount of property. The dam on the Croton river from which the supply of water for the city of New York is obtained, has been so greatly injured, that it is feared weeks will be required to repair the damage, and in the meantime the cily will be cut off from its accustomed supply of the necessary clement. The authorities have forbidden the use of the water for factory purposes and wherever large quantities are required.

On the Pennsylvania Railroad a slide took place which detained the cars for several hours. On the Morris and Essex Road, a similar cause stopped the travel for a considerable time. On the New York and Erie Railroad great damage was dune by breaks in the embankments, stones and earth washed on to the track, and bridges injured. The trains were either delayed or stopped altogether.
"A break occurred near Stainway. west of Delaware station, and nine men were carried with it into the river. Seven of them were instantly drowned, and two were reseued by a boat. They were labourers on the rond. It is probable that the road will be repaired, and that a train will leave this evening, but none will go west this moraing."
"The New York Daily Times of yesterday, says: On the Hudson River Railroad very extensive land slides bave taken place, which prevent the transit of the trains. Some time will necessurily elapse before the road will be again in good working order."

From another source we take the fullowing :
"Mr. Burchill left Albany at 4 o'elock on Saturday afternoon, in charge of an express train, cousisting of the usual number of cars, which were then filled with male passengers only.
"As the train progressed, the country could be observed as being eompletely flooded over all the low lands ; and the travellers saw that many harns had been swept away, and that here and there large portions of fences had been destroyed. Trees were seen prostrate, and the cattle bad retreated from the fields lying near the base of the monntains, owing to the impetuosity with which the swollen streams rushed dowa.
"However, the train did not meet any obstruction, and kept its route antil it reached Brewster's station, which is within fifty-two miles of New York. Here it was found that fifty feet of the railroad track bad been torn up, owing to the overflowing of the Groton river, and the cars were balted. The passengers got out in perfect good humour, and some commenced to look for shelter in the neighbourhood, whilst Mr. Burchill, necompanied by others, walked on to Purdy's station.
"At Purdy's station the water had torn up thirty or forty feet of track, levelled a large extent of wooden fence, and flonted several houses. Some wooden shanties were completely carried away.
"At Neweastle, one mile sonth, the volume of water had been vastly increased. About one hundred and bifty feet of the iron track was completely uprooted. A large mill-dam, which was situated at a distance of a mile and a-half west from the road, had burst, and the tremendous rush of water which followed immediately submerged a large cotton factory, with four or five buildings, which were used for manufacturing purposes. It could not be ascertained whetber the houses were totally destroyed or not, ns the scene nt the place baffled any attempt at adeqnate description. Bates of cotton, chairs, wagons, uprooted trees, broken fences, with a general miscellany of agricultural, mauufacturing, and
domestic implements, were seen flonting on the surfen of the agitated waters."
"Hartford, Ct., May 2.-The water continued to rin here yesterday till 4 o'clock, when it came to a thad It was then $29 \frac{1}{2}$ feet above low water mark, $2 \frac{1}{3}$ highe thun in the great flood of 1801 . In the eastern per if the city, Commeree, Front, Kilbourn, Ferry, Potter, E lery, and Cbarles streets, were covered with water thes whole length. A large stone scow passed through Phom street, from one end to the other. Hundreds of familion were driven from their dwellings, and several penton were drowned. Fish-bonts flouted through the itrewh and a great number of bridges were washed away e greatly damaged. Some 2000 persons are throws ou of employment by damages to factories, mille, \&c. The loss in this city is estimated at $\$ 100,000$."

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Pacifie stenmship, Liverpool dates to the ind alt. has been received.
ENGLAND.-Not much change in flour. Prortion market dull, with a heary stock of park on haod. Stockport, there are extensive strikes; from ten to tweln thousand operatives have eeased work.

FRANCE.-Still turther increase of the army en nayy.

From the seat of war we learn that several engaga ments have taken place, of little account, save is ib destruction of human life, and the increase in miner consequent thereon. The English fleet have taked fin Russian merchant ressels in the Baltic.

UNITED STATES.-Conneeticut. - The Conoeticn river is very bigh.
Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 2 m The flood in the Delaware has injured the canal fro Easton to Bristol.

Now York.-A land slide occurred at Brooklyn, whis destroyed a house and the lives of two persons.
Ohio.-During the late extensive storm, the nortben parts of Ohio were risited by snow, which lay 2 incha deep.
Florida.-Frosts on the 2d, 3d, and 4 th of last month destroyed many of the early vegetables, and killed the cotton and sugar eane; cotton has been replaated; the sugar eane will spring again from the root.

## HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The stated annual meeting of the Haverford School Association, will be held at the committee-room, Are street meeting-house, on Second-day, Fifth mooth 84 1854, at 4 o'clock, P. м.

> Charles Eluis, Secredary.

## FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions.-Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 101 North Tenth street; Cbarles Ellis, No. 95 South Bighte street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, $5 i$ 14 South Third street; Jobn C. Allen, No. 179 Sontr Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatio Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestout stree William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. 4 South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 dred street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. Whi tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race stret.
Visiting Managers for the Month.-James R. Greerel No. 510 Chestnut street. Thomas Evans, No. 180 Ard street. Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 101 N. Tenth strech Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua H. Worthingtoa.
Mutron,-Elizabeth B. Hopkins.
Dieo, on the morning of the 11th of Fourth mootl 1854, at the residence of her husband, near Moorestome N. J., Pareilla W., wife of Josbua L. Harmer, in it 26 th year of her age. This dear Friend through th course of her illness, was favoured with much Chritis resignation and patience, bearing her suffering withor a murmur, and giving her bereaved relatives and frieos the consoling hope, that she is now gatbered with th just of all generations, iu celebrating her Maker's prais
at his residence in this city, on the 11 th olim Joserih Mowell, an esteemed member ot the Souther
District Monthly Mecting, in the 75 th year of his ag He endured the suffering which atteaded his short if ness with much patience ; and his peaceful close affor the consoling belief, that throngh the mercy of God Christ Jesus our Saviour, he bas entered into a mansin of eternal rest.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnul street

# THE 

## PUBLISUED WEEKLY.

ctwo dollars per annum, payable in advance,
Subscriptions and Payments received by

## john richardson,

fo. 50 north fourth street, UP stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any e United States, for three months, if paid in six and r-half cents.

From the New York Spectator.

## geograpilichl science.

from the Address delivered by M. F. x , at the ammal meeting of the New Geographical and Statistical Society, on ening of the 16 th of Third month.

## (Concluded from page 266.)

now scems that we forget these oceans alculre, that make the sea sparkle and $h$ life. They are scereting from its surd matter for the very purpose of filling cavities below.
: little marine insects are building their ns at the surface, and when they die, nains, in vast multitudes, sink down and on the bottom. They are the atoms out h mountains are formed-plains spread for marl beds, the clay in our river bot. rge portions of many of the great basins arth, are composed of the remains of just le creatures as these, which the ingenuity ke, and the industry of Berryman, have us to fish up from the depth of more than betow the sea level.
foraminifera, therefore, when living, ve been preparing the ingredients for the soil of a land that some earthquake or upin ages far away in the future may be cast up from the bottom of the sea.
tudy of these "sunless treasures," recovh so much ingenuity from the rich hottom sea, suggests new views concerning the economy of the oceas.
e eadeavoured to show how sea-shells rine insects may, by reason of the offices hey perform, be regarded as compensathat exquisite system of physical machiwhich the harmonies of nature are pre-
creasures of the lead, and revelations of roscope, present the insects of the sea in fight. We behold them now, serving not compensations by which the motions of er in its channels of circulation are reguut also acting as checks and balances, by The equipoise between the solid and the titter ol the earth is preserved.
Id it be established that these microscopic is live at the surlace, and are only buried fottom of the sea, we may then view them hervators of the ocean; for, in the offices they perform, they assist to prescrve its sy maintainng the purity of its waters. hadmitted that the salts of the sea come
from the land, and that they consist of the soluble matter which the rains wash out from the fields, and which the rivers bring down to the sea.

The waters of the Mississippi and the Amazon, with all the streams and rivers of the world, both great and small, hold in solution large quantitics of lime, soda, iron and other matter. They dis. charge annually into the sea an amount of this soluble matter, which, if precipitated and collected into one mass, would no doubt surprise and astonish the boldest speculator with its magnitude.

This soluble matter cannot be evaporated. Once in the ocean, there it must remain; and as the rivers are continually pouring in fresh supplies, the sea, it has been argued, must continue to become more and more salt.

Now, the rivers convey to the sea this solid matter mised with fresh water, which, being lighter than that of the ocean, remains for a considerable time at or near the surface. Here, the microscopic organisms of the deep sea lead are continually at work, secreting this same lime and soda, \&c., and extracting from the sea water all this solid matter, as last as the rivers bring it down and empty into the sea.

Thus, we haul up from the deep sca specimens of dead animals, and recognize in them the remains of creatures, which, though invisible to the naked eye, have nevertheless assigned to them a most important office in the plyysical economy of the universe, viz., that of regulating the saltaess of the sea.

This suggests many contemplations. Among them, one in which the ocean is presented as a vast chemical bath, in which the solid parts of the earth are washed, filtered, and precipitated arrain on solid matter, but in a new form, and with fresh properties.

Doubtless, it is only a re-adaptation, though it may be in an improved form, of old, and perbaps effete matter, to the uses and well-being of man.

These are speculations merely; they may be fancies without foundations, but idle they are not, I am sure; for when we come to consider the agents by which the physical cconomy of this, our earth, is regulated, by which this or that result is brought about and accomplished in this beautiful system of terrestrial arrangements-we are utterly amazed at the offices which have been performed, the work which has been done, by the animalculre.

But whence come the little calcareous shells which Brooke's lead has brought up in proof of its suunding, from the depth of two miles and a quarter? Did they live in the surface waters immediately above? or is their habitat in some remote part of the sea, whence at their doath, the currents were sent forth as pall-bearers, with the command to deposit their remains where the plummet found them?

In this view, these littlc organisms become doubly ioteresting. When dead, the descent of the sliell to its final resting-place, would not, it may be supposed, be very rapid. It would partake of the mution of the sea-water in which it lived and dicd, and probably be carried along with it in its channels of circulation for many a loog mile.
'The microscope, under the eye of Ehrenberg,
has enabled us to put tallies on the wings of the wind, to learn of them somewhat concerning "its eircnits."

Now, may not these shells, which were so fine and impaipable, that the officers of the Dulphin took them to be a mass of unctious clay-may not, I say, these, with other specimens of sound. ings yet to be collected, be all converted by the microscope into tallies for the waters of the different parts of the sea, by which the channels through which the circulation of the ocean is carried on, are to be revealed?

Suppose that the dwelling-places of the little shells which compose this specimen from that part of the ocean, be ascertained, by referring to liviog types, to be the Gulf of Mexico-and of that from this part of the ocean, the regions about Cape Horn-of another, the Arctic Ocean, \&c. Tho habitat and burial-place, in every instance, we will suppose, are fir removed from each other. By what agency, except through that of currents, can we suppose them to come from the place of their birth, and to be transported to that of their burial?

It is in vain to attempt to answer the cui bono in all the bearings of facts like these. Suflice it to say, they are physical laets; and in them, therefore, there is knowledge. They are facts which concern our planet, and touch the well-being or the rightly-knowing of its inhabitants; and, therefore, renewed attention to this subject of deep sea soundings, and the specimens of the bottom that thay be brought up, cannot fail to be regarded but with increasing interest.

There is something peculiarly attractive and interesting about the mysteries ol' the sea. There is a longing desire to knuw more of them.

Man can never sce, he can only touch the bottom of the deep sca, and then only with the plummet. Whatever it brings up thence is to the philosopher matter of powerful interest; for by such inlormation alone as be may gather from a most careful examination of such matter, the amount of human knowledge concerning nearly all that portion of our planet which is covered by the sea must depend.

Every specimen of bottom from the decp sea, is therefore to be regarded as a valuable contribution to the sources of human knowledge. And it is, in the judgment of right-minded men, a glorious privilege to have an opportunity ol increasing the stock of human knowledge.

As it regards the subject before us, the officers of the American navy are peculiarly lavoured.
'They especially have the means and implements for sounding the ucean in its greatest depths, lor collecting spectnens from its bottom, as well as from its surface, and lor trying its currenty and its temperatures both ut and below the surPace.
'The means of doing this are not only placed at their disposal by an enlightened government, bu: it is by that government made their duty, as 1 am sure it will be their pleasure, to use them.

I hope soon to have this interesting department of the physical geography of the sea enriched, not only by specimens of bottom and suandingy, but with various other materials and data collect-
ed by our ships alloat in the Inclian and Pacific Oceans, the Cliim seas, und elsemhere.

There has been reconty conmenced at the Observatory, a chart which it may be worth while to mention, as it betrs upon the subject before us. It is what may be callecl a topographical chart of the sea. The object of it is, by means of the materials which are alliorded by the large corps of observers, who ate eo-operating with me in researehes concerning the phenomena of the sen, to show those parts of the ocean where icebergs are seen, where snow talls, where water-spouts rise, where drift wood is found, where sea-weed, tly ing-lish, \&ic., are sten.

Forcign Immigration in 1853.-The arrivals of loreign immigrants at the port of New York during the last year, as compared with previous years, is as follows:

|  | 1850. | 1551. | 1852. | 1853. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January, | 13,154 | 14,709 | 11,592 | 4,901 |
| February, | 3,206 | 8,170 | 5,342 | 11,95s |
| Mareh, | 5,569 | 16,055 | 21,726 | 9,685 |
| April, | 14,627 | 27,779 | 28,193 | 23,283 |
| May, | 42,-46 | 33,847 | 33,372 | 30,212 |
| June, | 11,762 | 34,402 | 40,225 | 45,5;8 |
| July, | 34,446 | 27,612 | 29,403 | 22,89 |
| August, | 18,092 | 30,251 | 34,513 | 33,632 |
| Scplember, | :1,054 | 33,556 | 36,777 | 30,208 |
| Oetuber, | 23,260 | 21,497 | 17,765 | 23,201 |
| November, | 17,917 | 29,565 | 16,573 | 31,485 |
| Deemmber, | 6,833 | 1:2,117 | 16,511 | 17,824 |

In the following table, the emigrants arrived during the year, are classified aceording to nationality :

| Irish, | 113,164 | Germans, | 119,644 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English, | 27,126 | Scotch, | 6,456 |
| Welsh, | 1,18: | French, | 7,470 |
| Spanish, | 659 | Swiss, | 4,604 |
| Dutch, | 1,085 | Norwegians, | 377 |
| Swedes, | 1,030 | Danes, | 94 |
| Italians, | 553 | Portuguese, | 237 |
| West Indics, | 34 | All others, | 630 |
|  | (a), | - - | 284,945 |

For "The Friend."
Review of the Weather for Fourth Monlh, 1554.
The month just ended, as usual for Fourth month, has been one of changes. The fore part was rather mild and pleasant. The roads were becoming pretty woll dried up, and farmers had made considerable progress with their spring ploughing. Their oats werc sown, and some had even planted their com as early as the 14 th. But these were yct doomed to experience very im pressively, that a few days of genial warmth and pleasuntness, furnish no positive proof, that winter's dreary fcatures are no more to be observed during that season. On the alternoon of the 14th, it commenced raining, and continued with but little intermission tifl next morning. On Seventh-day the wind blew cold from the E. and N. E., and on First-day morning it commenced snowing, and from this till Third-day morning, the country was visited by a snow-storm, almost outvieing for extent and severity any of our mid. winter storms. The cars on the West Chester railroad were detained a day on account of the drift; and those on the Columbia road were obstructed for some time.
Thus, although the snow was melting most of the time it was falliny, yet it attained an average
depth of about 15 inches, and drifed in places to many fect. The wind blew strongly from the N. E., in consequenee of which, several vessels were wrecked on the eoast, and 200 or 300 lives lost.

The following from the Inquirer, will give some idea of the storm as it was at Philadelphia.
"Accustomed to look for change-skics and eapricious temperature during the month of April, almost every variation in the weather within the limits of meteorological possibility, is looked for with certainty and received with complacency. But the snow-storm which commenced on the morning of the 15 th was an astonisher. 'The change was almost too great for the mind to fully realize it.
"Forty hours of snow, intermingled with hail and cold rain, aceompanied with a fierec northeaster, after watching the grass ossume almost its brightest and greenest hue, viewing the swelling bulbs, and seeing every indication of the approach of summer's genial features, went beyond all anticipations, and upset all predictions concerning the weather. Those who braved the storm will not soon forget it. The wind whisked umbrellas from the hand and hats from the head. The Delaware was rougher than we have ever seen it. The wind lashed the waters into fury, and the waves dashed violently and heavily against the wharves. The ferry-boats were for a time unable to cross: but little damage was however sustained by the shipping, as the premonitions of the storm gave ample time for having the vessels secured. The storm was more severe than any that has occurred for many years. One of the attendants of the storm was the appearance in the southern part of the eity, of immense numbers of robins, which appear to have been blown from their shelter in some other region. Hcavy snow-storms in the middle of April, seem however, not to be very uncommon. It appears that the coldest 6,456 weather during the month is generally about the 16th."
It cleared off about noon Fourth-day, and continued getting warmer till the 27 th, when the 94 thermometer rose to $81^{\circ}$. About 4 o'clock p. m. 237 on that day, this place was visited by a thunder storm,-but it was much heavier to the south and east. Along the Delaware and parts adjacent, the storm was very scvere. The rain fell rapidly for an hour or more, aecompanied by a very unusual amount of thunder and lightning. Many buildings were struck in different parts of the country, and vessels capsized or foundered. The N. Y Times of the 28th, has the following:
'Already had one storm scattered death and ships in fragments along our coast, when, last evening, another sent a vessel to the bottom of the Hudson, towards which the eyes of the civilized world had for many months been turned, with cager expectation and earnest hope for the success of her ealoric motive power. 'The storm which commenced about 100 miles west of this, raged furiously here at 5 o'clock, and as the Hot Air ship Erricson was moving opposite what is known as the Glass-house Dock, in Jersey City, a squall struck her while the firemen were heaving cinders out of a side port, which is a very large one, and heeled her down, putting her starboard under the water, which rushed in through the port-hole and sank in about 8 fathoms water,
be righted. She sate and 300 yards from the Jersey shore. There was considerable consternation on bonrd for a time, but as she filled but gradually, the boats from the adjacent vessels were soon at her side, and all on board were put in safety upon the

Considerable damage was also sustained by some other vessels. In the city the effects of its storm were also very serious. The account ang the wind blew very suddenly about 5 o'clock, is inerensed to a tornado, tearing ofl roofs, and ds stroying portions of new buildings without riee In conscquence of the storm, telegraphing wu completely suspended.

The average temperature for the month $n \boldsymbol{1}$ $486^{\circ}$, which is a fraction lower than for Foorl month last year. The range of the thermomect was from $27^{\circ}$ on the 19 th, to $81^{\circ}$ on tho 271. Amount of rain and melted snow, 5.62 inchesof snow, 16 inehes.
West-town B. S., Fifth mo. 1st, 1854.


A Brief Account concorning the People oulla Quakers, in reference to Principle, Doctriw and Practice; as held and maintained by the unitedly at their origin. Written about is year 1676, by Isaac Penington, a minise amongst them.

## (Concluded from page 270.)

Fourthly. The mystery, the hidden life, th appearance of Christ in Spirit, comprehends ib other; and the other is neither lost nor denied, to found in it, and there discerned and acknowledg more clearly and abundantly. It was to be alit it, and comprehends that which went before Paul did not lose anything of the excellent know ledge of Christ, when he said, "Henceforth koo we no man after the flesh; yea, though wo har known Christ after the flesh, yet henceforth kno we him no more." If he did not know Chri after the flesh, how did he know him? Why, the Father inwardly revealed Him. He kne him in his Spirit and power. He knew his de' inwardly, he knew his resurrection inwardly, knew the Spirit, the virtue, the power of iti wardly; he knew the thing in the mystery in h own heart. Oh! precious knowledge. Oh t excellency of this knowledge of my Lord al Saviour Jesus Christ !
What is the most exact literal outward kno ledge without this? But what then? Do I oo deny or slight tho outward? No; I have it het and 1 have the inward feeling of the Spirit of li how it dwelt in him, how it wrought in him, a of what wonderful value all his actions and o! dience were, in and through the virtue of i

Abraham's offering his son so precious in the same Life and Spirit wherewith Christ served e? Oh! then what is this! never was Him. aody so sanctified, so prepared; never acrifice offered. Oh! the infinite worth ate of it ! for by the inward life and teachfod's Spirit am I taught and made able that glorious outward appearance and 2ntion of the life and power of God in that - flesh (as in my heart I have often called e life so to diwell in it, that it was even it it. Yet still it was a veil, and the mys. f a thing; and the eye of life looks through dinto the mystery, and passes through it, If say, as to the outward, that it may betglory in the inward. And here the flesh t, the veil, is not lost, but is found and 1 its glory in the inward. Be not offend\&, oh tender-hearted reader! for I write in gs that are true, according to the inward and demonstration of the Spirit of God, not so easy perhaps to be understood by present; but in due time the Lord can fem manifest to thee, if thou in upright1 tenderness of heart, and in the silence sshly part, wait upon Him.
how as to our practice, it is as follows :
ear God, who made heaven and earth, ower is over all, who hath caused the His Holy Spirit to shine in our hearts, teaching us how to worship Him acceptSpirit and in Truth; which worship he cuired of us, that we meet together so to cose assemblies, which He has gathered ower, and ordereth by His Spirit, either or sound of words, according to His ; so that our worship is a deep exercise spirits betore the Lard, which does not in exercising the natural part or mind, hear or speak words; but we wait, in of the fleshly part, to hear with the new at God shall please to speak either inin eur own hearts, or outwardly through who speak with the tongue, which he unand teacheth to speak: thus our minds thered into the measure or gift of grace, s by Jesus Christ, we appear before our d our God in Christ is witnessed in the us.
praying, we wait to feel the birth of life is of the Father, and which the Father reathe in us ; and so far as the Spirit of er breathes upon it, and it breathes to the so far we pray; and when life stops, we d dare not offer up to God any sacrifice own, but what the Father prepares and
though we do not pray at certain set times ormerly were wont to do) yet we do not God the prayer which is from the birth 1; but this we say, and sensibly feel, is a gift, and the ability thereof is in God's for we know not what to pray for as we or have we a power in us to pray when ve will; but in the Holy Spirit, in His g in us, is our ability ; and we are to wait lor the moving and breathing of His Spinot to pray of ourselves, or in our own times, but in the Father's. And it is a thing to speak to God aright in prayer. ust be silent before Him, and laid still and Iis presence, that the pure spring may open, breath breathe, and the pure voice issuc or God heareth not sinners, but the born that doeth His will. This must every ness in his measure, as Christ witnessed e fulness; and there is no serving God nor performing any duty or ordinance of to Him aright, but in a measure of

So also when we read the Seriptures, our eyes are towards the Lord, and we watch agninst our own understandings, against what they could gather or comprehend of themselves, and wait to feel how He will open our Spirits, and what He will make manifest to them when opened, and if He drop down nothing, we gather nothing, but if He give light, then in His light we see and receive light.

So in eating and drinking, and whatever we do, our heart is retired to the Lord, and we wait to feel everything sanctified by His presence and blessing; and indeed here, everything is sweet unto us. And in whatever God enables to do, we narrowly watch to that direction of Christ, not to let the left hand know what the right hand doth. For we are nothing of ourselves, nor can do any. thing of ourselves; therefore whatever is done in us, as we feel the grace of God, the virtue and power of His life working all in us, so it is still given us to attribute all the honour and glory thereto. And in this temper of Spirit, we find nothing teo hard for us; for the strength of Christ is still at hand even in the midst of our weakness, and the riches of the kingdom are still at hand in the midst of our poverty and nethingness; and His strength works, and our weakness doth not hinder the glory of Him that works through it. So being exercised herein by a constant sense and daily experience that it is not by our willing or running, according to our wisdom and strength that we can attain anything, but by God's showing mercy to us in Christ; we therefore daily wait at the posts of God's heavenly wisdom, to feel the gate of mercy and tender love opened to us, and mercy and love flow in upon us, whereby we may and daily do obtain what our hearts desire and seck after, blessed be the Lord forever.

And truly here, in the springings of love, and openings of mercy from our God, we have fellowship and converse with the Father and the Son, and one with another, in the Holy Spirit of Life, and we testify of these things to others, that they also might come into the same fellowship, and be of the same faith which flows from, and abides in, and makes living, in the pewer and life eternal.
The Lord guide all tender, breathing, panting spirits hither, that they may be satistied in the goodness and loving-kindness of the Lord, and may eat abundantly of the fatness of his house, and drink of the rivers of his pleasures, and not wander up and down any longer in their own barren thoughts, appreheusions and conceivings upon the Scriptures.

## FRIEXDS' ASYLCII,

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.
(Concluded irom page 267.)
During the past year, we have pursucd towards our inmates the same system of moral treatment that has been tully described in former Reports, and embracing the various means calculated to relieve them as much as possible from the burden of idleness, and to promote cheerfulness and contentment among them. The convalescent and curable of both sexes have made free use of the Library and the means therein provided for their entertainment. Exhibitions with the Magic Lantern have been frequently given during the winter, affording to all classes of our patients a means of enjoyment much prized by them. A neat collection of thirty volumes of books has been purchased, intended to form the commencement of a
to be kept in their parlour, where they can at all times have necess to it. These books have been selected with a view to the tastes of the class for whom they are designed, being principally the works of female authors, or containing the lives of women noted in bistory. The bencfits of occupation have been fully shared by the male patients in the care of the walks, garden and grounds, and in labour on the farm; and by the females in nee. dle-work, netting, and other more aetive and congenial occupations. On the afternoon of the First-day of the week, the patients of both sexes are collected in their respective day-rooms, nad a portion of the IIoly Scriptures is read to them. Nearly all of the patients attend these readings, and many are undoubtedly benefited thereby. To those who are capable of appreeiating the pleasures of social intercourse, occasional opportunities have been afforded during the winter evenings, of meeting together in the Matron's parlour, and passing the time in conversation. A number also enjoy the privilege of taking their meals with the officers; and these occasions have not only been a source of gratification to the patients, but their company has been an agreeable addtion to the family circle. Twice during the year handsome entertainments have been provided, through the kindness of friends of the Institution, in which all have participated who were well enough to leave the wings. These social meetings have afforded them much enjoyment, and the spirit with which the greater part centributed their share to the entertainment of each other, and the general propriety of their deportment, manifested that the insane are by no means necessarily deprived of the capacity for social enjoyment.

The advantages of a mild system of treatment, carried out with the assistance of a sufficient number of competent attendans, have been ev:dent in the good order and contentment that have been generally prevalent among our inmates, and the almost entire disuse of mechanical restraint. We have never censidered it necessary or expedient to adopt a dress of any peculiar forin or materials.

During the last twelve years ending with 1853, four hundred and twenty-one patients have been admitted into the Asylum; many of whom have been received at a charge considerably below the cost of maintaining them. Some of these belong to a class who are able, whilst in health, to maintain themselves, but who, when visited by a disease which not only increases their necessities, but may also cut off the source from whence these necessities are supplied, are placed in circumstances of a peculiarly distressing nature. Instances are known to us, where families so situated have made great exertions in order to meet the expense of keeping their relatives in the Asylum, during the period necessary to effect their restoration. 'To this class the Institution has extended its benefits according to its ability, but is Irequently obliged to reject applicants in consequeace of being unable to receive them at a charge that would come within their limited means. If it were in receipt of the income from a fund, such as many similar Institutions possess, that could be applied towards payiug a portion or the whole of the board of patients of this description, its benefits might be much more extensively conterred on them than at present.

The great iucrease of Institutions for the insane throughout the country, has led to the inquiry whether insanity has incrensed in a more rapid ratio than that of the population. This is a question which cannot at present, perhaps, be answered satisfactorily, but it may be well to louk library expressly for the use of the female patients, to surrounding circumstances, if perchance wo
may discover in them nny renson to fenr that the food is indulged in, until the stomach and diges- by Colonel Nicholls, in 1664 , when he on behat
affirmative of the question may be true. In the statistics of Institutions for the insane, we find prominently exhibited as causes of the disease, domestic trouble, loss of property, grief. anxiety, and disappointments of various kinds. The value, however, to be attached to these statisties is lessened from the fact, that they only refer to the circumstances which are supposed to be the immediute agents in producing the nttuek, while they take no note of the antecedents, which for a long time may have been laying the foundations of the discase. I believe the instances are rare, in which insanily is produced suddenly in a perfectly bealthy individual by any of these causes, but that previously to the attack there has been, in most cascs, some deviation from a healthy condition of body and mind, which has been brought about by the influence of the predisposing causes of the discasc. A fruitful source of insanity is the neglect of that kind of training which, at the perind when the nind is most capable of receiving them, aims at the inculcation of those principles of religion and morality, and the formation of those habits of self-control, which are tho surest safeguards against the evils of life. How often do we see children indulged by their parents in every whim and caprice, or permitted to follow their own inclinations until their selfwill gains such an ascendancy, that finally the restraints, not less of moral principle than of parental authority, are entirely set aside. Many are the young persons who thus enter upon the world, guided by no law, save that of their own perverse wills, or with tempers so vitiated by indulgence, that they are but poorly prepared to bear with fortitude, the adverse circumstances they may encounter. These evils are greatly augmented by the reading of works of fictionof a positively immoral tendency-by which the imagination is fostered at the expense of the reason and judgment, and the sentiments and passions stimulated to undue activity. Falsc ideas of men and things are thus engendered, in consequence of which individuals thus placed in a kind of opposition to the realities about them, become suspicious and misanthropic, and ofien fall victims to insanity. Of a somewhat similar character is the neglect of training the young to habits of industry in the pursuit of some occupation by which they may be able, without undue care and anxiety, to provide for themselves a maintenance, and secure a respectable position in society. How many young men are there whose parents, desiring for them some easier way than what they have themselyes walked in, send them from the workshop or the farm to throng the various professions, in the delusive hope that they will thus be able to earn their bread without the sweat of their face. How large a number of these are sure to meet with disappointment; and becoming disheartened and dispirtted, lose the mental and physical energy they once possessed, and fall into a state of hypochondriasis or melancholy ; or, if successful, how many are induced by the desire for wealth or pre-eminence, and in the excitement resulting from the fluctuations of trade, to overtask their brain, until worn out by excessive and lony-continued application, this organ becomes incurably or fatally diseased. These results are hastened by the neglect of those means by which the overtasked system might be enabled to recover its energies, and by modes of living which have, moreover, a positively injurious effect upon the plyysical health. Exercise and proper relaxation wre seldom thought of, meals are taken hurriedly and at irregular hours, or, occasionally, are omitted entirely, or stimulating and iadigestible
tive organs are thrown into a diseased condition, which, reacting on the nlready sensitive nad irritable cerebral organs, is frequently the exciting cuuse of an attack of insanity. The history of cases which have been sent to the Asylum within the last few years, shows an increasing number of patients, who are rendered insane by the causes which have been thus briefly depicted, and as they are in great measure within control, it is to be hoped that the warning which they afford may not be in vain.

It gives me pleasure to be able to state, that the conduct of the attendants and others generally, who have been employed in the various duties of the establishment, has been highly satisfactory, and that a general feeling of harmony has pervaded the household. This can, indeed, scarcely fail to be the case where all are duly sensible of their responsibilities, and are united under a sys. tem which acknowledges the direction of a single head. I am indebted to the Matron for valuable scrvices in the supervision of the domestic department, and in the care of the female patients. The devotion of the attendants to their charge, and the readiness with which, when occasion required, they have sacrificed the hours usually devoted to rest, in ministering to the wats of the sick and suffering, have been truly commendable. Our thanks are due to those friends of the Institution who have kindly aided us with donations for various purposes, especially for entertainments furnished the inmates, which contributed so largely to their gratification, and for an elegant volume of Geological Reports for the Library.

Kelying on the protecting care of Divine Providence, which we gratefully acknowledge to have been extended over us in the past, we enter upon the duties of another year, in the hope, that the Asylum may continue to be an instrument of blessing to the afllicted.

## J. H. Wortingaton, Physician and Superintendent.

Friends' Asylum for the Insane,
Pbilada., Third mo. 1st, 1854.

> For "The Friend."

## BIOGRIPIIICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelpbia.

## Jolin skeln.

Concluded from page 268.)
John Skein came to West Jersey to settle, and was appointed Goverwor, which office he held nearly two years. Of the time of his death we have no satisfactory account. Smith, the New Jersey historian, says that be died in the Tenth month, 1687, nevertheless, he mentions in the proceedings of the assembly in the following year, the appontment of a committee 10 confer with Jobn Skein, which shows that he was then alive. John Skein attended the select meeting in the First month, 1690, and probably lived a year or two later.

Although the particular time of his death is uncertain, yet there is much unanimity in respect to his character. Samuel Smith says, "Ile was not only a serviceable man in the government, but an exemplary, uscful member in the religious Society of his brethren, the Quakers, and had an edifyiag public testimony, in the excreise of which he was usually very tender."

## join delaval.

John Delnval was the son of Thomas Delaval, prominent man in the city of New York. He of the English Government, took possession of ite New Netherlands. Thomns Delaval had beean New Amsterdam prior to this time, and it is po badle that he married among the Dutch, at lear we know that his family grew up familiar wa the language spoken around them, and that some of then were members of the "Dutch Church." 'Ihomas Delaval was wealthy; he had his fint at Harlem, and attached to his city resideoce which was at what is now the south-east conner of Broad strect and Exchange Place, was an on. chard and a large garden. Being a man of encas. gy and discretion, he was active in public affion, and was three times mayor. His son Joba le had brought up as a merchant, in which profer sion he was successful. He owned a sloop, and probably was engaged in the coasting trade, Is 1681, John Delaval held lands on the Roriven river, and as he is sometimes spoken of as oned the early settlers in New Jersey, it is positit that he may have had a country house therem. Thomas Delaval died in 1682 , leaving to his now John and his daughters, (who were all married io eminent merchants in that place, ) his estate.
'Towards the close of the year 1684, Thomes Lloyd, so noted as Deputy-Governor of Peanyl. vania, was married at New York to Patiene Story, a widow. He had a large family of cili. dreu by his first wife, some of whom had reached maturity. His wife Patience appears to have been attached to New York, and Thomas Llayd having bought the estate of William Dyre, ${ }^{*}$ on sisting of several acres on the east side of Brons. way, between Maiden lane and Wall street, madn that his principal residence for several years.

John Delaval was now thrown in the compny of Thomas Lloyd's family, and a warm athach ment sprang up in him for Hannah Lloyd, the oldest daughter of that Friend. She howere, was not one of those willing to sell her birthnight, and she gave him no encouragement to contion his sult. About this time it would appear that through the ministry of some Friends from Bog. land, John's mind was opened to see something of the Truth, and being faithful to what was made manilest to bim, he increased in spiritual disem ment, and was soon rightly prepared for member. ship amongst the Quakers. When this mu effected in him, his way was open with Haosh Lloyd, and on the 31st day of the Third mook, 1686, they were married at Friends' mealing, held in the house of John Bowne, at Flusting Long Island.

The connexion thus formed was a happy one and John having yielded to the Truth, had been brought so thoroughly under its control, that when death had removed him to his heavenly rewant, his widow could say, 'He never used to me a expression of anger, or the product of a disturbed mind.'
John Delaval was soon called to the wark of the ministry, wherein he laboured faithfully dul. ing the lew surviving years of his life. Early io 1690, we find him living in Philadelphia, when he appears to have continued to reside. Ha was much employed in civil society, and was very useful in the church, being zealous for the 'rruth, and earnest in contending a gainst error. He was a strong opponent of George Keith, and haviog

* William Dyre came from Rhode Island to Ner York in 1674. Many circumstances seem to idicale that be was the hasband of our martyred friend lury Dyre. He was one of the first setters in Rhode lshou having beeu driven thither by oppression, frum Bosto where had been engaged in mercantile pursuits. was once mayor of New York, and died in 1685 , is . Jamaica.
unite with and sign the Yearly Mecting's y against him in 1693 , he scon after was from his earthly cares and employments, emoved by death early in the Sixth month, ied on the 10 th day thereof.
ecount of the dying sayings of John Deas forwarded to John Tompkins, in Lon-
1702 , by the meeting of ministering but no copy appears to have been prehere. We do not find that the account er printed, and conclude it is now lost. lowing is the substance of the testimony nes Dickensen, concerning this faithful
heart is opened by the pewer of Truth,
forth a testimony to the Lord's power, hath wrought effectually in this later age fworld, for bringing many sons into glory. number, I do believe my dear friend John I was one. His memory lives among the who knew him,-and be needs not these fters to set forth the comeliness which the ut upon him. His name is recorded in , and shall never be obliterated. Although ; one called in as at the eleventh hour, yet faithful and zealous for the Truth,-a f a tender and broken spirit,-who loved wer of Truth, and the operation of it,-and laped him through and over what was confo it. My soul loved him and was drawn him, the first day I saw him, because ol ficerity that I beheld in him. As our fami. increased, I found the bent of his mind was we the Lord in uprightness of heart. The gave him a gift in the ministry, and blessed it,—enabling him to get his work dene in Ilis example, I pray Ged, we that remay follow. He was valiant for the Truth th, and turned not his back to the opposers -neither would he spare backsliders from it, ood faithful to the end. His bow abode in th, and though many archers shot at him, kept the shield of faith, by which the fiery of the wicked one were quenched. His soul reserved in communion with the Lord, and faith of Christ he finished his testimony, a heart full of love to God and his people. Cord took him away from the evil to come. Iy desire is that we whe remain, may keep same power by which he was visiled, and he operation of it, that thereby all may be red for their latter end, which hastens upon So [shall we] obtain the crown which is laid store for all them that fight the geod fight seep the faith, with their eyes single to Christ the author of it. These keep the word of atience, and will be kept in the hour of temp, and know an overcoming. Unto him that ometh, saith the Saviour, will I grant to sit me in my throne, even as 1 also overcame, im set down with my Father in his throne. e shall not be hurt of the second death, but ig a part in Christ, the first resurrection, themselves to be the sens of God. It was ntly said, ' Now are we the sons of God, and h not yet appear what we shall be,' but, a Christ, who is our life shall appear, then we also appear with him in glory.' ct all keep to Christ, and know him to be life; so shall they be made partakers of the - resurrection, even [a resurrection] unto -when the sentence will be passed upon all, r of 'Come ye blessed,' or 'Go ye cursed,' e just Judge ol the whole earth. Happy hey be, who keep to God's power,- they will pt by it to his glory, and ther own eternal tion."

For "The Frnend."

## STRITAGEMS OF SATAN.

We olten refer to the early ages of the Society, as a period in which the love and lite of the gospel of Christ, reigned with almost undisturbed sway among the members. But when we inves. tigate the history carelully, and the epistles of admonition then written by men, on whom the eare of the church rested, we find evidence that they were under constant excreise on account of the many forms, in which the grand deceiver wrought to betray the innocent, and to stir up others, who had known little of a change of heart, to create divisions, and to destroy the harmony that pertains to the church of Clarist. Alter speaking of the tranquillity with which they had been faveured, and which the enemy of 'I'rulh envied, one of the worthies who kept his habitition to the end, says "he began to work in some where he found a ground to work on, and sought to lead them from the simplicity of the Truth, and to exalt their minds in the sight of things opened by the Truth, and so did not abide in the tender fear of God, and in the humility of the innocent Seed, and flow up in airy notions and iumaginations; some into a false liberly, ethers anto strange rmaginations of their own grouth to some high state, and so grew heady and unruly, and were hardened against exhortations; rather judg. ing themselves fii to teach, than to be taught ; and these drew several alter them through an affection that was not subject to the cross, and became an occasion of offence and stumbling to many, who were inquiring after the way of the Lord, and a great exereise and sorrow to such as kept in the travail and labour for Sion's redemption."
Of another class he speaks, whom Satan 'raised up under pretence of sone new discove. ries, accompanied with a voluntary humility, and a seeming self-denial, when indeed the design was to exalt self and man's work, wit and reason, above the eternal pewer of God, and through feigned pretences to obtain a dominion over the heritage of God, and to impose and obtrude upon them things which were not taught by the living Spirit of C'hrist Jesus in themselves, nor had been received by doctrine or message from the true spiritual labourers in the gospel." These lost sight of the means by which only they could be kept in the love of God and in the heavenly unity, "and instead thereof a secret root of bitterness grew up, and a hatred against the prosperity of the chureh of God, and the faithful servants and ministers of it, insomuch that they lost the very sense of Gool's blessed presence amongst us, and reckoned he had forsaken us."

Alier contending with these unruly spirits, meetings for church government were instituted to guard the flock, and to recover or to disown trans. gressors. But " when some cxalted spirits came to see into what this work would tend," he says, " they took offence thereat, and sought to weaken the hands of faithlul Friends in this good work, under pretence that all must be left to the witness of God; and if people did not find judyment in themselves, they must not be judged by others, being themselves gone from 'Truth's judgment and hardened; then they cried out of innovation and imposition, and such like." The administration of their Christian discipline and the gradual organization and support of the church government which Friends then finally established, were attended with great labour and suffering. Many rose up against it, and reflected upou the godly care of the faithful supporters of it, with uns:voury speeches; and some apostatized from their lirst love and first works, by which they were drawn "into an exaltedness in knowledge ; then
into prejudice and enmity against those that stood in the way to hinder their exalted notions." "And Friends," the writer says, "know this for ecrtain, that Satan still sceks to winnow you; and where there doth remain, after a long convincement, a lightness and an airiness in any, such are easily driven with his pernicious winds. And to this purpose he hath stirred up some, who never knew a real mortification upon that earthly sensual wisdom that is from beneath; nnd as they cannot reach to a partaking of the life of Truth in themselves, no more can they reach to the bidden mystery of the unity, that the Lord's people have one with another in that life of Truth; but another life and power they have, and in it they grow headstrong and fieree, despising them that are boru of the Spirit; yea, they grow in wisdom from one degree to another, but it is neither pure nor peaceable, gentle nor easy to be entreated."

This deeply-experienced father in the Truth recites several antichristian sentiments which were afloat at that day ; and in opposition to these who denied the immortality of the soul, he reminds Friends of the power of conversion, and the unfoldings of the Holy Spirit, the power over temptation, and the peace and joy they received in obeying the Truth. "Now, wherefore," he says, " hath all this work been to redeem the suu!, and to convert $i t$, and ehange it from under the dark pwwer, and to bring it under the heavenly and glormus pow. er of Christ Jesus? I ask them that have known this work, was it only for a few clays, or years, that we are to continue here in these bodies? Or was it not the effect of the eternal love of God in Christ, that in him our souls might be eternally happy. I know such as have truly known this travail, do know the soul to be of more worth than the value of the whole world, and they are not liable to the seducements of such as would undervalue the soul. But alas! there are many that never knew what it was to travail for souls, but have received a sight of things at a clistunce, in a speculutive way, as lookers on, and these having grown up iuto a profession, by a sight without a real work in thenselves, are very ready to be seduced. Wanting the subslance that never waxcth old, they are always itching after some new thing, which for a time scems delightful to them, till a newer thing is presemted, and then they are for that also, and so are always galding and changing their ways; lill at last, by the mastering subilety of their soul's enemy, they are led back again into the world, or into divers scrts, heats anel opinions, and a false liberty gets up in them, in which they grow heady and stubborn, and look upon every one that sceks to reclaim them as their enemy, and let in hard and bitter thoughts against them. The enemy fills them with prejudice; and in that state they seek for the failings of others, and feed upon them as bread to strengthen themselies, and so grow more and more estranged from the innocemt life that is in Jesus, and which he bath given for fool for tho children of the kiagdom.
"Oh! this is a sad condition; and I have often with deep sorrow lamented the state of some, when I have seen what a good beginning they have made in the way of God, and have been as pleasunt plants, and hoperiul to bring forth much iruit to the honour of God and comfort of his poople, and especially to the combort and salvation of their immortal souls. Yet after some good progress made in the Lord's way, for want of a diligent watchfulness, and keeping closo to tho daty cross, and the sellidenal, they have laid themselves open to the spoilers, who have cunningly got an entrance into them, some in tho aflectionate part, some in the wise reasoning part,
some through sowing the seeds of prejudice, some one way, and some another, and have beguiled them of the simplicity, and drazen them from the sincerity that is in the Truth, nnd so they have both lost their first love, and their first work also." To some of these who had proceeded so far that they lost all sense of the love of God which led Friends to Inbour for their recovery, he says, "Feed no more upon your carnal reasonings, hearken no more to those that have drawn you from your steadfastness in Christ Jesus, and your place in the body; for be assured, ns your food is, so will your life be. If ye will still feed upon the airy notions of that carnal wisdom, into an airy light and wanton life you will grow."

We may see by these lew selections, how some at that day, associated as they were with men and women of great depth in experience of the things of God, were drawn from the foundation which stands sure, by the devices of Satan, in various ways. Some were "exalted in the sight of things opened by the Truth;" and took flight "in airy notions," nnd some " into strange imagiontions of their own growth to some high state." Others were raised up by Satan " under pretence of new discoveries," whose design was to exalt themselves, and "obrain a dominion over the heritage of God," and to impose "things that were not taught by the living Spirit of Christ Jesus, nor received by, doctrine from the spiritual labourers in the gospel," of that day. Some lost the sense of the Divine presence amongst Friends, so that they reekoned the Lord had forsaken them. They became so pufled up with their own imaginations, that they concluded "all must be left to the witness of God, and if people did not find judgment in them. selves," they must not be judged by the chureh. These first grew "into an exaltedness in knowledge," and then "into prejudice and enmity against those who stood in their way, to hinder their exalted notions."

Well would it be at a time when party zeal actuates not a lew, if all were favoured to see the stratagems of the encmy, by which he is secking to destroy our goodly heritage. There is an evil spirit working in different modes to lay us waste, which is not likely to be cast out, but by individual prayer and fasting; but if this state of fasting and prayer were dwelt in, the Lord would rebuke the devil and cast him out, though his name might be legion, and elothe such with his Holy Spirit, by which they would be restored to their right mind, let their deviations have been what they may. Then all the testimonies of the 'Truth would be precious and sacred to them. They would love those who stand firm in their support, and the spirit of Divine charity would lend all elasses to seek the welfare of each other, and to rejoice over the returning wanderers from the right path.

India Rubler.-The Scientific American says that the adaptation of purified white India rubber to the manulacture of artificial teeth, gums and palates, has been patented in England. Many ndvantages, hitherto deemed unattainable, are contained in this substance. 'The adhesion is complete; it can be moulded with perfeetion to suit every inequality of surface, and supplies an artifieinl periosteum, as it were, to the teeth, when they become painful by the wasting away of the gum. Improvements have also been made in the manufacture of India rubber thread. It has been discovered that threads of this material, if heated while on the stretch, do not shrink back to their former dimensions; and by repeated stretchings and heatings, any degree of fineness can be produced. In this way about 65,000 yards, or 37
miles of thread may be obtained from a single kilogramme (a little more than two pounds, of
rubber. The proprietor of $n$ taetory in Grenelle is said to manufacture 400,000 yards ( 455 miles) of this thread daily. 'The superiority of the threads produced by the new method, is that they are perfeetly round. IRubber is eertainly getting to be a very useful anxiliary to the comfort of mun. We have, or soon shall have, if report tells true, besides India rubber noses, footballs, and the like, India rubber bedsteads, India rubber railroad cars, India rubber consciences, (an old invention by the way,) India rubber teeth, and India rubber thread We hope the world will not be peopled by India rubber men, or the newspapers filled with India rubber advertising. - D. Neus.

Selected.

## HUMILITY.

O! learn that it is only by the lowly
The paths of peace are trod:
If thon wouldst keep thy garments white and holy, Walk humbly with thy God.
The man with earthly wisdom high uplifted Is in God's sight a fool;
But he in heavenly trath most decply gifted, Sits lowest io Cbrist's school.

The lowly spirit God hath conseerated
As his abiding rest;
And angels by some patriarch's tent have waited, When kings had no such guest.
The dew that never wets the flinty mountain,
Falls in the ralleys free;
Bright verdure friages the small desert fountain, But barren sand the sea.
Not in the stately oak the fragranee dwelleth, Which charms the general wood;
But in the violet low, whose sweetuess telleth Its unseen neighbourhood.
The censer swung by the proud band of merit, Fumes with a fire abhorr'd;
But faith's two mites, dropp'd covertly, inherit A blessing from the Lord.

Ronnd Iowliness a gentle radiance hovers, A sweel, unconscions grace,
Which even in shrinking, evermore discovers The brightness on its face.
Where God abides, contentment is and hooonr, Such guerdon Meckness knows ;
His peace within her, and His smile upon her, Her saintly way she goes.
Through the strait gate of life she passes, stoopiag, With sandals on her feet;
And pare-eyed graces, with link'd palms, came trooping Their sister fair to greet.

The angels bead their eyes upon her goings, And gnard her from annoy;
Heaven fills ber quiet heart with overflowings Of calm celestial joy.

The Savion loves her, for she wears the vesture With which He walk'd on earth;
And through ber childlike glance, and step, and gesture, He knows her heavenly birth.

He now beholds this seal of glory graven On all whom he redeens,
And in his own briglat city, crystal-paren, On every brow it gleams.
The white-robed saints, the throne-steps singing under, Their state all meekly wear;
Their pauscless praise wells up from hearts which wonder
That ever they came there.

It seems to be a prevalent error to reduce all religion into benevolence, and all benevolence into alms-giving. The wide and comprehensive idea of Cliristian charity is eompressed into the slender compass of a little pecuniary relief. An nged woman of tho world, once lamenting over the de-
pression of her husband's spirits as be sat weeping near her, comforted berself "that he would be better next week, becuuse he had ordered a stated sum for the benefit of the poor of the parish!"Selected.

The Richest Mine.-The manure applied to the soil of England amounts to three hundred millions of dollars; being more than the value of its whole foreign commeree, nad yet the grateful soil yields back with interest all that is thus lavished upon it. And so it would be here, if wo would only trust the soil with any portion of our capital. But this we rarely do. A farmer who has made any money spends it not in his business, but in some other occupation. He buys more land, when he ought to buy more munure, or he puts out his noney in some joint-stock com. pany to convert sunshine into moonshine. Rely upon it, our richest mine is the barnyard, and whatever temptation stock or shares may offer, the best investment for a farmer is live stock ad plough-shares.-N. Y. Paper.

The principal spiritual trade of a Christian is his hometrade, such as ineditation, self-examios. tion, supplication, and praise; this is more than enough to employ all his time without looking at other's faults."

For "The Friend"
FOR THE YOLXG.
LETTER OF A. BENEZET.
To S. N.
Seventh mo. 16th, 1774.
My dear -, I have of late been much engaged in thought, and what serious mind can refrain from mournful reflections, when we consider on the one hand, the purity of our profession, and on the other have to observe the general behaviour and appearance of our young women, and the insensibility they manifest when treated with on these important subjects! I trust my dear friend, from the apprebeasion I have of thy sensibility and kind disposition, I may meation my thoughts on this most interesting subject, with expectation of tender sympathy from thee; rathet than danger of giving thee any offence. I have remembered the apostle's injunction 'that Christian women ought to be arrayed in modest apparel, not costly, but with sobriety and shamefaced. ness. I have had also to think of the nature of the gospel, the conduet, dress, food, \&c., of him who was greater than any of the prophets, even John, the forerunner of Christ; I have remembered the birth and situation of our blessed Saviout himself, his submitting to the most humbling appearance, even to be laid in a manger, and whea grown up, declared his coming was in the form of a servant, not to be ministered unto but to minis. ter; 'Behold,' says he, ' I am amongst you as one that serveth;' 'leaving us un example,' saith the apostle, 'that we should follow his footsteps.' But how different from the example of our Lord, are the conduct, and views of the greatest part of out young people; notwithstanding it is indispensably necessary, that such as are desirous to follow Christ in the regeneration, should behave in their clothing, \&e., in such a manoer, as will best enable them to answer the sober ends of an indus. trious, frugal life; a life of affection and care, not only in their own families, but as sisters and friends; as nurses spiritually and temporally to many who may suffer for want of their assistance. void all Christians were exceeding careful to avoid all such things as suvoured of costlincss and
choosing such as expressed the greatest iss and innocency." And that our ancient understood the aposile's advice in its full appears beyond all dispute from what a Penn says in his Reflections and Maxims, If thoo art clean and warm, it is sufficient; does but rob the poor, and plase the
ery expense which might be spared, is II wasting that which properly belongs to the , ad every contormity to vain and foolish , is to please and allure the wanton; tan be said in defence of the appearance of Iy of our young women? So contrary to mble, self-denying state of service, which , wers of Christ, is required of them; chooscippear as ladies, delighting themselves like *e church, in sitting as queens to be looked 1 admired, rather than capacitated to fulfit ier ends of life in the service we owe one her. From a sense of the prevalency of bevils, how can the sincere lovers of truth furn ; deeply mourn, even over many ol ho esteem themselves, and are esteemed fite comparatively with others. The soffad delicacy of their elothing, more adapted on king's palaces, than Christian pilgrim's f: to these things may be added that most practice formerly used, and now come n fashion, of causing their clothes, even ch silks, \&c., to trail on the ground, which ayest remember was a matter of so great in to our dear friend Daniel Stanton. ur dear young wornen would rake these into serious consideration, it may prevent fich in a solemn time may give them in. sible pain. I remember the case of a young i, with whom I had repeatedly treated on ubjects, but to no porpose; when in a con. on, and near her end, I was desired to visit id was informed, that she wanted the comof serious people; and requested her mother admit any into her chamber, who indulged Ives in the fashionable dress of the times; se who appeared thus, could not afford her nfort she wanted. This will certainly be, or less, the case with every individual at trying hour, except sunk into stopidity, or into hardness of heart. Sentiments of this earnestly wish, may be enforced upon our women; that they may consider the nature sign of the Christian religion, and the high sion we make; that the eyes of thoughttul are upon us, that they mark and despise our inconsistency; and above all, what a g and matter of joy it will be to the well ed youth in a future day, to reflect, that ave to the atmost of their power, by their et, held up the hands of their parents and , in strengthening the little good that reamongst us. Do not think that I say too on the subject ; for indeed it is a matter of eatest weight, and ought to be laid open in est light: in which 1 am encouraged from that the sensible youth will so far see its ableness and necessity, as to become advo$n$ behalf of the cause of Truth.
h near affection, dear - I wish ever to thy real friend,

## Anthony Benezet.

ging-House for Neusboys.-A lodging. or newsboys has been opened in New York. uarters provided for the boys are said to be ingly comlortable and commodious. Neat $n$ berths have been provided, each containo good straw beds, with warm coveriogs,
and drinking, for the boys' premises. The rooms are lighted with gas, well ventilated, looking out from the topmost story of the Sun building upon Fulton street, and promise to be well provided with all the comforts that a newsboy can ask, and a great deal more than he commonly receives. Mr. Tracy, the superintendent, has his office in a snug corner of the building, where he can exercise a constant supervision over the boys. The outer room is intended for lectures, conversations, \&c. The price of lodging is six cents per night. -N. Y. Paper.

## THERRIEND

## FIFTH MONTH 13, 1854.

We have received "An Appeal for the Insane," from the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and would have inserted it this week, but that the matter for the present number was in the hands of the printer when it reached us. We shall endeavour to find room for it in our next.

We take the followiag Minutes from the "Ex. tracts from the minutes of our Yearly Meeting, held in Philadelphia, by adjournments from the 17 h of the Fourth month to the 21 st of the same, inclusive, 1854."
"The following minutes on the Interment of the Dead, and in sopport of our Christian testimony against a Hireling Ministry, prepared by a committee verbally appointed at a preceding sitting, having been read, and united with by the meeting, they were directed to be embraced in the extracts, and are referred to the due attention of the subordinate meetings, and to the members generally. The Book Committee is authorized to have a sufficient number printed to furnish Friends and their families with copies, viz.:
"This meeting has been brought under much concern in consequence of the increased expen: siveness and show, which are gradually obtaining a place among Eriends at the time of burials. It is painfol to observe in some instances, the costliness of the materials, and the unsuitableness of the attire, in which the lifeless body is arrayed, as if to make it a spectacle to beholders, and to gratify the pride of the living; the needless expense in making and lining the coffin; the unnecessarily long train of carriayes which follow it to the place of interment; and sometimes the large entertainment atierward; as though it was intended to make the occasion one of vain show, insead of a solemn opportunity, the effect of which should be to homble us, under a sense of our own mortality, and to subdue every disposition which could be gratified by display. We believe these things are not only unbecoming so serious an occasion, but inconsistent with that Christian simplicity and moderation to which we are called; and we would affectionately caution or members against them.
" It has also been cause of concern, to observe that soine of our members, not duly regarding the ancient and approved practice of our Society, have procured places of interment which are not under the control of Friends, and where customs are sanctioned, which are at variance with our well-known testimonies. We apprehend this is opening a door to weakness, and preparing the way for departures from those salutary restraints, which in the wisdor of Truth have been placed around our members, and which have so evidently tended to preserve them in a conformity to our religious principles and practiecs. We would tenderly entreat Friends to avoid the entangling
effects consequent upon such a course, and be willing to conform to the regulations of the Socicty in this respect.
"The introduction of monuments of wood or stone into our graveyards, has at this time claimed renewed attention, and agreeably to former recommendations, we are again engaged to discourage the practice, and request mectings to carry into effect, in the spirit of Christian love, and as far as they have control of the buryinggrounds, the advice heretofore given on this subject, as contained in the discipline. We trust also that all our dear Friends will reccive tho word of tender admonition, and refrain from everything which is contrary to our ancient testimony on this sobject."

## Hireling Ministry.

We have afresh felt at this time the value and importance of our Christian testimony against a man-made and hireling ministry; and it is with sorrow we observe, that in the reports from sevcral of the Quarterly Meetings, deficiencies in tho due support of it are noted.
"It is the prerogative of the blessed Head of the church to dispense to whomsoever he will, those gifts which he designs to be occupied for its edification. When, by the transforming power of his grace, he has prepared any for his service, and bestowed on them a gift in the ministry, such having freely received it from Him, feel themselves bound as freely to dispense that with which they are entrusted; having nothing wherein they can glory ; because a necessity is laid upon them; yea, woe is unto them, if they preach not the gospel. This was the experience of the primitive ministers of Christ, whose glory it was, that they made not the gospel chargeable to any. The system of hireling ministry, presumes to place this divine prerogative in the arbitrary control of fallible men, who permit any that comply with their prescribed forms, to assume the sacred office: while all others, however godly in their lives, and however clearly called of the Lord to the work of the ministry, are prohibited from engaging in it. It is a system which does not proless that any renewed Divine aid or qualification is to be sought for, or expected, in the soiemn acts of preaching or praying, and proposes to periorm them in retura for a pecuniary compensation; all which is clearly in opposition to the practice of the primitive church, and to the liberty of the gospel-an obstruction to the religious growth and osefulness of individuals; and a great barrier to the spread of those spiritual views which constitute an essential part of vital religion.
"There is no testimony for which the early members of our Society sulfered more decply in person and cstatc, than that which they so nobly bore to a frec gospel ministry, of Christ's selection and appointment; and there wais no class of men at whose hands they endured more unrelenting persecution, than those who arrogated to themselves the ministerial office, and would not tolerate a religion, which struck at the very root of the system from which they derive their power and their support.
"However men may havo changed, the systen remaius the same. Our testumony against it, has lost none of its force or its obligation. Those who slight or baulk it, are trampling upon the sullerings of our worthy predecessors, and going back into the buldage to carnal ordnances, out of which they were redeemed. Such we believe will soffer loss in a spiritual sense; disqualifying themselvcs for the performance of that worstup which is in spirit and in truth, nud which only is neceptable to the Father, and tee in danger of settling tuto lukewarmuess and cold formality.
"It is our affectionate and earnest desire that thy peace are bid from thine eyes.' Our time is all sur members may be atresh incited to wateh. fulness and a godly zeal, in relerence to this important testimony; and carefully abstain from places where a hireling ministry is exercised; and where any are so unguarded ns to give cause for uncasiness on this account, that concerned Friends should tenderly admonish them in the restoring love of the gospel, that so they may be brought to a duo sense of their error, and be aroused to greater faithfulness."
"The following minute on the excreise of the meeting at former sittings, having been prepared, was approved, directed to be printed, and sent down to the subordinate meetings and the fumilics of Friends, viz.:
" Through the renewed extendings of Divine love and merey, unworthy as we feel ourselves to be, ability has been granted by the Lord, our holy belper and preserver, to enter at this time into a serious investigation of the weaknesses and defects, which through unwatchfulness, and the captivating things of the world, have made sorrowful inroads among us. Under the exereise that spiread over the meeting, beloved brethren, to whom the testimonies of the gospel and the health of our religious Suciety are dear, were led to search into, and lay open some of the dangers that assail the unwary. Among these is the temptation to refrain trom the constant attendance of our meetings for the worship of Almighty God, under the plea of the pressure of worldly concerns.
"While it is our dety to use all proper diligence in providins for those who are dependent upou us, and to conduct our business so as to keep laithtully our promises, and that no one may suffer from our neglect, it is also necessary to remember that all worldly pursuits are to be kept in subservience to the obedience we owe to our heavenly Father. We believe that those who slight the tendering convictions of his Spirit, and persist in neglecting to offer to him the worship which is his due, cannot grow in the life of true religion. But those who 'seek first the kingdom of God, and the righteousness thercof,' coming up in the faithful discharge of all their religious duties, will be blessed with his presence and power, causing them to grow in the Truth from stature to stature, and to whom all needful things will be added.
"We would affectionately exhort the unfaithful, seriously to examine, whether the desire for great business, for the accumulation of wealth, or to indulge in a style of living inconsistent with the simplicity of the gospel of Christ and the manilestations of Truth in their own minds, is not shutting out the love of God, and suppressing the gentle influences of the Iloly Spirit, which at times has raised longings alier righteousness and true holiness; and thus alienating themselves from the attendance of their religious meetings, especially in the middle of the week, as welt as the fulfilment ol other Christian obligations, by which they sustain a serious loss in a spiritual sense. Nothing that the world can give is worthy to be put in competition with the peace of God that passeth understanding, which is the solace of his children in this life, and gives a boly hope of the lile that is to come, in the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. How awful must be the state of that soul, when the message is sounded in the ear, 'give an necount of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward,' it the great work of salvation has been neglected for the love of the world, the pride of life, or the lust of other things, and the feariul declaration is realized, the things that belong to
exceedingly short and uncertain; there is but one journ y throngh lite ; und we have need to vecupy every moment to the glory of God, and to 'use all diligence to mako our calling and election sure." [lis grace is sufficient for our salvation, if we take up the cross, tleny ourselves, and follow the Saviour whither he leads; and these are the unalterable terms, on which only we can safely hope to be made partakers of the salvation that comes by Jesus Christ.
'The Lord's mercy and goodness and forbenrance have been abundantly extended to us. He has made known his testimonies with great clearness, and to the obedient has given wisdom and strength to hold them up with convineing brightness to others. Though we are a rebellious people, and he has permitted aflictions to overtake us for our chastisement, and has covered us as with a cloud, yet in his kong-suffering kindness, we believe the offers of his tove and help are still extended; and if we 'cleave to the Lord, with tull purpose of heart' to serve him, he will 'turn our captivity as the streams in the south.' He will again give his gilts even to those who have been rebellious, and will 'beautily the place of his sanetuary, and make the place of his feet glorious.'

We desire toencourage the honest-hearted ones, who have been ' baptized into Christ,' and 'plant ed in the likeness of his death,' to lift up their heads in living faith that his mercies are new every morning, and that as they have partaken of the 'likeness of his death, they shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection.' In his time he will open a door which none can shut, and grant supplies of strength to testily of his goodness, and to invite others to come, 'taste, and see that the Lord is good; blessed is the man that trusteth in him.'

To our beloved young Friends, in whose welfare we leel a deep interest, we would ofler the invitation to give up the whole heart to their blessed Saviour. Submit to the requirings ol his Holy Spirit, which will show you what you are to forsake, and what you are to do. The eross to your corrupt propensities may be hard lor the carnal mind to bear, but he will make his yoke easy, and his burden light, as there is a bowing in humility to the gentle openings of his light and grace, and in every act of obedience, his heavenly peace will be the rich reward. In accordance with his doetrines and precepts, our religlous Society has felt bound to show forth an example of plainness and simplicity, to reject the Hattering litles and language of the world, its changeable lashions and customs; and though there is great degencracy within our borders, it is cause of thankfuluess that many aro preserved among us, who support their testimony by tives of self-denial and lumble walking belore the Lord. May it be your engagement, dear young Friends, steadily to follow in the footsteps of the flock of Christ's companions in this lowly, self-denying path, that a succession of devoted servants may be continued among as, to whom his cause will be precious, and to whom he will give gitis, ' lor the periecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edilying of the body ol Clirist, till we all come in the unity of the laith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perlect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

ITEMS UF NEWS.
The steamship Africa Lrings Liverpuol dates to the $22 d$ ult. The Latnada to the $29 t h$.

Vothing decisive hat occurred on the Databe. The Euglish and French torces are rapidly coneentratia:
there. $A$ few more Russian merchant ships have ben caphured by the English. Breadstuffs declining. SPAIN:-The affair of the "Black Warrior," whid appeared satiafactorily settled, now wears a threatenks uspect. The difficulty is attributed to tho violeace of Sonle, the American minister at Madrid.
3TALY--The most important news is, that on th 13th ult., the Grand Duke aad the Grand Duchess of Tuscany washed the feet of sundry aged poor men an women. Of those whose feet were washed, the yone est was 84, and the eldest 92 years of age. What i pity that the rich feet-washers had not made distrib. tion of a part of their estates among these their lolit. gent brethren and sisters.

MEXICO.-Sinta Auna bas beea victoriona in a small battle with Alvarez.

UNITED STATES.- Washington.-A determination is manifested by the friends of the Nebraska Bill, to force action upon it in the House this week.

From the southern parts of the United States onfe vourable account of the crops contiaue to be receired, chiefly attribatable to the late frosts.
Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 191. The boiler of the steam tow-boat Pennsylvaaia explooed on the 5th instant, occasioning the death of sir met and ten horses. It is the most serious accident of this kiud which ever occurred on the Delaware. The Legilatare adjourned sine die on the 9th inst.

Now York.- On the 6 th inst. the first canal boat of the seasan reached Syracuse from New York. Nearly two millions of gold arrived from California on the Bli iastaut.
Louisiana.-On the 15 th ult. they had fine watermelons in the New Orlenns market. Strawberries bud been there for several previons weeks.
Texas.-Difficalties with the ladians still abound, and murders of both whites and Indians are frequent.
California.-The produce of the mines continues $w$ be large.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from Isaac Lyon, Wis., $\$ 4$, rols. 24 and 25 ; from Thomas Bownam, O., $\$ 2$, rol. 27 ; from Willise Faulke, ag't, O., for Ebea Johason, $\$ 2$, vol. 28 ; from Ja Woody, agent, N. C., for Jos. Kemp, §8, to 52, vol. 21; from J. King, agent, N. Y., for Beaj. Gould, $\$ 2$, to 31, vol. 28, for Maria Peasley, \$2, vol. 28 ; from Dl. Rejnolds, U., \$3, to 52, vol. 27.

## PIETY PROMOTED.

Subscribers who reside within the limits of New Yart Yearly Heeting, are iatormed, tbat their copies will bo forwarded to Dr. Stephea Wood, East Broadway, Ner York; from whom they can be obtained during the week of the Yearly Meetiag.

Died, an the 16 th of the Fourth moath, 1854 , in the 27th year of his age, Frances Jones, a member of Serberry Monthly and Hickory Valley Particular Meeting. This dear Friend was a diligent attender of our religions meetings while bodily strength was graated, ood when he was brought too low to attead meeting hiwself, he would otten say to the ather nembers of the family, that he wished them not to stay at home on his account, but that all shonld go that could. As his disease (which was affection of the spine) increased, th appeared to have his mind more and more set upon things above, gratefully acknowledging the manifold blessiags bestowed upon him, by au all-saerciful Father, who was about to take him to himself.
-, on the 30th ultimo, at her residence io Weat Chester, in the 80th year of her age, Mabtha Jeffam, a valatble elder of Birmingham Nuathly Heeting. She had long been feeble, yet felt very desirous of being at our late Yearly Mecting, and was enabled to attead every sitting, and to take part in the exercises nad travail of the body, to the comtort of her Fricads. She several times spoke of the satisfaction she bad derired from being there, believing it would bo the last time. During her short illoess, she felt poor in spirit, but pe:vectul,-aad had the consoling assurance vonchsafed, that her blessed saviour was near. In great sweetoess without straggle or appareut pain, she gently ceased to breathe, and has, we doabt not, throngh the redemption which is in Christ Jesus, entered into the rest prepared tor the people of God. "Blessed are those servants whon the Lord when he cometh shall tind watehiog.

PRLNTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesuut streat.

# THE 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISIIED WEEKLY.

if two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOIIN RICllARDSON,
no. 50 north fourth street, up stalrs,

## PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any e United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

## An Appeal for the Insanc.

feal to the Citizens of Pennsylvania for to provide additional accommolations Insane.
rity of Philadelphia has long enjoyed the istinction of laving, by the efforts of its citizens, originated, and since supported, - institution for the care and treatment of ne in America. It has aimed, too, at all be foremost among those who have been ing to ameliorate the condition of this une class of our fellow-beings, and has ever fady to provide the means for whatever ments benevolence and science have to be worthy of adoption. The first ents in this great work were made in 1750 , number of the benevolent citizens of Phi-a-witnessing the deplorable condition of fine, and of the sick poor of the Province*ed themselves together for the establish-- a hospital for their relief. A charter was ly granted by the Provincial Assembly, first patient was admitted in 1752. Thus ted the Pennsylvania Hospital, which has nce been dispensing its blessings among ncted in every section of the State.
h the opening of the Hospital, till the preae, it has received and treated in its wards, than 58,600 patients, and of these 33,900 oor people, who received every care and fn without expense or charge of any kind. 3 has been effected without assistance from punty, or State, with the exception of cerpropriations made by the Provincial As, and by the State Legislature towards the f the last century, and which were expendee erection of the original buildings in the
Philadelphia. All contributions to the 1 fond of the Hospital are securely invested, entire income of the Institution from this is devoted to the relief of the indigent sick sane.
number of patients commonly under care two branches of the Pennsylvania Hospital It 385 , and of these about 230 are insane, 17 free patients.
late alterations and improvements in the al in the city have so extended the accomons of that well known charity, that fifty ick patients could be well cared for in that $g$, if the fonds of the Institution permitted eception.
care of the insane, always a prominent with the founders of the Pennsylvania Hos.
pital, has received a liberal share of attention from their soccessors in every period of the history of the Institution. From 1752 till 1841, the insane were received and treated in a portion ol the buildings in the city of Philadelphia ; but long before the last-named period, those connected with the Institution became thoronghly convinced, that the arrangements then existing-liberal as they were, for the period when they were provideddid not comport with the character of Philadelphia for liberality and active benevolence, or with the spirit of the age, nor did they satisfy the wants of an enlightened community.
The wise foresight of the early managers of the Hospital, in securing the vacant lots, then surrounding the Hospital in the city, and the careful husbanding of their resources, ultimately enabled their successors to carry out in the most liberal manner, their long-cleerished object, of providing in a country location, a new Institution for the Insane, replete with every desirable improvement, and without any call for aid from their benevolent fellow-citizens. "Tie Pennsylvania Hosprtal for the lnsane," two miles west of the river Schuylkill, the result of these efforts, may be referred to with entire confidence as an honour to the State, and a blessing to the whole community.

Since its opening, in 1841,2445 insane patients have been received and treated in its wards, and of these 1699 have been discharged entirely cured, or in various states of improvernent, while a large nomber of others have been enabled to enjoy comforts in life, to which they had long been strangers. Its advantages have been restricted to no class of society, lor among its cases have been nomerous individuals endowed with the brightest genias, having the most coltivated intellects, or possessing the most abundant wealth, as well as those who have had to bear the double aflliction of sickness and poverty. Of the whole number admitted, 610 were received and treated without charge of any kind, and a large nomber of others enjoyed the benefits of the Institution at rates considerably below the actual cost of their support.

The whole number of insane treated in the Pennsylvania Hospital, since its opening in 1752, is 6702 .

The present buildings of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane are intended for the accommodation of 220 patients, 110 of each sex, this number being regarded by the best authorities, as about as large as is desirable in the highest class of curative institutions for the insane. Fur more than a year, this number has been almost constantly exceeded, the wards in nearly every part of the house, bave been steadily crowded, and a large number of applicants have, from painful necessity, been refused admission.

Could those to whom this appeal is addressed, listen to the urgent entreaties almost daily made lor accommodations which do not exist, could they know the diminished ehances of cure, which become the lot of many of the insane, from the want of proper and prompt treatment, or witness the distress and sorrow which whole families soffer in consequence, it is not too much to believe,
that all that is required to remove this state of things, woold be as cheerfully as it woull be promptly contributed by the citizens of Philadelphia.
Insanity is a disease that seems to be of grow. ing frequency in the commonity, bot whether this be so or not, the unexampled increase of our population is ol itself enough to account for the orgent necessity which exists for greally extended provision for its treatment. One of the most important steps made towards securing a proper appreciation of this malady, and a successful mode of treatment, was the general conviction among enlightened men of what is an undoubted trath, that insanity, a functional disorder of the brain, is to be regarded in the same category as the diseases of other organs, that there is no more reproach connected with one than the others, and that it is as corable, if properly treated, as many other maladies. It is no less certain that it is a disease from which none can clain exemption, for it spares neither age, sex, nor rank, and all classes who suffer from it require nearly the same kind of treatment. Although in these respects resembling other diseases, it has, nevertheless, striking peculiarities, and among these, one of the most important is that which all experience clearly proves, that it is commonly best managed among strangers, and rarely with success except in mstitutions specially arranged for its treatment. The aid of the charitable may provide all that is requisite for the poorest, when suffering from ordinary sickness, at their own homes, but when insanity strikes down a member of a family, it is one of the most painfol of its attendants, that all the resources of wealhh, all the efforts of skill, and all the devoted attentions of the tenderest alfection so commonly fail to afford relief to tha sufferer while at his own home.
This appeal then to the benevolence and liberality of Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians, is not merely an ordınary call for charity to relieve the indigent and to mitigate the satlerings of tho unfortunate. While it embraces all these in its aims, it goes much further, and asks from this community that it will secore itself against a contingency, which, if not now actually existing, is rapidly approaching, when our citizens-no matter how urgent may be the case, or how vitally important the provision-can feel no security that any one of them can rely with certainty upon finding in our own institations proper accommodations for the treatment and care of thuse who are suffering onder one of the most lamentable diseases to which homanity is exposed. The lacts are simply these-the present institutions are more than full, the demands for admission aro steadily increasing, and additional buildings must be prompily provided, or great loss and suffering most soou result to the community.

To obviate all these dithculties, and to provide the best kind of accommodations, on a scale which it is believed will be sufficient for many years, a plan has recently been proposed by the Physician of the Pennsylvania Ilospital for the Iusane, after a careful study of the whole subject, which meets the entire approbation of this Board, which they
most cordially commend to the sympathies of the no contribution will be asked, until at least ns such; but wholly condemns every part of our
whole communty, nud to enrry out whieh tho $\$ 150,000$ shall havo been subscribed roughly, they now make this earnest appeal to their fellow-cilizens. Immediately on the west of the present pleasure-groumls of the lastitution jast referred to, and belonging to it, are seventy neres of Ind admirably situatel, and possessing extraordinary advantages for the intended objeet. On these grounds it is proposed to erect a new Ilospital, replete with every modern improvement nnd convenience, lor about 200 male patients, and to give up the whole of the present buildings to females. Such no nrrangement, it is believed, will possess important advantnges, and once fairly in operation, there is every reason to believe, ihat while furnishing accominodations of the highest order and of rare excellence, to those who wish them, will also minister largely to the comfort and wellare of the indigent nnd those in moderute circumstances. Carried out as proposed, with all the knowledge derived from long experience, this plan would give to Philadelphia a provision for the insane, certninly unsurpassed, it equalled, in any portion of the world.

To effect all that is desired, which is no more than scems to be imperatively demanded even now, will require an expenditure of $\$ 250,000$, and for this sum we nppeal to the benevolent in a community, now numbering half a million of souls, and which has never yet nllowed an object so deserving and so urgently needed, to fail from the want of a gencrous and liberal support.

An arrangement nearly similar is now project ed by the liberal people of Boston, and, judging from all their antecedents, will soon be carried into effect. A comparatively limited number of the citizens of New York have just contributed a sum for the improvement of their hospitals, nearly as large as that propesed for our purpeses, and a single individual, in another neighburing city, has devoted to a similar object from his private fortune, more than will be required to carry out our plans to completion. Philadelphia so long and so justly distinguished for her judicious liberality and enlightened benevolence, certainly can never falter while such a want exists in her midst, or be willing to feel that she has been distanced in such a work by any of her neighbours.

We appeal to Philadelphians specially, but also to all Pennsylvanians, as interested in the call. The Pennsylvania Hospital receives its patients, without preference, from cvery section of the state, and all the populous counies around Philadelphia depend upon it, for these accommodations, almost as much as the city in which it is located.

The best guaranty that can be given for the faithful manner in which any trust confided to the Pennsylvania Hospital will be executed, is a reference to the whole history of that institution from its foundation, more than a century ago.

To commemorate the names of those to whom this community must ever feel indebted for this new Hospital, it is proposed that some durable recognition shall be made of all who contribute to the work, and that one of the ten wards into which it will be divided, shall bear the name of each donor to the amount of $\$ 10,000$, while $\$ 5000$ shall be considered as forever securing a free bed to the Institution, which slall be named after the giver of that amount, and which shall be kept occupied by such recent cases of insanity, as the officers of the Institution may consider most likely to be restored, and best calculated to extend the benefits of the Hospital. Every such bed can thus be made to restore to health one or two insane in every year it shall exist, and who could not otherwise be provided for. The payment of

This appeal is made by the undersigned, com. prising the board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, on behalf of that portion of our afllicted fellow-men, who can in no other mode than that suggested, find the proper means of relief. We ask the menus to carry out this imperatively needed object, from our own fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, for it is solely for their benefit that it is designed. We ask it to save the mentally sick from negleet and cruel exposure, and from being doomed to a hopeless malady; to spare their families a load of grief and sorrow, often too deep for utterance; to save the community from the acts of irresponsible individuals, and the public treasury from the care of incurables, who under proper treatment would have been useful eitizens. We ask this, from the parents, children, husbands, wives, or friends of those, who, should this dire ealamity ever overtake them, must look principnlly to this Institution for reliel. We ask them to take this matter home to their own serious consideration; to pender the facts we have briefly stated, and then to do for others, as they would have others do for them-to give liberally as their means are abundant, so that while they may enjuy the pleasant reflection that they have, as eheerlul givers, rendered important aid to one of the noblest and most unselfish works-the New llospital for the Insane may be completed so promptly, as to meet the wants of the afllicted, and in a manner so liberal, as to realize every expectation of an enlightened community.

> For "The Friend."

## SIMPLICITY SET AT NALGHT.

Fifth mo. 26th, 1841. "Afternoon meeting, summary, \&c. quite interesting, and, I thought, solemn : a goond deal of remark about dress and plain language; more, I think, than on any other point. I am not very fond of being made, for simplicity's sake, to think so much about simplieity. I dont like to be disturbed about it, and an always glad when there is not much said or thought on the subject; as I think when there is, plaianess may almost be said to defeat its own end, which I take to be showing of that moderation which is recommended in the Bible, and the advantage of which is, that it takes so little thought from better things. On the whole, however, I am abundantly sutisfied with the Yearly Meetıng. The general tone scems to me to be so richly evangelical," \&c.-Sketch of the Life of A. Back. house, page 40-41.

How has my spirit been grieved on seeing these remarks in priat, and circulating among our dear young people, and by those too, who should be upholders and supporters of the ever blessed Truth, which we as a Society are making prolession of; even of being tollowers of a meek and crucified Saviour. Cannot some of us adopt the language of the tried prophet of the Lord formerly, when the query was put to him: "What doest thou here, Elijah? And, he said, 1 am very jealous for the Lord God of hosts: for the children of lsrael have forsaken thy covenant, thrown down thime altars," \&c.
It this spirit of ease and liberty is lived in and under, and precious testimonies given us as a people to bear, set at nought or laid waste, surely weakness will easne; "strangers will devour our strength, and we shall know it not." That I feel constramed thus to bear my testimony to the simplicity of the ever blessed 'ruth as it is in Jesus; "which neither approves an inconsistent,
nor a plausible appearance and conduct, merely
lives which is not governed by the redeeming Spirit of Trull, wherein our faith should stand: so that to attain to this state, to live under the righteous control of Divine menition, is, I appre lrend, to be a follower of Christ, under whow spiritual baptism the precious is separated from the vile, and by whose lin, the chalf, to which the vanities of this life may be compared, will flee and leave the wheat, for Divine protection, in the heavenly garner."
Chester Co., Third mo., 1854.

From the Washiagton Unin

## BLICKFEET INDIANS.

The Blackfect Indians occupy a portion of the Indian territory of the North-west, around the sources of the Missouri and Yellow Stone riven, extending southward towards the South Pass, and northward into British Amcrica, ineluding a larea portion of the valley of Saskntchunaa tiver They are divided into several bands or tribes call ed by different names, but are all included under the general name "Blackfect." The three prim cipal bands are the Blackfet proper, the Bloods and Pegans.

The tribe is a very large one, numbering sem ral thousands. For years they have beea the terror of the mountains and the plain. Disdais. ing all alliances with other tribes, they han openly bid defiance to them all, and war to the deal has been their motto, whenever they have mel, in their hunting.grounds, with Indians of any other tribe. Their neighbours and principal enemia are the Flatheads, Pend Oriells, and Nez Peres, from the western side of the Rocky Mouatimes and the Dacutahs, Gros Ventres, and Crows, an the eastero side. They nre probably as perfed specimens of the savage in his primitive condition as can be found upon the North American coons: nent. Second only to taking the scalp of then numerous enemies, horse stealing is the most onble and manly accomplishment. An expert hore thief is a hero whose title to nobility is uaques. tioned, and no danger or risk is too great fort young, ambitious man to run in order to acquir he reputation so much coveted.
The Blackfeet are dependent upon the buffio for food, clothing, and shelter, and levy yealy contributions upon their neighbours west of the mountains for a supply of horses. The Fluheads, Pend Oriells, and Nez Perces, cross the Rocky Mountains yearly to the plains of Missoun to hunt buffalo for their wiater subsistence, and during their absence small parties of Blackfeat cross to the west of the mountains to steal all be horses they can find; rarely it is that they retun without a supply of stolen animals. If anyd these stealing, hunting, or war parties meet winh Indians of another tribe, no quarter is asked or given. Some of the bluodiest batles on record have been fought between the Blackfeet and some of the other tribes. One occurred but a sbon time ago, between the Dacotabs and twenty er thirty of them; both were upon a war panty against a large band of Crows; their trails cross ed, and, instead of joining forces and fighting their common enemy, they lought each other, aod every Blackfeet was killed. It is with this wild and warlike tribe that it has been proposed to hold a council next summer.

The importance and justice of the proposition was ably and eloquently advocated by Mr. Or, of South Carolina; but for some reasou has beeo stricken from the Iadian appropriation bill. This is deeply to be regretted, as every principle ol
ed into in good faith between these wild od the United States. In a military point -his is particularly important; as, in case petween the two countries, they could be d upon by English influcnce, already preInt through the Hudson's Bay Company, to (h injury to our frontiers. By making a ith these tribes, and sending up a steamer y loaded with articles usefiul or desirable dian, self-interest and gratitude would atm to us, and small parties of emigrants Wable to cross the continent to the Paclic中arative safety, who otherwise might have ictims to savage ferocity.
following interesting scene which occurred Q1st of September, 1853, at Fort Benton, rican Fur Company's trading post, near is of the Missouri, within ninety miles of ky Mountains, between a small party of bea engaged upon the expedition and sura Pacific Railroad route, under Governor , and delegations from scveral of these nds, including Blackleet, Bloods, and Peill serve to give an idea of the importance measures advocated by Mr. Orr: It was 12 o'clock when the delegation came in our little party. They were all mounted ood horses, and dressed in their gayest stume. A standard-bearer marched in carrying a white flag. They halted at listance from us, evidently waiting for us Q out and meet them. Governor Slevens, panied by the efficers of the expedition, esthem into the fort. Many of them shook with us, but others seemed in doubt whewas best to be friendly or not. Goveraor s then gave them an account of the object isit-that he came to make peace between and all the tribes east and west of the ins. He told them about the "Great Fat Washinglon-that he would treat them children ; and pictured to them a state of under which they might be more happy osperous than in their present condition. y listened to his remarks with deep and d atleation. The system of revenge, robnd warfare, which had ever characterized iplomacy, would not bear the scrutiny of readed, intellectual reasoning. It was a at sight to a friend of humanity to see the reaking in upon the minds of these dark on of the prairies, as pictured forth in their sive countenances. Une or two old chiel's to Guvernor Stevens in behalf of the InThey promised to meet their red brethren all parts of the country next summer, in 1, to listen to the "white man's talk," and ih the whites. In the meantime they would from horse-stealing aad war. One or two parties," who had started to fight the Flatand Crows, gave up the expedition, and reto their tribe. After the "talk," supper rovided, and a few presents brought along : expedition were distributed among them. supper they were entertained by the firing ot and shells from our mountain howitzer. could understand the grape and canister, e explosion of the shells, and subsequent "rge of shot, was beyond their compreticnThey said the "Great Medicine" must be In the evening one of the chiefs barangued elegation; excited by the display of the artilthe power of the whites, and their generosity nding them presents, he had a fine theme e display of his native cloquence. He imd it well. His voice was clear and strong, is gestures natural, graceful, and encrgetic.

He called, in an earnest manner, upon all the shall be in heaven." The bucket was drawn up, warriors and braves to listen to and respect the and the man was sale. message which had been sent them by the Great Father. It is much to be hoped, as a matter of justice to these poor Indians alone, that they will not be disappointed in their expectations. They are the only Indians cast of the Rocky Mountains who have never made treaties or received something from the United States, and complained to us that they had been neglected while all their neighbours were receiving presents anually.
It is doubtiul whether they can ever be civilized and settled in permanent homes. Judging from the past history of tribes of a similar character, they are destined to pass away with the bullale upon which they subsist.
But experience has cast much light upon Indian management, and by honest treaties, kept in good fiuth, between them and the whites, much good to humanity may result.

> For "The Frieud."

## TIIETONGUE.

The improper use of the tongue is one of the fruitifl sources of evil, in civil and religious society. Deception is practiced in speaking flatteringly to persons when face to face, and then detracting from their werth in the hearing of others behind their back. Uttering opposite opinions upon the same subject in different companies, leading each to suppose the speaker's sentiments correspond with the views of those he addresses, has a pernicious influence upon himself and his hearers; and when he is detected, as he will probably be sooner or later, must destroy their confidence in him. To say things for the purpose of gaining the flattery of others, indicates a vain mind-or apparently for serving a cause that on other occasions the speaker derides, is uamanly and derogatory to the true Christian character. To advance opinions in unison with those of a friead, stemingly to confirm his, while the object is to lead him threugh a course ol conversation to disclose his mind, as if he might do it with entire confidence and safety, yet for the purpose ol using his sentiments to injure his standiag with others, or to support an opposite cause, is annoag the evils produced by the "unruly member that is full of deadly poison." Such a practice cannot be long concealed. Men of observation form a pretty correct estimate of those they mingle with. They detect the cuaning, flatering, plausible policy, and hold the authors in slight esteem, but they award to people of honest simplicity and straightforwardness, the respect and love which are their duc, even though the outside may not wear the gluss and smoothness, by which the cralty strive to lull suspicion.

## the heraic miner.

A poor but pious miner in Cornwall was down deep in the earth with another miner siaking a shait. They were blasting rocks, and their cus. ton) was, alter the rock was charyed, for one first to ascend in the bucket, and the other to wait until the bucket came down again, then ignite the fuse, get iato the bucket, give the signal to the man above, and be drawn to the top beliere the explosion. In the present case, the train unexpectedly took fire. The fuse was hiissing, boih inen rushed to the bucket, got in and gave the sigaal to hoist ; but the man above could net draw them both. They at once saw their danger ; both could not escape, and delay was death. Une of the miners was prous. Looking for a moment at his companion, and stepping from the bucket, he said, "Liscape for thy lije; in a few moments 1

Eager to know the fate of his magnanimons companion, he beut over the mouth of the shafi. Just then the explosion rumbied below, and a splinter struck him on the brow, l laving a mark he will carry to the grave. They soon commenced labouring among the fallen rocks to extricate the corpse. At last they heard a veice. Their friend was yet alive. They reached him, and found him without injury or scratch. All he, could tell of the fearful scene was, that the moment his friend was goue, he sat down and trok up a stone and held it before his face. When asked what induced him to let his companion escape, he replicd, "I believerd my soul was safe; 1 was not so sure of his."

Now luok at him wha, to build a city called by his own name, sacrificed a hundred thousand men, and at this proor miner, who, to save the soul of his unconverted comrade, sat down there to be blasted to pieces, and say which is the true hero.-English Puper.

> For "The Friend.'.

## FOR TIIE TOLXG.

An acquaintance of Anthony Bencz t was re lating to him in conversation that he had recently heard of a person in whose coffers atier his death, many thousand dollars in specie were found, when he expressed great sorrow at being informed of the circumstance, and begged of his friend to give as little currency as possible to the fact; adding, that he thought "it would have been quile as reasonable for hin to have bad as many thousand pairs of boots and shacs in his house, whilst the poor were suffering in bare feet for the want of them." He considered a penurious mind ay searcely rational; and, aware of his liability to censure with severity those who indulged that degrading propensity, he would semetimes check himsell by saying, "the highest act of charity in the worli is, to bear with such unreasonableness of mankinel." He deeply lamented the consequences which he saw were produced by the love of money ; tracing to that cause many of the unhappy turmoils which often laid waste the harmony of families ; and which was not unfrequentIy the foundation of sanguinary conficts between nations. When he was made acquainted with the existeace of disputes between individuals on account of pecuniary matters, he has been known to negotiate with them, by persuading one to accept less than his demand, and the other to allow more than he at first conccived right; and having thus brought them to the nearest point of reconciliation, he has paid the difference out of his own pocket, and restored the parties to pcace and intercourse, without suffering either of them to know, it was purchased at the expense of his purse.
Though "full of good works and alms-deeds," which yelded hiin the gratitude of thousands; respected for his integrity even by those whose conduct he opposed ; lonoured at home and abroad for the purity of his motives; admired for his expanded views of the principles of eternal justico and right, which he unceasingly advocated ; ho was favoured continually to have on the armour of humility ; and protected by it, none of those thiags exalted his dependiag spirit. In writing to a frieul, he says of himself, " 0 ! that a true gos. pel nothingness may prevall in my heart, is my most sincere desire. I crave to verify in myseli in all cases, the doctrine of one of the copies I use in my school, viz.:
'Just be my thoughts, and all my words sincere,
And know ao wish, but what the world may hear.'"

For "The Friond."
ON TIIE DEATII OF A YOCNG FRIEND.
" Deatla cannot come to him untimely who is fit to die, The less of this cold earth, the more of hearen, The briefer lite, the earlier imwortality."

Thy youth was one long summer day, Ciluddened with sunshine and with flowers;
Earth's choicest trehsures round thee lay, And smiling llope led on the hours.

Life seemed so rich, thy hone so blest, How conldst thou bid the world adieu? But Ile "who knoweth what is best," Stained all its glory in thy view.

And when upon thy onword path The tempest lowered in feartul form, Oh! then, in mercy; not in wrath, He housed thee frow the coming storm.

Lingering upon the couch of pain, In deep communing with thy Lord; The still small voice spoke not in wuin, "Trust wholly in the living Word."

Then power was granted from on ligh, And humble fatith and hope divine; And grace was given thee to repty, "Thy will be done, and ouly thine."

Serene and peaceful came the close, And gently passed thy parting breath; Calmly as for a nigut's repose,
Those loving eyes were closed in denth.
No, not in death! true life and love, And union with the angelic band, Await thy homeward tlight above,

Thy waking in the spirit-land.
Fifth mo. sth.
Selected.

## APRIL.

## BY JoHN G. WHITTIFR.

"The spring comes slowly up this way."-Christabel.
'Tis the noon of the spring-time, yet never a bird In the wind-shaken clm or the maple is beard; For green meadow-grasses wide levels of snow, And blowing of drifts where the crocus should blow; Where wind-flower and violet, amber, and white, On south sloping brook-sides should smile in the light, $O$ 'er the cold winter-beds of their late-waking roots The frosty flake eddies, the ice crystal shoots; And, longing for ligbt, under wind driven beaps, Round the poles of the pine-wood, the ground-laurel creeps,
Unkissed of the sunshine, unbaptized of showers, With buds scarcely swelled, which should burst into flowers!
We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the sonth 1 For the touch of thy light wings, the kiss of thy mouth For the yearly evangel thou bearest from God, Resurrection and life to the graves of the sod! Tp our long river-valley, for days, have not ceased The wail nnd the shriek of the bitter north-eastRaw and chill, as if winnowed through ices and snow, All the way from the land of the wild Esquimanx, Until nll our dreatns of the land of the blest, Like that red bunter's, turn to the sunny south-west. $O$, soul of the spring-time, its light and its breath, Bring warmeth to this coldness, bring life to this denth Renew the great miracle; let ns bebold
The stone from the mouth of the sepulchre rolled. And Nature, like Lazarus, rise, as of old! Let our faith, which in dnrkness and coldness has lain, Revive with the warmth and the brightness again, And in blooming of flower and budding of tree The symbols and types of our destiny see; The life of the spring-time, the life of the whole, And as sun to the sleeping carth, lore to the soull

FROM THE GREEK OF PYTHAGORAS.
Let not soft slumber close my eyes
Ere I have recollected thrice
The train of actions throngh the day:
Where have my feet marked ont their way? What have I learnt where'er I've been, Frow all I've heard, from all I've seen?
What know 1 more that's worth the knowing?
What have I done that's worth the doing?

What have I bonght that I shonld shun?
What datics have 1 left undone?
Or into what new follies run?
These self inquiries point the rond
That leads to virtue mid to God.
For "The Frieud."

An Exhortation to Failhfulaess.
The mind of the writer has of late been frequently exercised that as n people we might be more and more gathered to, and abide under, the holy influences of the Spirit of Truth, to which early Friends had their minds subjected, and without which they feared to move. Their ehicf conecro, the burden of their ministry appears to have been to turn all to Christ as to a light within. Llow faithful in declaring the inability of man, however learned or ingenious, with whatever eloquence or fervour, in anywise to save his fellow man. Nany of them had tried all outward helps, sparing neither pains nor expense according to their means, and had to testify that it is not by men, nor ordinances, nor any outward observations, but " by the Spirit of the Lord;" agreeably with the experience of the great aposile of the Gentiles, that he received not," the gospel of man, neither was he taught it , but by the revelation of Jesus Christ." It is very obvious in the present day, that Friends as a body are not under the direction of the Spirit of Christ as their fathers were, but that the world and the things of the wonld, a love of ease, and a desite not unfrequentIy manifested of amalgamating with other sects of professing Christendom, have obtained the preeminence with many. Does not the term" being born of the Spirit," imply that man is not suthicient of himself, however learned or trained, to do any good work aright? As surely as "a haughty spirit goes before a fall," or that "before honour is humility," so certainly is it necessary that we must learn not to look to ourselves as having any sufficiency in ourselves, or to others, before we can expect to receive that wisdom from on high which is profitable to direet. It is a very different thing to make the Spirit of 「ruth our guide, from placing our dependence upon what is denominated the 'written word,' which is also called the 'glorious gospel,' and its trained expounders, ' ministers of the gospel.' Such assump. tions were never acknowledged by George Fox and other early Friends, but they declared Christ to be the "Word, the living, eternal, all-quiekening Word nigh in the heart and in the mouth," and the gospel tu be the "power of God, which was before the devil,"-a very significant phrase. How strong, pointed and condemnatory, is the language of early Friends, of a man-made ministry, or a ministry in man's own time and will, performed for money. Schism is $\sin$; for to refuse a ministry which is of God, and to divide the church and set up another or a new order, must be a very serious matter, and was so esteemed by the Socicty of Friends.

I speak of these things with a view of bringing the matter more belore the minds of younger Friends, that they may seek to know more and more the God of their lathers for themselves ; for the Lord will assuredly visit them, and will make himself known unto all such as are willing to deny themselves of the pleasures, honours, and lashions of this vain world, and will not sell their birthright, or despise it as one of old did, who, when he would have inherited the blessing, found no place of repentance, although he sought it earnesily with tears. May the consideration of this sink deep into your hearts, that in the time of your visitation you may wrestle like Jacob, and
will yet arise as champions for the Truth, both sons and daughters, valiants in Israel, "contendieg for the faith once delivered to the saints." And fae this end ehoose not your portion in this worl|, but let your affections be set on heavenly and es during substance.

John Woolman gives most excellent advice on merchandizing and trading; George Fox aino Writes of youth 'being brought up in things ions cent and useful ;' and we ought to seek to know the will of the Lord conccrning us therein, being faithful to that which is made known, and waiti for further manifestations of the Divine will, coo mitting ourselves unreservedly unto the Lord.

It is to be feared that an undue mixture with other professors, and unfaithfulness, by avoiding the plain language, by uncovering the head in their meetings, and uniting with them in social worship, \&c., has been a means of further deris tion, until an assimilation becomes apparent, an merely in dress and address, in marriage, fuss rals, tombstones, \&c., but the very spirit goeth after them, and then a ministry arises that ende vours to unite Babylon with Jerusalem-"Mrb tery Babylon, the mother of harlots and abomios tions of the earth," with spiritual Jerusalem thet cometh down from God out of heaven. It is high time to declare the undisyuised Truth, and to la the ery mightily arise, according to holy win, "Come ye out of Babylon my people, that gobo not partakers of her sins, lest ye be also of her plagues, for ber plagues shall come in one day, death, and mourning, and sorrow." It wa under the immediate direction of the Spint $\alpha$ Truth that our early Friends were led, after a very long night of apostacy, "to raise up the tabernacle that was fallen down;" the Lord wh eminently with them in the work, and ohllat none be afraid, for it is the fearful as well as the unbelieving, that will be cast out. May then out hands be strong, nothing terrified by our adver sariēs, but trust in the Lord, who will enable all to bear cheerfully their measure of suffering. Call to mind the undaunted and uncompromisigg in lour of Edward Burrough, who deelared that "the Spirit that ruled him, should yet break forth is thousands ;" and of Francis Howgill, that dignified and noble soul, to whom it was revealed after ! deep travail of spirit, "before the Lord, that bo might comfort and strengthen his flock by wn assured testimony," viz., "And thus said the living God ol heaven and earth, upon the 28ih of the 'I'hird month, 1662 , 'The sun shall leave its shining brightness and cease to give light to the world; and the moon shall be altogether darkoess and give no light unto the night; the stars shall cease to know their office or place; my covenas with day, night, times and seasons shall sooner come to an end, then the covenant 1 haro made with this people into which they have entered with me, shall end or be broken. Yet, though the powers of darkness and hell combine against them, and the jaws of death open; yet will I deliver them and lead them through all. I will confound their enemies as I did in Jacob, and scatter them as I did in Israel in the days of old; I will take their enemies, I will hurl them hither and thither as stones are hurled in a sliag; and the memorial of this nation or people which ore holy unto me shall never be rooted out, but shall live through ages, as a eloud of witnesses in generations to come. I have brought them to the birth, yea, I have brought them forth. I have swaddled them and they are mine. I will nourish them and carry them as on eagle's wings; and though clouds gather against them, I will mako my way through them, though darkness gather
em as with an east wind, and nations bow that they are my inheritance; and s.ll know I am the living God, who will l eir cause with all that rise in opposition is hem.' "May then, all of us be delivered fear of man, whether within or without of our Society, following the Captain of ation, elad with his invincible armour, ting the word of his command; that thus our ranks without wavering, we may be ore than eonquerors ; for it is not by might , plower, (that is, human,) but by my Spirit, c Lord.
S. C.

West, Third mo., 1854.
For "The Friend."
MERCY AT LAST.
ter of the family of Penn, in Buckingham. young woman delighting in the finery pasures of the world, was seized with a viohess which proved mortal to her. In the her sickness she fell into great distress of tterly bewailing the want of that inward which makes a death-bed easy to the rightAfter several days languishing, a little tion appeared after this manner. She was ne in a kind of trance, in whieh she apwas, to whom, if she could deliver her peshe hoped to be relieved. But her endeanereased her pain; for as she pressed to it, he turned his baek upon her, and would much as look towards her. But that added to her sorrow was, that she beheld admitted. However, she gave not over uning Him ; and when almost ready to nd her hope to sink, he turned one side of e towards her, and reached forth his hand, eived her request; at which her troubled soul immediate consolation. Turning to those her, she repeated what had befallen her; , "Bring me my new clothes; take off the id finery ;" and charged her relatives "not a and adorn themselves after the manner of rld ; for the Lord Jesus whom she had seen, ed to her in the form of a plain countrywithout any trimming or ornament whatand his servants should be like Him."
'hose adorning," the apostle says, "let it that ootward adorning of plaiting the hair, wearing of gold, or of putting on of appa. at let it be the hidden man of the heart, in hich is not corruptible, even the ornament teek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight d of great price." "Moreover, the Lord Because the daughters of Zion are haughty, alk with stretehed forth neeks, and wanton walking and mincing as they go, and makinkling with their feet, theretore the Lord nite with a scab the crown of the head;" in that day the Lord will take away the $y$ of the tinkling ornaments about their the chains and the bracelets, the bonnets e ear-rings, the rings, the changeable suits rarel, the glasses and the fine linen, the and the verls. And instead of sweet sme!l, hall be stink; instead of a girdie, a rent; lof well set hair, baldness; and instead ol acher, a girding of sackeloth; and buraing 1 of beauty."-Isaiah 3d chap.
agh many Christians in name, strive to themselves and others, that there is nothing scruples which some others feel in relation clothing, it is evident from the Holy Scripthat the Lord has commissioned prophets ostles to call the people to lay aside their and many, who have despised the idea of
religion being at all concerned in regulating dress and address, when brought on a death-bed, have felt with full force, the vanity and emptiness of all ornament put upon these perishable tabernacles, whieh are to be food for worms, so that they could not depart in peace without acknowledging it. Some have direeted plain dresses to be made for them to wear in case they should recover, others have given directions that the body should be laid out and interred in the most simple manner. But there are those who ridicule these things and Friends for maintaining their Christian testimony in this respect. They would lead the young people to believe it is all imagination, and il they would join them, they would satisly them that they have an easier way in which they ean walk to the kingdom, than self-denial and the daily cross. They profess to be the orthodox successors of the apostles, while they bear little resemblance to them in spirit or practice, and would not take the pains to teach the truths of Christianity, unless they are paid for it. Without their salary they could not afford to furnish matter for a discourse, while the sands of the hour-glass are running.

## For "The Friend."

## blograpiIICAL sKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

## william walker.

In the wisdom and goodness of God, his gifts, graces and callings, are not confined to any class amongst men. Yet it is often found that he chooses the poor in earthly riches, and the unlearned in worldly knowledge, as his ministers, making them rich in faith, and wise in the things pertaining to salvation, through the power of his Holy Spirit. Thus qualified by him, they are able labourers in the gospel of his dear Son, deelaring that which their own eyes have seen, and their own hands have handled of the good word of life, under the fresh putting forth of their holy Leader.

William Walker was born in Yorkshire, Old England, whence lie removed to Pennsylvania shortly after William Penn commenced settling the province. He was not then a member of the Society of Friends, but in a few years afterwards, he was convinced of the Truth.

Being faithful to the gift of grace received, he grew in spiritual experience, and was soon under the qualifying power of the Lord Jesus Christ, prepared tor and brought forth in the work of the ministry. He was at this time a day labourer; and though his employment was hard, and his prospect of increasing in worldly possessions small, he was content with his allotment.

Having become acquainted with Elizabeth Morgan, a poor, but pious widow of Philadelphia, a mutual attachment in the ordering of Divine Providence grew up between them. About the begianing of the Ninth month, 1689, they were married. He continued faithfully to labour in his heavenly Father's vineyard, and was industrious in his bodily exertions for the maintenance of his family. He ddd not erave riches,-nay, he was fearlial of entering into trade, lest through its engrossing tendency, he should grow less watchial for his Master's will, and less qualified to do it. His Friends finding his labour hard and his earnings small, advised him to learna trade. To this he answered, "I dare not let out my mind to learn one, but can frecly follow my present calliog, if the Lord will enable me; because it is no incumbrance to my mind, and through Gud's goodness we do not want."

Hle was somewhat advanced in years when convinced, and great was his anxiety so to live in watchful obedience to his heavenly Father, as to do the work of his day, and receive the penny at last. It mattered not to him that his path in this life was among the poor and lowly, he felt that he was in his own proper place, and he knew by a little sensible experience, something of tho reward in store for the righteous at the end of tho trials and temptations of time.
Hlis widow says, "In an uncxpected time, way was made for our getting into a small business, which suited our capacities, and the Lord gave a blessing to our endeavours. He often visited the sick, and his soul sympathized with the afflieted, being also willing to administer to the necessities of the poor as objects of charity presented. IIo was a tender husband to me, and one whom my soul had true unity with in the life of Jesus; his delight and meditations being in the law of tho Lord. Many were the seasons of Divine love we enjoyed the little time we were together, which often tendered our hearts before the Lord, in our private retirements, so that praises have been returned to his pure name, in a sense of the abound. ings of his love and life."

When the difficulties amongst Friends, arising from the unsubjected pride and wayward fancies of Keith arose, William was one, who knowing that the Lord's faithful children are called to bear a testimony against error, as well as for the Truth, eleared the Society of any responsibility for the aetions of George Keith and his fallacies, by testifying against him.

In 1693, it appeared needful that some Friends should go to England to counteract George Keith's efforts to promote discord and disunity there. Three Friends were found who had been preparing for religious service in England, all of whom at this time were members of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. These were Samuel Jenniags, William Walker, and Thomas Duckett. That Monthly Meeting at its sitting, Ninth month 24th, 1693, direeted certificates for each of them, to be prepared and signed, in order to avoid delay.
William Walker visited Friends about London, and then passed into $W$ ales, where he remained labouring until the next spring. He then returned to London to attend the Yearly Meeting, Georgo Keith also intending to be at it. William doubtless expected to have his share of exercise and conflict of spirit, in opposing that apostate from the faith,--but his heavenly Father had better things in store for him. Before the opening of the Yearly Meeting he was taken sick, and all efforts to arrest the progress of the disease proved unsuceessfal. As be lay in bodily weakness and distress, the love and power of God was greatly with him, sustaining his spirit, and comtorting those about him. On observing some weepiağ, he said, "Weep not, dear hearts, lest you trouble me." "O the goodness of the Lord!" He then raised up his hands and said, "Lord, thou art altogether able to do wonderful things! Thou shalt be my physician. Oh, the wonders of the Lord! What have 1 seen of the transcendent glory! Though I sce but a little, yet it is admirable glory." Addressing those around him ho said, "The old enemy would have had me let go my hold; but I said, 'I have an interest in thee, and I will hold thee, Lord."

Upon finding those about him anxious that he should recover, he said, "Nay, I have no promise of life." He thas spoke of the Saviour : "I can see him; his arm is open to recerve me." "The Lord is a physican indeed, a physician of value." At another time he said, "We mast all
double our diligence." Lying in n swect frame of mind, he uttered the following expressions in a very melodious manner: "His compassion fails not; he waits to be gracious. Oh the wonders of the Lord! The wonders of the Lord in the deep."

Al another time he said, "My faith is steadfast in the dear Son of God. Although I am under great wenkness and afflictions, yet in the strength of my Father's love I shnll be enabled to stand against the mists of darkness. The enemy would fain unpin my faith. God's people are always preserved while they wait still at home. Oh! Lord Jesus Christ ! 1 will hold thee fast; thy com. passion fails not. Oh! sweet Jesus Christ, I have great cause to hold thee fast. OhI sweeten death unto me! Oh! thy sweet presence! In it there is life. Oh Lord I give me strength; I will not let thee go ; thou hast regard to them that fear thee ; thy compassion fails not ; thou art at my right hand to uphold me. Oh! my Saviourl thou art at my right hand to save me; thy compassion fails not, O Lord." Ile afterwards said, "Ohl Lord Jesus! Come, sweet Jesus, I long for thee; now death is pleasant."

He exhorted a sister of his wife who was with him to "Fear the Lord God;" and on her nsking if he had any message to send to his wife, he made this answer: "My dear and tender love in the Lord Jesus unto her, and to all my dear Friends everywhere; and [I desire] that you may double your diligence to your soul's comfort, the days you have here. My dear love to our Friends in America, where I have been sweetly refreshed, and had many good meetings amony them." After some repose, he exclained, "Oh ? Fountain of life!" He paused, then added, "1 cast the care of my dear wife and children, if living, upon the Lord. I trust in him." "Lord Jesus Christ, come, reeeive my poor soul. Come, O my soul's Beloved! Come, Lord, I long for thee. Lord Jesus Christ, if there be any iniquity in me, search it out."
He atterwards said, "I feel the angel of thy presence to surround me: Come, Lord Jesus Christ, come, come, receive my soul into thy besom." Again, "Come, Lord Jesus Christ, let me entreat thee come away, and receive me out of all sorrow; come away, my Lord." Alter a time, he added, "I feet the Fountain of life! My soul's Beloved is come."
Thus, in a sweet, henvenly frame of mind, he continued until his elose, which took place Fourth month 12th, 1694, in Southwark.

## For "The Frieace:

## BLLSTRODE WHitlock.

Bulstrode Whitloek was one of the most aceom. plished men of the age in which he lived. Wm. Penn says of him, that being with him some time at his own house in Berkshire, amongst many serious things he spoke, this was very observable. "I have ever thought," said he, "there has been but one true religion in the world; and that is the work of the Spirit of God in the hearts and souls of men. There have been indeed divers forms and shapes of things, through the many dispensations of God to men, answerable to his own wise ends, in reference to the low and uncertain state of man in the world; but the old world had the Spirit of God, for it strove with them; and the new world has had the Spurit of God, both Jew and Gentile, and it strives with all; and they that have been led by it, have been the good people in every dispensation of God to the world. And I myself must say, I have felt it from a child to convince me of my evil and
vanity; and it has often given me a true measure of this poor world, and some taste of Divine things; and it is my grief I did not more early apply my soul to it. For I cnn say since my retirement from the greatness and hurries of the world, I have felt something of the work and comfort of it, and that it is bath ready and able to instruct, and lead, and preserve those who will humbly and inwardly hearken to it. So that my religion is the good Spirit of God in my heart; ; mean, what that has wrought in me and for me." Aticr a meeting at his house, to which he gave an entire liberty for all that pleased to come, he was so deeply affected with the testimony of the light, Spirit, and grace of God in man, as the gospel dispensation, that afice the meeting closed in prayer, he rose up and pulled off his hat, and said, "This is the everlasting gospel 1 have heard this day; and I humbly bless the name of God, that he has let me live to see this day, in which the ancient gospel is again preached to them that dwell upon the earth." This was no previously prepared discourse, either printed or written.
For "The Friend."

Jesus said unto his disciples, 'As long as I am in the world, 1 am the Light of the world;' but he also told them, 'It is expedient for you that I go away ; for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you ; but if 1 depart, I will send him unto you."

This precious Truth of the gospel, promised by Christ himself, was largely winnessed in the days of the apostles, among the true Christians.
Isaac Penington speaking of it, says, "They were truly enlightened. The ministers of the gospel were sent by Christ, to turn men from darkness to light; and from the power of Satan to God, and they were faithful in their ministry, and did turn men from the darkness and power of Satan to the light of God's Holy Spirit ; and they were enlightened by it, and received power through it, and so came to be cliildren of the Light, and to walk in the Light, ns God is in the Light. They tasted of the heavenly gift which Christ gives to those who come unto him, and become his sheep; and he gives life, eternal life; he brings them out of death, and gives them a savour and taste of the life which is eternal. This the apostles testified of, even of the life which was manifested in that body of flesh of our Lord Jesus Christ ; and they that turn from the darkness to his light, he gives them a taste of the same life. "They were made partakers of the Iloly Ghost. The gospel is a day of bringing forth the spiritual seed, and of pouring out the Holy Spirit upon them. The law state is a state of servants ; the gospel of sons! and because true believers in Christ are sons, God sent forth the Spirit of his Son into their hearts to ery, Abba, Father. And God will not deny his own Spirit to his children that ask it of him; he knoweth how absolutely necessary it is to the state of a son; and whosoever truly reeeiveth Christ, Christ doth give him power to become a son ; which power is in, and with, and cannot be separated from, his Spirit. Yen, the Spirit of Christ is so necessary and inseparable from him that is Christ's, that the apostle expressly affirms, that if any man hath not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his. They tasted of the good Word of God; from which the gitt comes; of that Word which was in the beginning of the world, which is ingrafted into the hearts of those that truly believe; which Word is able to save the soul: and they tasted of the powers of the world to come. Of the power of an endless life whereof Christ is the minister, and according
ing, inward spiritual temple, which he pieteri nud reareth up for an habitation to God ian own Spirit : for he who is Light hath appreand inwardly, causing his light to shine inwardhat causing his life to spring inwardly: so thut in who is light, who is life, who is truth, is \& and known in his own iuword visits, breaking forth, and appearanees.
"For God is a Spirit, his nppearanos i spiritual, his day is spiritual, his kingdom is op ritual, his light is spiritual, his life is spiritus, his day-star is spiritual; and his day dawoem and his day-star ariseth in the heart. Thua the day-spring from on high did visit us, who sut a darkness, and in the region of the shadom death. And here we bave met with what le apostles met with, the very same light of life, 1 年 very same enlightening spirit and power, $w$. have been enlightened by it, and tasted of same gift. The very same grace that appenm to thein, and taught them, hath appeared tom, and taught us; and of it we have learned ixe same lessons, in the same covenant of life wherea they learned; and now can we seal to their tec mony in the same spirit wherein they gave it form and witness to the same eternal life, and the sam holy oil and anointing, our eyes having beal opened and kept open by it. And though tben be great disputes about our testimony in this dry yet let but any man come rightly to distinguibh a himself between that which God begets io ith heart, and all other births, and let that speak al judge in them, that will soon confess that our 14 timony is of God, and given forth in the authory and by the commission of his own Spirit. Tra wisdom is justified by the children that are bon of her ; it is the other birth that doth not, nor can own her. The oher birth can own former des pensations, (according to the letter of them;) bte not the life and power of the present.
"I have known the breaking down of much il me by the powerful hand of the Lord, and a pars ing with much (though not too much) fur Chris) sake. The Lord hath brought the day of distran and inward judgment over my heart; he bul arisen to shake terribly the earthly part in $m$ (yea, what if I say that ine powers of heaven bum been shaken also), that he might make me cap ble to reeeive and bring me iato that kiogta which cannot be shaken. And now that what God hath shaken and removed (out of the wayl in me, 1 see others build upon, and they think 4 , shall never be shaken in them; but such koor not the day of the Lord, nor the terrible search ing of his pure light, nor the operation of m power, which will not spare in one, what he haid reproved, condemned, shaken, and overturned a, another. He that knows the living stone witial and comes to him, and is built upon the rereb tion of his Spirit, life and power, (revenled is wardly against the power of darkness) is not de ceived. All that olherwise build (I mean upat an outward knowledgo concerning Christ, an not upon his inward life), their building will m the able to stand in the day of the Lord. 1 wis they might have a sense of it in time, that the may not perish forever; but experience that ij and power of our Lord Jesus Christ, which re deemeth and preserveth out of the perishing stan forever and ever. Amen."-Exitracted from u Works of Isaac Penington.

## N. Jersey, Foarlh mo., 1854.

The annual income of each person in Englan is twenty-two cents a day; in Ireland, eightit France, fourleen; while in our most industria! States it is thirty; and taking the whole nation seventeen.-D. News.
ian Proluce Crossing the American

- A letier from Toronto, states that AmA leticr from Toronto, states that Aments in Canada are purchasing up butter,
sese, pork and beef for the supply of our obese, pork and beef for the supply of our
cies, where the prices of these articles rently risen so high. This rise has been to various causes, huckstering being the but it is, probably, as much owing to ed production as to any other cause. A hount of the producing pepulation has cried off to the gold fields of California, large number of railroads now in of building, have diverted labour from re; while a general rise in prices results increased quantities of gold flowing into the country. The letter alluded to,
te of 20 per cent. duty, the agricultural of this province are finding their way e American frontier in increasing quanAgents of American houses are traversing ghtry in every direction, and buying up ggs, cheese, pork, and even hay. This ticle has never before been purchased in thet for exportation ; but is now purchased, ond sent over in considerable quantities. ready, so early in the season, reached the pas price of \$16 a ton. This trade is di1) two great Atlantic cities, New York and but principally the former. Catile and - also bought up in considerable quantities American market. This is a large and ng trade, in the face of the existing duties; les in question being actually consumed merican market, and consequently paying es.-Ledger.


## ABYSSINIAN MONKEVS.

monkeys, especially the cynocephali, who pnishingly clever fellows, have their chiefs, hey obey implicitly, and a regular system cs in war, pillaging expeditions, robbing Ids, \&c. These monkey-forays are mavith the utmost regularity and precaution. coming down to feed from their village on intain (usually a elift in the face of some rings with it all its members, male and old and young. Some of the elders of the listinguishable by the quantity of mane :overs their shoulders, like a lion's, take 1, peering cautiously over each precipice they descend, and climbing to the top of ock or stone which may afford them a betvol the road before them. Others have osts as scouts on the flanks or rear, and all eir duties with the utmost vigilance, calling imes, apparently to keep order among the pack which forms the main body, or to tice of the approach of any real or imdanger. Their tones of veice on these ocare so distinctly varied, that a person ccustomed to watch their movements will .h fancy, and perhaps with some truth, that understand their signals.
main body is composed of females and inaced males, and young people of the tribe. of the females who have small children caron their back. Unlike the dignified march eaders, the rabble go along in a most dismanner, trolling on and chattering, withing the least heed of anything, apparently $g$ in the vigilance of their scouts. Here If the youth linger behind to pick the bersome tree, but not long, for the rear guard up forces them to regain their places. a matron pauses to suckle her offspring, t to lose any time, dresses its hair while
it is taking its meal. Another young lady, probably excited to jealousy, or by some sneering look or word, pults an ugly mouth at her neighbour, and then uttering $n$ shrill squeal, highly expressive of rage, vindictively snatelies at her rival's leg or tail with her hand, and gives her, perhaps, a bite in the hind quarters. This provolies a retort, and a most unladylike quarrel ensues, till a loud bark of command from one of the chiefs calls them to order. A single ery of alarm makes them all halt, and remain on the qui vive, till another bark in a different tone reassures them, and they then proceed on their march. Arrived at the corn-fields, the scouts take their positions on the eminences all around, while the remainder of the tribe collect provisions with the utmost expedition, filling their cheek-pouches as full as they can hold, and then tucking the heads of corn under their armpits. Now, unless there be a partition of the collected spoil, how do the sceuts feed?-for I have watched them several times, and never observed them to quit for a moment their post of duty till it was time for the tribe to return, or till some indication of danger induced them to take to flight. They shew also the same sagacity in searching for water, discovering at once the places where it is most readily found in the sand, and then digging for it with their hands, just as men would, relieving one another in the work, if the quantity of sand to be removed be considerable.-Parkyn's Life in Aby. sinnia.

The Radish.-Few vegetables are cultivated with greater facility than the radish; it seldom commands notice in the pages of our periodicals, because every one is satisfied that there is no secret in its management-sow the seed and a crop will follow. This, however, will not hold good in all cases, and occasionally it is found that even this common root demands that certain conditions be fulfilled; for frequently the produce of the radish bed is not fit for use. It is one of those roots which are not submitted to the process of cooking, and for this reason it must be produced at table in a tender and crisp state, or it will be rejected. All such vegetables owe this quality to the soil in which they grow, and several other points in their treatment. To produce tender and crisp flesh in any vegetable rapidity of growth or development is essential; the tissue of which the substance is composed must be quickly formed, so as to attain its full size before the influence of the air and sun convert it into woody fibre, or at least so act upon it as to harden it.
The radish then requires a light, loamy soil, so open as to permit the swelling of the bulb or root, and yet firm enough to prevent the sun from acting with too much force on them while forming. The soil must be rich enongh to promote rapid growth, and yet not so highly manured as to induce greater development of leaves than is absolutely necessary, as by this means the size of the root would be diminished. A proper degree of coolness and moisture are the most essential conditions in the production of crisp and tender specimens. Stiff clay. soil must be avoided; and during the latter part of spring and summer, a spot selected for the sowings little exposed to the midday sun. Sow moderately thin, as when too thick the crop is inferior. Give plentiful supplies of water at this season; and if the soil is not very rich, a little manure might be added with the water. Avoid special applications of fresh manure, as this would produce an undue propertion of leaves.
By attention to the selection of a loose and mellow soil, avoiding one too stiff or sandy, and care
in the application of abundance of water, there can be little fear of a fuilure. In sowing the seed, it is necessary, when the soil is very light, to tread it a little. In very dry seasons, the roots will not remain long tender afier arriving at maturity, and should therefore be drawn as soon as they obtain medium size.-Country Gient.

## MODERV JEWISII CLSTOMS.

The Jewish population at Jerusalem has been differently estimated, from three thousand to five or six thousand. Tho number varies no doubt, from time to time. Among them may be found representatives from almost every country in the world, though the greater part of them consist of Spanish, German and Polish Jews. Many of tho men are deveted to the study of the law, and aro generally acquainted with the Hebrew of the Old Testament, and with the Rabbinnic, while they speak, as their vernacular tongue, the languago of the country where they were born, or whenco their fathers emigrated. This fact agrees with the statement in Acts ii. 5, seq., where it is said that "there were dwelling at Jerusalem, Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven," and that they spoke the several languages of the countries to which they belonged.

The modern Jews at Jerusalem have several synagogues, which they attend, not promiscuously but according to their national affinities. The Spanish Jews, including those from Portugal and the northern coast of Africa, meet by themselves, in some of the synagogues, since they are too numerous to form a single congregation; and the German Jews, including those from Poland, Hungary, and some other lands, mect by themselves in other synagogues. This fact again reminds us of something very similar to it in the time of Christ and the Apostles and brought to view in Acts vi. 9 seq. We read there that the disputants who engaged in the discussion with Slephen, were connected with synagogues that were supported by distinct national communities. Some of them were from the synagogues of the Libertines, i, e., Jewish freedmen or the sons of freedmen who came from Rome; some Irom the synagogue of the Cilicians, (to which Paul belonged probably;) others from that of the Alexandrians, and so on. At Safet, in Northern Galilee, I learned from the Chief Rabbi, Jacob Berish David, that the Jews there amounted to three thousand, and that they had eight synagogues, four of them appropriated to the use of the Spanish and Arabian Jews, and four of them to the use of the German and Polish Jews.
I attended the Jewish worship at Jerusalem, and was struck with the accordance of the ceremonies with those mentioned in the New Testament. The sacred rell was brought from the chest or cluset where it was kept; it was handed by an attendant to the reader; a portion of it was rehearsed, the congregation rose and stood while it was read, whereas the speaker, as well as the others present, sat during the delivery of the address, which formed a part of the service. In like manner, we read that the Saviour, on a certain Sabbath at Nazarath, "went into the synagogue, and stood up to read, and there was dclivered to him the book (or roll) of the prophet Isaial) ; and when he had read, he closed (properly folded up) the book, and delivered it again to the servant, and sat down ;" and then proceeded to explain to the people the meaning of the Ser ptures to which they had listened. See Luke iv. 16 , seq.

The modern Jews are not unmindful of the ceremonial rites, especially of the ablutions which tho

Jews in ancient days regarded as so important in connection with their worship. Every synagogue has a bath under the same roof, or is the vicinity, large enough for the immersion of the whole body. In one of the synagogues at Safet, an entire room is filled with such baths; one of them, which I measured was twelve feet and four inehes long, and proportionally deep, with steps leading down into it. Its dimensions equal to those of the swimming baths of the Greeks and Romans. Proselyte baptism, as it is called, is still practised among the Jews. When any one ndopts their faith, he is immersed as a sign and seal of his admission into their community. A short time before my visit to Jerusalem, a Jew who had professed himself a Christian, renounced his new faith, and returned to that of his fathers. The aet of his immersion was performed in one of the synagogues at Jerusalem.
In one of the synagogues at Safet, I found a scribe engaged in making a copy of the law. A more elegaht Hebrew manuseript, a more perfeet specimen of the ealigraphic art, I never saw, than that executed by this Jewish amanuensis. No printed page could surpass the beauty, symmetry and distinctness with which the eharaeters were drawn. One peculiarity that struck me at once, as I east my eye over the parchment, was the horn-like appendage attached to some of the letters. I had seen the same mark before this, in Hebrew manuscripts, but never when it was so prominent as here. The sign in question, as connected with Lameth in particular, had almost the appearance of an intentional imitation of a ram's head. It was to that appendage of Hebrew letters that the Saviour referred when he said: "Not one jot or tittle [little horn it is in the original Greek] shall pass from the law until all be fulfilled."-Mat. v. 18. It was on one of the mounts of Galilee, that the Saviour uttered these words : and it was exceedingly interesting to me to meet with such a proof in the same country, that copies of the Old Testament are still made here so minutely similar to those used in the synagogues when Christ himself preached in them. Prof. Hackett, in October No. Christian Review.

A Country of Pests.-Dr. Hooker, in the course of his "Himalayan Journals," just published, gives the following sketch of a pleasant excursion on the Nepaulese Himalaya: "Leeches swarmed in ineredible profusion in the streams and damp grass, and among the bushes; they got into my hair, hung on my eyelids, and crawled up my legs and down by my back. I repeatedly took upwards of a hundred from my legs where the small ones used to collect in clusters on the instep; the sores which they produced were not healed for five months afterwards, and I retain the scars to the present day.
" Another pest is a small midge, or sandy-fly, which eauses intolerable itching and subsequent irritation, and is in this respect the most insuffernble torment in Sikkim; the minutest rent in one's clothes is detected by the acute senses of this insatiable blood-sucker, which is itself so small as to be barely visible without a microscope. We daily a rrived at our campaigning ground stream. ing with blood, and motlled with the bites of peepsas, gnats, midges, and musquiloes, besides being infested with ticks."

Slave Mothers and their Offspring.-A bill in relation to the sale of slave mothers and their children is now before the Legislature of Georgia, It provides that no slave children under five years of age shall be separated from their mother by any kiad of sale whatever, legal or otherwise,
unless in legally dividing an estate, it shall be found impossible to effect a division without such a separation. The passage of this bill would greatly miligate one of the evils of the slave sys-tem.-Ledger.

## TIEERIEND.

FIFTH MONTII $20,1854$.

We have by request given place in the present number to the Appeal lor the Insane, made by the Managers of the Penasylvania Hospital, to which we would call the attention of our readers. It speaks for itself, the facts given, demonstrating that we in Pennsylvania fall far short in providing adequate relief for one of the most pressing wants in the community. When that most deplorable affliction, the loss of the use of Reason, overtakes a member of a family, if the disease is of that character which is most likely to be cured during separation from fanily ties, and domestic associations, it is of the utmost importance those means should be readily available, and that they should be speedily resorted to. But when the Institutions for the treatment of such eases are not capable of receiving more than half of the cases oecurring, it must necessarily follow that many will be deprived of the benefit which such institutions confer; and thus be kept much longer under their grievous affliction, if they are not consigned for life to hopeless dementia or raving mania. Though we do not like anything that savours of an appeal to the pride of Pennsylvanians, yet we trust the funds may be obtained for the erection and endowment of a Hospital as proposed. An Institution calculated for two hundred and fifty patients, is as large as should be trusted to the oversight of any one Physician.

From the course pursued in the House of Representatives at Washington, it appears almost certain that the Nebraska Bill will be passed in that body, probably with some amendment, but retaining the elause repealing that part of the Compromise Act of 1820, which forever prohibits the introduction of slavery into the territory purchased from France north of $36^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ North latitude. The Administration appears determined to subserve the Slave power, and to make the country submit to its wishes, we cannot say demands, for the people of the Slave States have never asked for the conecssion voluntarily offered to them by truckling politicians from the North. It is thought the question will be decided next week.

While our country is making so shameful an exhibition of its disregard to its solemn contract, and its willingness to pander to the rapacious lust of power in the slaveholders, it is a relief to turn to another Goverument, which while making much less pretension about liberty and the right of man than these United States, has consummated an aet of justice and merey which entitles it to the commendation of every lover of his race. We allude to the following, which we take from the National Era of the 4 th instant.
"From Venezuela-Emancipation.-The barque Venezuela arrived at Philadelphia, on Monday, from Porto Cabello, with dates of the 9 th inst. On the 24th ult., the Venczuclan Congress abolished slavery throughout the Republic, and the bill became a law the same day by the signature of the President, who had previously treed all his own slaves. Indemnity to the planters was specified, but funds for that purpose had not been set apart. The number of slaves in the Republic is about 10,000 , the greater part of them being old. Their arerage value will not exceed $\$ 200$, which gives a total of $\$ 2,000,000$."

1TEMS OF NEWS.
By steamship Atlantic we have Liverpool dates to th lst inst.
Odessa, the greatest seaport on the Black Sea, lu heen bombarded by the English fleet. The veasela the harboar were destroyed, and the fortresses dimus. tled.

The barque Faronrite, from Bremen to Baltimon, was run into by the barque IIesper, in the British chas nel, on the $28 t$ ult., and so ibjured as to sink immol. atcly. The passengers, amousting to 180, are suppond to have heen all lost. Grain and flour slightly
ing,-cotton, flucturting, tendency downwnrd.
AUSTRIA.-The emperor has heen married.
CAI'E OF GOOD HOPE.-Excitement prevails \& Cape Town, arising from reports of extensive discorenin of gold fields in the interior.

UNITED STATES.- Washington.-The debate os the Nebraska Bill still continues in the House. The fried of the bill intend to close the debate, if possiblo, oa th 20th inst.
Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphis last week, im, During the year ending Fourth month 30th last, 280 ressels cleared from Richmond, taking with them mon than eleven handred thousand tons of coal.

Virginia.-At the Chesterfield coal pits a terrible esplosion took place on the 15th inst., by which 20 ma were killed.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from Wm. C. Williams, 0 ., $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; fiom Luke Aldrich, per P. M., R. 1., $\$ 6$, to 52 , vol. 27 ; from
Wm. Smith, Maiden Co., Pa., 85 , to 27 , vol. 28 ; frow Wm. Smith, Maiden Co., Pa., $\$ 5$, to 27 , vol. 28 ; froe
Dougan Clark, per J. Russell, N. C., $\$ 6$, to 52 , roL ti.

## WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the oversight of this Institution, will meet there, on Fourth-day, the 7ibal next month, at 10 o'elock, A. M.
The Committee on Admissions, meet at 8 o'clock the same morning;-the Committee on Instruction, of the preceding evening, at $7 \frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, -and the Visiting Committee, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 3d prosimo. Thomas Kimber, Clerk.
Philad., Fifth mo. 20th, 1853.
Died, at Plainfield, Belmont county, Ohio, the 2uh of Third month, 1854, Elizaneth, daughter of Wm. C. and Rebecca Williams, aged 17 years wanting 20 dast Her disease caused a speedy dissolution, but she waseabled to bear her sufferings, which were very seren, with Christian patience. This dear youth was of a quiet nnassuming manner, and of few words, bot of strong mind. Although she said but little respecting ber close, her relatives and friends have a comfortalid hope that her end was peace, and that she is gathemd home with the just of all generations.
, nt his residence, near Parkersville, Chestr county, Pa., on the morning of the 26th ult., Jscos Monthly Meeting of Friends, in the 79 th year of his age. For some days before his death, he seemed impraw with the belief, that his close was drawing near, a! said to one of his family, "My ead must be very bear." "I am sensible of it." He then conversed calmly for : time, and remarked, "I have always been a full beliere in the doctrines of the Christian religion." At one time, being asked if he wanted anything, he said, "Nothing but patience, to bear all that I may have to bear. Bu appeared to have nothing to do, but to fill up bis wet sure of bodily suffering, his mind being staid and col lected, in the prospect of a heavenly inheritance. Bu suffered much from difficulty of breathing, and at oue time, when feeling somewhat relieved from it, be solemnly uttered this brief but impressive testimonyr, "Verily, there is a reward for the rightenns, verily be is a God that judgeth in the errth." And again, when suffering from the same cause, he said, "Obl thal could flee away, and be at rest." To him death uppeared to have no terrors, but rather to be as a doot, opening to heavenly rest. Retaining his faculties, ciew to the last, he passed quietly away as one falliog asleep
His ransomed and redeemed spirit, joining, we humbif His ransomed and redeemed spirit, joining, we hum the
belicve, that innumerable multitude which Joha the Divine saw, and of whom it is recorded, "For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne, shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnat street.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

wo dollars per annum, payable in advance.
John richardson,

o. 50 North Fourth street, up stalrs, PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Peansylvania, for three months, ladrance, three and a quarter cents; to any United States, for three months, if paid in ix and a-half cents.

## From the Leisure Hour.

## A RAMBLE TO ROTTEROAM.

Englishman abroad wishes to see a town Dutch, we recommend him to visit Roln preference even to Amsterdam. Go dam, and you may study every phase of naracter, and see every national peculiA specimens of every species of national I transit of less than twenty hours from I will bring you within sight of the ceast ad; but the chances are ninety-nine to you mistake it for a low thick bank ol low fog. Another half hour, and the enters the shallow river Maas, twenty m the mouth of which lies Rotterdam. that you mentally repeat the graphie : truthful lines in "Goldy's" noble didac"The Traveller:"-
en of other minds my fancy flies, som'd ia the deep where Molland lies. nks her patient sons before me staad, e the broad oceao leans against the land, fedulous to stop the comiug tide, ue tall rampire's artificial pride. rd, methinks, and diligently stow, rm connected bulwark seems to grow ; ds its long arms amidst the watery roar, ss out an empire and usurps the shore, - the pent ocean rising o' cr the pite, in amphibious world beneath him smile; * fow canal, the yellow blossom'd vale, Filtow tufted bank, the gliding sail, row ded mart, the cultivated ptain, ov creation rescued from his reign. white around the wave-sulyjected soil, $s$ the native to repeated toil, trious habits in each bosom reign, industry begets a love of gain.
alt the good from opulence that springs alt those itts superfluous treasure briugs, ere display'd."

4 approach elose to Rotterdam, you see small eraft, and abundant signs of the of a numerous and busy population; but the city itsell? You behold ranges ol nd warehouses, but there is nothing 10 that the city lies beyoud, except the tall eeples of the churches surmounted by alls, and vanes, and weather-coeks, and of fantastic things, brightly flashing in eams. Dutch cities are alike in this reYou are sceptical of their actual cxistence
i.s not a poetic exaggeration. The sea is acher than the tand on many parts of the eoast, ag but the dikes presents it from inundating $y$-aa accident which sometimes happens ia :ather.
till you traverse their streets. They are built on a dead level, and consequently present no points of view. Neither from afar, nor near, neither from without nor within their limits, can you ever see more of them than the strect you happen to be in. The only way to obtain a view, is to mount to the beliry of a chureh, and then you may count every chimney in the place. Consequently, the fine and picturesque effect produced by the streets of a town being built on eminences and slopes, and rising undulating ground, is utterly wanting. Whatever beauty a Dutch town may possess, it owes nothing to nature. We have ofien wondered what the sensations of a phlegmatic Hollander would be, if we whisked him out of Rotterdam and dropped him on the summit of Calton Hill, and bade him gaze around him at romantic Edinburgh! We fancy he would be so astonished, that he would suffer his neverfailing pipe to go out ere he recovered his breath, and twitched up his broeks!
Linding at the Boompjes, a noble quay, we are at once favourably impressed by the civility of the Custom-house officers, whe examined our luggage with a promptitude that we much wish that the London Custom-house would condescend to imitate, instead of keeping travellers dancing attendance for hours, as once happened to our unfortunate self. And go where you will in Hol. land, you will meet with sunilar civility, but ne servility, from Jan, the waiter (all waiters are called Jun), up to Mynheer Unpronounceable, the great burgher, who owns a dozen strects and a score of ships. Better still, you find plenty of people to speak to you in English; and they will get you a biefstuk, (as they know that Englishmen live entirely on biefstuks), but alas! for the toughness and insipidity thereal! Moreover, they admire England and Englishmen above all other nations and pcople on earth, except, of course, their own darling tract of sand, and their own countrymen. The nationality of Hollanders is most intense. The love of country with them is no mere intangible idea, but something which is a part of themselves, a leeling they inhale with every breath they draw. Their patriotism has olten been splendidly manifested, especially during the wars with Napolcon.

Almost every strect in Rotterdam has a broad and deep sluggish canal running through it ; and the vessels poke their bowsprits up to the very windows of the fantastically painted gabled lsouses. Jutch cleanliness has been a proverb any time this three hundred years; and it needs obly a glance at their vessels, to be satisfied that it is well founded. There is hardly a Dutch erali afloat in these canals but what looks as if it had just come out of a glass case. The bulwarks and blocks are scraped and varnished till you can see your face as in a mirror, and there is less dust on the decks than in many a drawing roow. Rows of lime trees are planted along the edges of the canals-thetr stems serving as moormg posts for the shpping-and in Irout of must of the bouses are gardens of tulips, and all sorts of bright, gaudy flowers, with summer-houses and Chnese pavilions lor smoking. The Daten merchant thas manages to conibinc businces and pleajere
in one focus. [Iere is his bouse-there is his delight, the garden-and a few paces beyond lies his richly-freighted ship, just returned from his own plantations in Javi. The stolidity of the Dutch character has, we think, been vastly exargeratel, and satirized with more wit than truth. It is very true that the Dutchman's disposition is solid, cautious, and somewhat phlegmatic, (and oceasionally ineredibly so), but he is not the automaton generatly represented. He has his pleasures, and he enjoys them too, quite as much as ourselves. He is an ardent reader, and is frequently familiar with the imaginative writings of all the best authers of England, France, and Germany; many of which are as well known and appreciated in Holland as in their respective countrics. He is well educated, and his drawing. room displays as much taste as that of the refined Englishman. He is a liberal, ay, and a really munificent patron of the fine arts. With respect to his dress, it is all nonsense to imagine that the upper classes in Holland wear enormous breeches, and coats with buttons like saucers, as we see them represented in pictures and on the stage. The fact is, they dress just like other gentlemen and ladies in any civilized country; and they bear themselves the same in society. If you met a young Holland gentleman, and did not previously know him for such, you would never set him down for a Dutchman, for he is often exceedingly lively and animated. We remember once having a long chat in French with a most intelligent and vivacious young man, and fully supposed we were conversing with a " live Frenchman," until he set us right with the information that he was a native of Amsterdam, and had lived there all his life.

There are very lew wheeled vehicles to be met with in the streets of Rotterdam, but sledges are more frequent, and eccasionally carriages drawn by dogs. The roads are frequently paved with brick, to facilitate locomotion. Therc is no deaf. ening din and rattle on the pavement, and you feel very thankful for its absence. The great variety of architecture, sometimes ludicrously fantastic, and the originality of the ornaments and curiaus blending of coleurs on the exterior of the houses, impart a picturesque aspect to the streets. Little mirrors obliquely project at every window, that the inmates may sce at a glance whatever is passing. 'The great nuisance in promenading the streets, or in sitting in the roums at your inn, or any place of public resort, is the lume of tobacco. Everybody seems to smoke from morning till night; and sometim's a little urchin of five or six years old consunnes as mmy eigars per day. The burgher never erosses his threshold without his pipe in hand. The great charm of existence would vanish were tobicco to cease to grow. It is ol course very cheap-sixpeuce, and even lourpence per fb.-and the great excuse for smuking it is, that he humidty of the atmosphere absolutcly necessitates its use for health's sake. We think there is somo trath in this, for the climate in Holland is exceedingly trying for many uontlis in the year. But the Hollander knows not the menning of maker.thon in the gratilication of more than one of lis pliysi-
cal tastes; take the practice of eating pickles ns the Franklin county (Vt.) Hernld, while stopping cipitate flight, without wniting to identify the ds
an example. He devours a perfictly amazing quantity of all sorts of pickted trash daily, almost hourly. An Englishman stands aghast to see not merely portly myuheers, but yommg ladies, take hold of a jar of gherkins and cabbage, nud munch away for half an hour at a time. This depraved and almost disgusting taste is aequired from infancy, and may be said to be hereditary. That it is highly pernicious, cnnot be doubted-much more so than iobacco. It is no marvel that chemists' sbops abound, and that all ranks are continually swallowing drugs to counteraet the evil effeet of being overgorged with pickles and sourkraut 1

The lower orders in Rotterdam, and all Dutch cities, seem to live very hardly. Provisions are generally dear, and they exist almost solely on coflie, coarse bread, a little cheese, cabbage, and fruis. The latter are anazingly plentilul and cheap. The sery hedges in the country are planted fall of fruit reees. One great drawback to the pleasure of living in Holland, that must be felt to be appreciated in its magnitude, is the scarcity, or rather the absolute non-existence, of water for drinking. It is highly dangerous to drink the water of the country. That used at the hotels, and in private families, is brought in stone botiles from Germany.

There are railroads from Rotterdam to the Hague, Utrecht, Amsterdam, \&e.; but if the tourist has time, and wishes to see the country and enjoy hiniself, let lim by all means preler the trek-shuits, or canal barges, which are very comfortable old-fashionicd conveyances, and go at the rate of four or five miles per hoar. A striking object is commonly to be met with, in the shape of an immense raft of timber from the upper Rhine, the produce of forests growing in the val. leys of the Murg and the Neckar. Cabins are built on the raft for the accommodation of the navigators, who frequently number one hundred to one hundred and titiy. The cost of travelling by the trekshuit is $1 d$. Enylish, per mile.

Whether you travel by water or by land, every mile you go trom Rotterdam takes you through a most fruitul country; and what astonishes an Englishman very much is, to see dense woods and charming old lanes-real old English lanes in every respect! Then there are endless orchards bending beneath the weight of iruit, and countless picturesque windmills, and delightful meadows, and charming villas, and neat cottages, and cosy tempting firm-houses with storks nest. ling their young on the chmmey tops, and homesteads, and cattle, and all the accessories of a beautiful and interesting landscape. Never more tell us about the dulness of Dutch scenery! The duluess certainly exists, not in the country, but with the spectator who views everything through a prejudiced vision.

A traveller should somehow manage. to pass a gala day in a Dutch village or small country town, to see the peasantry in their holiday attire -the girls in red caps-the women with hoops of silver, and even broad plates of gold, in some instances, on their heads, and heavy ear-rings, and other glittering ornaments-and the men and boys whi gaudy purple vesk, and crimson neckerchiefs, and jackets and trowsers with rows of bright metal buttons. 'The carillons, or chimes, then sound sweetly from every belfiry; and in no country in the world is the art of chime-playing brought to such perlection. It is, indeed, a treat to hear the evening chimes of the churches buth in the villages and towns.

Statistics of Irofanity.-A enrrespondent of
at a botel in one of the most populous towns in Vermont, took pains to count the oaths which were spoken in his hearing. The names of the Deity were profanely spoken on Monday 136 times, Tuesday 297, Wednesday 148, Thursday 369, Friday 191, Saturday 205, and Sunday 331. The prevalence of this vice is a disgraceful feature of the age. $-D$. News.

## For "The Friend."

Small Pox among the Chippewas.
It does certainly appear to be the sad nod af feeting destiny of most of our aboriginal tribes to waste away, and probably ultimntely become extinct, under the operation of the various adverse circumstances to which they are exposed.
The prevalence nmong them from time to time of diseases, which their ignorance and rude manner of life make incalculably more destructive than is now happily the ease in civilized commuvities, contributes greatly to the anticipated melancholy result. The following narrative of the recent sufferings of the Chippewas, extracted by one of our daily papers from the St. Paul (Minesota) Democrat, of Fourth month 20 th last, will be read with puinful interest.
"The Democrat contains a long and interesting report from Dr. T. T. Mann, who was appointed by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to visit and vaccinate the Chippewa ludians on the St. Croix. We extract the greater part of it:
"On the morning of the 25th March, J. H. Day, M. D., with Paul Beaulieu, Government interpreter, left St. Paul in a two-horse conveyance, provisioned with an outfit for a long, hard service. On the morning of the 27th, they were compelled, from the flooded and broken state of the country, tu abandon the team, and take into service two 'Coureurs des Bois' to assist in carrying their cooking utensils, bedding and provisions, and continued their journey on foot.
"Some distance from the Falls of St. Croix, the party fell iu with and vaceinated a small band of 21 lndians. Those poor creatures were in a state of painful apprehension from the approach of small-pox; bad sad stories to relate of the terrible effects of the scourge that had visited their people further up the country, and were very profuse in expressions of gratitude for the aid and security thus unexpectedly conferred upon them by the Superintendent.
"Guided by reports as to the present most probable habitat of other bands, our party, after great difficulty and danger, on account of floating ice, crossed the river, and soon lell in with the mail carrier from La Pointe, who had traversed a great part of the Indian country. From him they had the gratification to learn that the La Pointe county funds had been used in procuring the Indians in that vicinity vaccination, and carrying into effect such other sanitary measures as beeame necessary to arrest the pesfilence. Out of this litle isolated community twenty-seven perished, and the remainder are represented to be in a very destitute, enfeebled and needy condition.
"Again, the party fell in with a Mr. Ryan, who had witnessed to some cxtent the ravages of the disease. Ile says the encampments are all broken up and descrted; the bands, scattered in detached families, crept away in the most secluded, least frequented, and least accessible nooks of the forest. The Indran has become so frantic from dread of the contagion, that so soon as the malady makes its aprearance in a lodge, the doomed victim is instantly abandoned to his fate,

1campments, and preparations for sugar-
-all descrted. Still continue forward in
Mr. Breaulieu thinks they are not far
Dr. Day remains in eamp, while Mr. B. on all night, overtakes and vaccinates ng now, with almost incredible hardships re exposure, explored all the country e preseribed limits of the instructions, upon all Indians discovered, and sendto many bands and families beyond said ir party gladly turned their faces homehich trip was less painful than the outbeing able to purchase a canoe high up Croix, in which they reached the stage

In ustice to the chief Nah-ga-nub, I should ionis own language, his compliments to the ertr: 'He wishes me to express his sincere kso his Great Father, for the interest he has ifeed in our behalf. I am anxious to take b) he hand and shake it heartily.' He goes $y$, and wishes it related, 'that the course
e resent Superintendent gives him a supec) $m$ to their gratitude and affections over is redecessors. They can almost forget the iginflicted by fraudulent devices of cralty in their regard for the present Executive, confidence his benevolent measures in-

## For "The Friend."

## Sentiment on Slavery in Virginia.

e is not more than one man in ten in the State is slaves, and there is no one who does not own od but few who do own them, who do not say hearts, and tacitly admit in their conversation, ery is a curse to the State, retarding her pror intelligeace, her population, her wealth, and quiness. These are facts koown to every man, fed abont at the corners; but many men are too speak them out plainly.
; ere any one in this State who does not know $V$ ginia is the most desirable part of the country esidence of man, and yet that it does not con--fourth the people on the same space as any one Se States? Is there aoy one who does not know stera Virginia has increased twice as fast as Virginia in population and wealth, and yet that no other reason for that increase except that is far less? Is there any one who does not bat Norfolk has the best harbour in the world, that it is a village smaller than Wheeling, while 1 be, and would hut for slavery, be larger than rik? You may ask why this effect is produced ry. The reason is plain. The slaveholders \% work. They give their time, whea they have gat mature years to idleness, pleasure bunting, ambition, the entertainment of their frieads, to y reading or dissipation. They regard labour fit for slaves, and look with contempt or comupon those who have no slaves, and must therebour. Under these circnmstances, the great cial, manufacturing, mechanical, and agricultuis are scarce. To use a common phrase, they middle class. In other words they have no bo look seriously to the great duties of life, and ge them faithfully." Wheeling (Va.) Times.
withstanding the bold and uncompromising which slaveholders present in all their is with the North, respecting the instituslavery, reflecting men among them canolly shut their eyes upon its evil effects, il to discover that it is a curse in whatever unity it exists. The preceding article from heeling Times, which is said to be an influpaper, doubtless represents correctly the ents of a numerous, and we would hope an sing class, not only in Virginia, but also ia cky and several other slaveholding States. rappily, people associated in communities so much guided in their conduct, by an desire to know and do that which is sim.
ply right and in accordance with the Divine law, as they are to pursuc the conrse they inarine will most conduce to their material prosperity. Hence, nations and States often have to realize by bitter experience that "the way of the trans. gressor is hard," and to learn wisdom in the sehool of adversity. Happy will it be for our Southern brethren, and for the whole country, if a conviction that slavery is not only a political, but a grievous moral evil, should become so general among them as to lead to the carly adoption of measures tending to its renoval.

> For "The Prienul",

The Chrislian Armour.
"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds, casting down imaginatious and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."-2 Cor. x. 4, 5 .

Being made a witness through the powerful operation of the Spirit of the living God, of the overthrow of the kingdom of Satan within himself, and knowing the wiles of an unwearied enemy, the apostle was constrained to counsel his brethren, and failed not to warn them of the dangers that lay in their way; by no means assuring them of an easy conquest over the powers of darkness, but rather apprising them of the exeeeding strength of the enemies they had to oppose; under a sense of which, in another epistle he enjoins them "to put on the whole armour of Gorl, that they may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil." "Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with Truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness, and your feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of Peace ; above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked; and take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God, praying always with all prayer and supplication in the spirit, and watching thereunto with all persevcrance and supplication for all saints."

He also felt the necessity of minding closely his own standing, lest after having preached to others he should become a cast-away. When we consider the many things which there are at the present day, to draw us aside from the steadiast maintenance of the faith once delivered to the saints; the many by-paths that are enticing the feet of the unwary traveller, and which, though seeming at first to deviate but Jittle, will be found ultimately to lead far away from the path of safely, even landing those who pursue them, in the chambers of death; ought we not to be incited to exceeding vigilance, lest he who by his arts, prevailed over our first parents, and who from that day to this has been unremitting in his efforts to allure to destruction the children of men, should succeed in inducing us to believe it is better with us than it really is; and thus by lulling us into a fancied security, obtain an easy victory, and lead us captive at his will. It was through a remarkable display of Divine power that our forclathers in religious profession were raised up to be a people, and were enabled clearly to upliold the standard of righteousness in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, and though as to the outward there may seem at the present time to be but little suffering attendant upon walking in the way of Truth; if we are so favoured as to have our eyes anointed with the eye-salve of the kingdom, we shall see that suffering is slill the portion of the righteous, and that in the midst of a day of easy profession of the name of Christ, if we would be his true disciples we must leave all and follow
him. "Yo are they who lave continued with me in my temptations, and I appoint unto you a kingdom, even as my Father hath appointed unto me." This was the language of our blessed Redeemer to his few despised diseiples, and will doubtess be applicable to such in this day as are found failhful 10 him ,-preferringr to dwell with Ilis lowly sced, though under oppression, to being made in any degree partakers of a rejoicing which they cannot feel to be from llim. Let us then "gird up the loins of our minds, watch and be sober," and in a time of mournful degeneracy from the life and power of godliness, be duly awakened to a sense of the dangers whieh attend us, lest unhappily we should sleep the sleep of death, and by disrenarding the day of our visita. tion, the things which belong to our peace be forever hidden from our eyes.

The Lord will have a tried poople, and if it is our happy privilege to be of this number, it must be by yielding ourselves to Ilis divine disposal, and being willing to suffer whatever He may permit to come upon us for our allegiance to Ilis cause; and though "His way may be in the sca, and His path in the great waters," yet in His adorable mercy He will still condescend safely to lead His humble obedient children. For "the Lord's portion is his people, Jacob is the lot of his inheritance. He found him in a desert land, in a waste howling wilderness. He led him about. He instructed him. He kept him as the apple of His eye. As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him, and there was no strange god with him."

The Lord is the same; he changeth not; he will not give his glory to another, nor his praise to graven images; and as in days past he preserved Dantel in the lion's den, and Shadrach, Mesheck and Abednego, in the midst of the burning fiery furnace, even so he is now able to work for his poor and afflicted, yet faithful children, so as not to suffer a hair of their heads to be harmed, while standing for his testimony; and as they follow Him who is the spiritual Muses, to give them the victory over all their enemies, and to strengthen them to put to flight the armies of the adiens, by means of those weapons which "arc not earnal, but mighty through God, to the pull. ing down of strong holds, casting down imagina. tions and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into eaptivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." To whom with the eternal Father be oflered all worship both now and forever. Amen. N. Jersey, Fifth mo., 1854.
For "The Friend."

## BIOGRJPIICAL SKETCIES

Of Ministers and Eiders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

## william stockdale.

Among the carly converts to the spiritual doctrines of the gospel as preached by Gcorge Fox, was William stockdale. Oi the place of his birth 1 find no account ; but it appears that about 1657-9, he was living in Scotland, where he participated in the persecution which the intolerant pricsts and professors of that country meted out, whilst they had the power, to all who differed from them in religious faith.

On one occasion, he with Jolin Bowran feeling a coacern to go to Strathaven, in Lanark, on a market-day, declared in the market-place the everlasting gospel, as the Lord gave them ability. Whilst thus earnestly engaged for the good of
those there gathered, they were forcibly set upon unto all men.' Because they deny the opostle's by some wieked people, who with staves and doctrine, we deny them. stones knocked them down several times. After this cruel abuse, they were violently driven out ol the town by the mob, sume of whum continued to stone them.

The most of the Friends in those pats had been previously excommunicated. Some fricudly persons were excommunicated for entertaining Quakers, some for denying the tyranical power of the presbytery, some for denying that Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, were the gospel,-the gospel being, they said, in the language of Scripture, the power of Ged. Thiry y-three nere excommunicated on charge of saying, that the pricsts who preached up that men must continue to sin during life, were ministers of the man of sin.

On another market-day, William Stockdale with many others, holding a religious meeting in the grave-yard of Strathaven, a rude company of the priests' hearers came with stones and staves, and with violence and bloodshed broke up the meeting. Not coatent with this, they continued their assauls, driving the poor bruised and beaten worshippers some distance from the town. At another time under a religious concern, he stood in the yard of the steeple-house of Damanoy ; and as he was in the ability received, declaring the Truth to those who were passing by, the priest came, who encouraged the people to beat him. At this, some of the elders of the coagregation, and other hard-hearted people, assailed him, violently knocking him down. " hilst in this position, some of them placed their feet on him, and some plucked much hair from his head. The demonstration of their wicked will to injure him was appareat, and some exclaimed, 'He is killed.' The Lord however, preserved him, although he was not able to speak, nor rise from the ground, for a long time.

Towards the close of 1659 , a book giving an account of the persecution of Friends in Scolland, was published, in which William Stockdale gave the reasons why Friends denied the priests.
"First. They are teachers that walk in the steps of the Pharisees, that Christ cried 'woe' against. Matt. xxiii. 6. They stand praying in the synagogues, and are called of men, master, contrary to Christ's command to his ministers, 'Be not ye called master.' Because they are such as break Christ's command, therefore we deny them.
"Secondly. They preach another gospel than the apostles did, saying, 'Salvation is by the Scriptures,' which is contrary to that held forth by the prophet, 1s. xlix. 6, who said Christ was given for salvation to the end of the earth. The sposile says there is no salvation in any other, Acts iv. 12. Because they preach another gospel; ;herefore we deny them.
"Thirdly. They say the Seriptures of the Oid and New Testamem is the foundation for believers to build upon,-contrary to the apostles' ductrime, who say, Christ is the loundation and chiet corner-stone. Psalm cxviii. 22; Acts iv. 11 ; Rom. ix. 33; 1 Pet. ii. 7; Matt. xxi. 24. Because they hold out another foundation than the holy men of God did; therelore we deny them.
"Fourthly. They take hire for their preach. ing, contrary to Christ's command, who said to his ministers, 'Freely ye have received, froely give.' Because they neither receive freely, nor give freely: therefore we deny them.
"Fifthly. They deny that the grace of God which brings salvation hath appeared unto all men, and so would make the apostle a liar and false minister, who saith, 2 'Tim. xi.,' The grace
"Sixthly. They deny the doctrine of perfeclion, which is the doctrine of Christ, who said, 'Be ye perfect, as your heavenly Father is per-
lect;' and ' Be ye holy, for I an holy.' This leet;' and ' Be ye holy, for I an holy.' This
doctrine the apostles walked in, and spake amongst those that were perlect, I Cor. ii. 6 ; and laboured 10 present every man perlect in Christ Jesus. Because they [the priests] are not found in this labour, but cry against it, and preach op sin for life, which is a doctrine of devils; therefore we deny them.
'Seventhly. They run into Cain's way, and run greedily atter rewards and covetousness, contrary to the apostle, who said he coveted no man's gold, silver, nor apparel, 'Acts xx. 23; therefore we deny them.
"Eighthly. They are made ministers by the will of man, and persecute and rail against such as lear God, and are of an honest couversation; therefore we deny them.
"Ninthly. They add too, and diminish from the scriptures, onto whom the plagues of God are due; therefore we deny them.
"Tenthly. They are such as Ezekiel cries against, 34 , that feed with the fat and clothe with the wool, and make a prey of the people; therelore we deny them.

Eleventhly. They keep the drunkards, swearers, liars, proud, covetous, and all manner of vile persons in their assemblies, and cast out those that lear God, and are of honest conversation; therefore we deny them.
"Written by one that worships God in spirit and in truth, and denies all false worship which men set up; and is also a witness for God against deceit and deceivers, by name Will. Stocedale."
The 26th of the last month
called February, 1657."
William Stockdale soon afterwards was living in lreland, where persecution again became his portion. Whiting says ol him, that " he travelled much in the service of Truth in Englaod and Scotland, and was very serviceable, especially in Scotland,-and also in Ireland where he dwelt." He belonged to Charlemount meeting. He was one of those concerned in publishing in 1680, the last book devoted to Friends' sufferings in Ireland.

Ia the year 1687, he removed to Pennsylvania. When George Keith having imbibed varıous notions on doctrinal points, and lailing to be esteemed a great leader amongst Friends, began to quarrel with them, he soon became dissatisfied with the plain Quaker doctrine of William Stockdale. Towards the cluse of 1691, William, in speaking of the light of Christ, said it was 'suff. crent to salvation.' Meaning thereby the sound scripture doctrine, that the Spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ, manifesting itself as a light in man, is sufficient, if believed in and obeyed, to lead man aright in this life, and to secure him when time shall cease an admittance amonyst the children of God. This ductrine of Christianity, long held and advocated by George Keith, now offended him. He declared ' that the light of Christ was not sufficient to salvation without something else.' II George K"cith had said, that it was the one great offering of our Saviour that opened the way for man to oblain salvation, and that it was only in virtue of that offering that the light of Christ was vouchsafed to lead man in the path of righteousness on earth, and to an cternal inheritance in glory, William Stockdale and he would have agreed. But in the terms he enunciated his

Christ, as spoken of by William, was the purchere of Christ's death,-the means whereby man wa mande a partaker in the benefit of the one gra: offering,-and therefore in his view, it was at sufficient for the work of salvation. On the olbe hand, George Keith preached and dwelt much a the outward sufferings of Christ; and thoughte acknowledged the light of Christ also, yet drez such palpuble distinctions between them, the Willinm told him he was preaching twe Chrin This at least George Keith charged him " saying, calling him " a o ignorant heathon."
William Stockdale whilst sensible of the sound ness of the views he had intended to convey, wa very "illing to acknowledge and take back art words which in the warmth of controversy he mig' have uttered, if they made any of his friends a easy. George Kelth however, was not so the able. He was affronted at the judgment of the meeting that he must acknowledge his fault "a his indecent expressions to William Stockdak, he being his elder in Truth and in years."

The time was drawing nigh in which Willim Stockdale must go to give an account of the deds done in the body. He was poor in this world his old arge, and if the kindly aid of his brethra had not interposed, his decliniag days weuld har: been marked by privation. But he was beloni and respected, and through the kiadness of m Friends, and the merciful overshadowings of his blessed Saviour, whom he had long endeavourd to serve, he had needful comforts allotted, and the joy that maketh truly rich, and whereuato on sorrow is added.

He was buried in Philadelphia, Seventh moell 23d, 1693.

## Iebergs in the Allantie.

Every slip from Europe brings accounts of 1 unusual quantity of icebergs in the Atlantic, It is probable that the north-westerly winds, whid have prevailed in this latitude to such an extrow. dinary degree this winter, have raged also in ite Arctic circle; have set the ice-fields in motion earlier than common; a ad have filled the Atlante with drilting bergs and pack.
The origin of these ice-mountains was long1 subject of controversy. By some persons ite berg was thought to be the result of monthad freezing in the open sea. By others, it was mor correctly attributed to a land origin. Dr. Karc, the historian of the late American Expeditioa, bu proved conelusively, by observations on the apd, that the iceberg has a similar origin with the gb cier, being deposited on the sides, and in the $n$. leys of Arctic mountains, aud afterwards pushor forward, exactly as glaciers are, down the slope and along the gorgc. As these valleys eventr ally open to the sea, the field of ice is finally protruded into the water, where a part of it breats off, at last, by its own weight, and is flotalal away. The early navigators, seeing these enol mous masses, called them ill their native toogun, "bergs," or mountains, and by that name bey have been known ever since.
Not unfrequently large masses of rock, which are frozen up in the glacier on land, are borne dif with the iceberg. As the berg melts, they drop away, and sink to the botton of the sea. Geolo gists tell us that the huge boulders, which are olten seen in the interior of this continent, hurdreds of miles away from primitive formations of a similar character, were thus transported, some far distant period, when most of Amerian was still a vast ocean. In melting, the bert often assume the most fautastic shapes. Some !

Some near the shape of gigantic casome recall the fairy descriptions of the Nights. The temperature of the water wer ihan that of the atmosphere, they melt a faster than at top, and finally turn over, ng the deep for an immense circle around, therilling ships that hapen to be near.
aplay of light on these bergs is, at times, eqbably beautifal. At other times, howhe ice mountains move surrounded with offspring of their own evaporation ; and occasions, woe to the mariner who is not in time of the damp mist he sees settling ound. Alter traversing our eastern coasts, alisting to make our springs later than those ${ }_{14}$ Pacific side, the bergs are melted down igulf stream, or borne off in greatly reduced the eoasts of Ireland, where they disap. ever.

## EXCUSES.

prone are mankind to shrink from the ments of duty, rather desiring the amosef this transitory existence than the qualifica, reifully bestowed on those who seek aright, il that their blessed Lord calls for at their and by which only they can perform it to his and glory, and to their own peace. When $y$ is shown us, excuses are often readily ed, even of a specious character ; perhaps a f our own unworthiness to be engaged in prk, is prominently arrayed before the ly the enemy of all good, as well as a want y and qualification on our part to perform what cruel insinuations! and only deto rob us of happiness, by preventing the aance of a reasonable service: for He who s our obedience and devotion has declared Is yoke is easy and His burden light, and all with this kind and consoling language, e unto me all ye that labour and are heavy and I will give you rest. Take my yoke ou and learn of me: for I am meek and heart: and ye shall find rest unto your The truth is also unanimously attested servants of the gracious Helper of his that he requires nothing further than he s us to perform, and that he richly rewards throl and all those who trust in him.
ead however, of submitting with a cheerfu! nce in these blessed promises, to every sted daty, and with a paramount desire to bled to do it acceptably, very prone is the mind to imagine, that this submisust so completely place us out of the reach restrial combort as to destroy our greatest hess below. This conclusion arises from indness and weakness of human nature, so tenaciously clings to visible enjoyments, hen it is neeessary to sacrifice or forego $f$ them, it shrinks as though everything conduces to the desirableness of life was at forgetting that all power and strength beto Him who calls for the surrender or the 3 , and that the cattle on a thousand hills are disposal. The great and beneficent Creaheaven and earth, is abundantly able to new treasures of enjoyment, infinitely surg what we are capable of realizing in a
of nature. He is also faihfil of nature. He is also faithful and true, $g$ our best interest, and as we are obedient, fail to show us what wonders have been ht for our advantage, even through a willingon our part to comply with the offers of ; and will give us "the oil of joy for mournad the garment of praise for the spirit of

How many there have been, and doubtless are at the present day, who have found it very difficult to resign the vanities and pleasures of the present world, when they were required to forsake them, and to cmbrace the Truth in lowliness and simplicity, in order to become the humble and despised followers of the lowly Jesus. Still this is equally important now as it cever was, for this solemn truth continues unalterable: "Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat. Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, wnich leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

And doubtess we shall realize to our inexpres. sible sorrow, if we neglect and despise the invilations of redeeming love, unto the supper, (like some formerly who were ready with excuses, though they appeared to be favoured and chosen individuals,) that we shall be forever excluded, and the language go forth, " none of these men that were bidden staall taste of my supper," and the table will be filled with the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind, from the streets and the lanes of the city, and even from the highways and hedges.
New York, Fifth mo., 1854.

## Report of the Indian Committee.

The Committee for the Gradual Civilization and Improvement of the Indian Natives, Report:
That at the time of presenting the last account of our proceedings to the Yearly Meeting, the farm and school at Tunessassah were under the care and direction of our Friends, John and Susanna L. Wood, who were assisted by Rebecca Cope.
At that time a day school had been opened, and a few girls from a distance admited into the family as boarders. As the house was not adapted for a large family, it soon became apparent that more room wonld be required for the comfortable accommodation of the proposed boarding-school. The Committec, in anticipation of this, had made some preparation for the enlargement of the building; and during the past year, a new wing has been erected on the west side of the housc, twenty feet by twenty-five, the first floor to be used as a collecting-room, and the second as a lodgingroom for the girls.
The east wing, thirty feet by twenty-one, formerly used as an out-kitchen and wood-house, has been raised so as to correspond in height with the west wing. The kitchen has been enlarged and entirely refitted, and a lodging-room for the boys finished over it, making ample room for more boarders than have yet been admitted. The dining-room has also been enlaryed, and other improvements were completed last fall, and a few additional children were received.
But the school had not been long in operation, when it pleased Him, whose ways are inscrutable, to visit the neighbourhood with sickness; and it was thought best to close the school, and return the children to their pareats. It is with feelings of sorrow we advert to this afflicting visitation, doring which, not only a considerable number of the natives were taken off by death, but our valued friend, Susanna L. Wood, was likewise removed after a short illness. She was a faithiul and efficient helper in the important service entrusted to us by the Yearly Meeting; and while we deeply feel her loss, we are comiorted ia believing, that having been earnestly engaged in doing her work in the day time, she has been merciilully gathered among those who rest from their labours, and whose works do follow them.

Oar friend, Mary Elkinton, whase contimued interest in the cause, which has so long cugaged her attention, and whose experience so well qualified her for the service, having kindly offered her assistance in preparing for an increase of boarders, was there at this time, and was attacked with the prevailing fever. After several weeks' illness she so far recovered as to be removed to her own home; and the health of the weighbourhood being restored, at a suitable time the school was again opened under the care of a Friend, who offered to take charge of it temporarily, which was very acceptable to the Committee.
The number of scholars las been gradually increasing, and at the last account the list included thirty pupists, ten of whom resided in the fanily, viz., six girls and four boys; but in consequence of the difficulty of crossing the Allegheny river during the winter season, the number in attendance has not averaged more than fifieen. It is proper to remark that most of these children have had very little opportunity of obtaining school instruction, and they have therefore chiefly been engaged in acquiring a knowledge of the rudiments of education. Thiree read in the New Testament, study geography, and are pretty well advanced in arithmetic; three read in the Select Reader, No. 1, are exercised in writing, and have made some progress in arithmetic; nine read in Easy Lessons, spell, and have commenced the study of arithmetic. The conduct and advancement of the children have been mostly satisfactory. In the evenings the girls are instructed in sewing or knitting, of which they have done a good deal during the winter; and they are also employed at times in some parts of the house. work, so as to train them to usefulness in this important department of domestic economy. Religious meetings have been held on Filth-days in the school-house, and on First-days at the divelling, the children generally sitting quietly, and in a manner becoming the occasion.
Although it is cause of mucl satisfaction, that the school is again in successful operation, yet it will be remembered that the present is only a temporary arrangement, and that the Committe are very desirons of obtaining the services of a suitable person to take charge of it; and also of a Friend and his wife to aid in the management of the farm and of the domestic concerns; and will be glad to receive early applications for those stations from such as may leel Jrawn to engage in this usefiul and bencvolent work.
Rebecca Cope, who was an acceptable assistant in the concern, requesting to be released, left the settement last summer, and Sarah Easilack expressugg a willingness to return, is now usefully engaged there.
During part of the past year a school was kept at Ilurse Shoe Bend for the children of that vicinity, but it has been discontinued for the present, and some of the children received as boarding scholars into the family at Tunessassah. The amount of farming among the natives during the past season, was greater than usual, and their crops were good, so that they have been enabled 10 get through the winter comfortably. The contanued resolution of many of them agtiast the use of spirituous liquors, and their improvements in habits of industry, afford encouragement to persevere in the bencvolemt work of meliorating the condition of this deeply injured people, especially as they are at this time greatly exprosed to temptation by the introduction mote their neighbourhood of men of loose morals, engaged in constructing a railroad through their reservitiun. From the Report of the Committe, who cx-
amined the account of our Treasurer, it appears surrounding country looked more like a dreary that on the 8th instant, there was in his haads a scene in the bill country of New Jersey, than cash balance of 8137.50 , and securities amountiug to 12,938 dollars.

Signed on behall and by direction of the Committee,

Thomas Evans, Clerk.
Philada., Fourth mo. 13th, 1854.
For "The Fricud."
SCHITLKILL WITER.
The citizens of Philadelphia for many years past have enjoyed the great advantage of an abundant supply of wholesome water, but the opinion has of late been gaining ground, that its quality was deteriorating, in coasequenee of the large quantity of impure water pumped into the Schuylkill river from the coal mines, and the establishment of mandsacturing towns upon its banks. The City Councils have consequeatly had under consideration the practicability of resorting to some mode of filtration, by means of which the water might be improved. With the view of ascertaining the necessity for such a proceeding, which it was found would be attended with much difficulty and heavy expense, the Superintendent of the Water Works recently procured an analysis of the water by Professors Booth and Garrett, and the result has been printed by order of Councils. These chemists give the following as a comparative analysis made at different periods by Profes. sors Boye, Silliman, and themselves.

Potassa,
Soda,
Lime,
Magnesia,
Alumina and oxide of iron, Salpharic acid,
Chlorine,
Sitica,
Carbonie acid, Organic matter,

| 1842. | 1845. | 1854. |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Boye. | Silliman. | B. $\mathcal{H} G$. |
| 0.114 |  | 0.187 |
| 0.341 | 1.039 | 0.261 |
| 1.236 | 1.048 | 1.404 |
| 0.230 | 0.188 | 0.696 |
| 0.077 |  | 0.068 |
| 0.302 | 0.038 | 1.417 |
| 0.080 | 0.096 | 0.168 |
| 0.395 | 0.081 | 1.080 |
| 1.290 | 1.690 | 0.681 |
| 0.036 | 1.240 | trace. |
|  | 5.420 | 5.962 |

In their report they express the opinion, "that the Schuylkill water has deteriorated in no important respects, from its former excellent quality ; and that from the nature of its small contents of mineral matter, and its unusual freedom from or ganic matter, it is superior to most waters for domestic and manufacturing purposes; that from the nature and quantity of its mineral contents, it is unnecessary to adopt a system of filtration to improve its quality ; and lastly, a comparison of the past and present, leads to the inference, that no plan of improving the water will be re quired for many years to come."

It appears from the analysis that the mineral impurities of the water are increasing, though by no means so rapidly as many leared. The increase is most observable in the proportions of sulphuric aeid, silica, and magnesia. We are however assured, that our Schuylkill water is still much purer than the best filtered water with which London is supplied.

The Winter in Italy.-The Newark Advertiser has a correspondent in Florence, whose letters are always of interest. In his last communication, dated January 6th, he writes:

The winter is unusually severe in Italy. Cold winds and rains have prevailed during the last month, and on Wedaesday morning ( 29 h ), we found the city, its buildings, walls, streets, trees, \&c., completely covered whth a thick coat of snow, which laid several inches deep on a level. The
" sunny ltaly," and there was even more snow at Leghorn nud along the Mediterranean than here. The nest morning the mercury in Fabrenheit stood at 4 degrees below hieezing poiut, and on Saturday fell 2 degrees lower.

The passes of the Alps nre clothed with snow, so that the mails from France and England are habitually several days behind time. $-\bar{D}$. News.

## For "The Friend

Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, after his resurrection appeared to his disciples, and said unto them: "Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high.' The necessity for this qualificution "from on high" has always been believed in by the Society of Friends, that all who engage in the Lord's work should first feel this huly and living power moving them the reto, and more especially ministers of the gospel and word of everlasting life. Isaac Peaiagton, a man of a elear understanding, and deep in religious experience, says, "The true ministers of the gospel, the ministers of the new covenant, were ordained and appointed of God to be ministers of light, ministers of righteousness, ministers of the Spirit; and this was their work and service, even to preach the light, to deliver their message concerning the light, which they heard of Christ, and were sent by him to preach; so that they were to tell men what the light was, and where it was to be found ; and to turn men from darkness to light, from $\sin$ and uarighteousuess, to parity and righteousness, from the spirit and power of Satan, to the Spirit and power of the living God, that so they might eome from under Satan's authority, power and kingdom of darkness, into the light wherein Christ reigns as King, priest and prophet, unto and over all his; who is faithful in all his house, and Son and Lord of all, distributing life, righteousness, merey and peace to his whole family, as they abide in him, and walk in subjection to his Spirit. So that there is no condemnation to them that are gathered unto Christ, ingrafted into him, and who abide in him (walking not afier the flesh, but alter the Spirit), who is the quickener, guide and rule of all the children of the new covenant. For Christ is the Way, the Truth and the Life, in and to them all, and is made by God all in all unto them. He is their Shepherd, their King, their Captain, their vine, their olive-Iree, their leader, their door, their path, their righteousness, their holiness, their wisdom, their redemption, their altar, their sacrifice, their priest, their prophet, their sabbath, their light, their day-spring, their bright and morning star, their sun, their shield, their rock and their high tower. What shall 1 say? God hath gathered together all things into one, even in him, whose Spirit, life, and light eternal is the one substance, which answers all the figures and shadows of the law, and they are all comprehended, and fulfilled, and ead in him. So that he is the end of the law for righteousness, to all that believe in him. And he ministers righteousness, he ministers Truth, he ministers life, he ministers salvation, he ministers power, he ministers pure heavenly wisdom; and no good thing will he withhold from them that come unto him in the drawings of his Father, and follow him whithersoever he leads, and obey his gospel, whieh is everlastingly new and living. Now it is not only read, that God is light; but the message hath been received, and persons chosen, and seat lorth by God to publish it; and to turn men from darkness to light, and from Satan's power to God. And, blessed be the Lord, the publishing of this precious testimony
(in the power nnd authority of the Most Hiyl, hath not been in vain. But the captivity of man. has been broken by the power of light, and il power and strength of darkness (iawardly) ove turned by it. Oh! how hath the stroag ma which kept the house, before the stronger thaa I uppeared in the name and authority of his F . ther; l say how hath he trembled at the inwar and spiritual appearance of him that was strong, than he? and how have the pillars of the ol building been shaken? How hath the witness : God beea reached to in men's spirits? How ha the dead been raised, the blind eye opened, it deaf ear unstopped, the dumb tongue loosed, th, lame caused to leap as an hart, and the tongue the dumb to sing, the inward spiritual lepros cleansed, and done away forever, the wounde henled, the broken-bearted bound up? And whei hath not the Lord done inwardly and spirituall, for his people, who have been seasible of his ap pearance, and gathered by his Spirit and powe to the true Shilo, who is the true Shepherd, thy land of the living, the holy city and temple, tb light of the city, the life of the city, the gates ant wall of the city, the king and kinydom both? fo his life, his nature, his Spirit is all and in all Ah, what do we desire to have, but Christ th' Seed, and this seed sown in our hearts and abid ing in us, and his life, righteousness and glory his holy power, dominion and kingdom, spring ing up in it? And as, in the apostles' days, then was the seal to their testimony in people's hearts where their ministry was ordered by the Lord and was received; even so it is now. Oh ! han doth the Witness answer in men's hearts anc consciences! And they that keep to the Witness and its testimony, not hearkening after words k' the wisdom of the flesh; how do they became living epistles, to be seen and read of all men, as the Lord pleaseth to open that eye in any, which can see and read.

Now, to be often testifying of this light which the Lord hath visited us with, and wherein wi experience the knowledge of his Son, and redemp. tion by him), to us it is not grievous; and it is good and safe for others. Therefore, it arisiog in my heart in the springings of life, and lyiog upon me (as in the sight of the Lord) to give forth this further short testimony, for the sakes of such as have any desire to know and experience the Truth, as it is in Jesus; 1 am giveo up in spirit to serve my God therein, and to give it forth in humility, in fear, in tenderness of spirit, in true love, with breathings to my God, that he would please to open the hearts of those that be inelined to read it, that they may feel somewhat of that in themselves, from which the testimony came; and so therefrom may hear, in true seose and understanding, the true and good report of the sound of life and salvation in this our age, and may learn so to turn iawardly from the darkaess to the light, from the power of Satan to God's Spirit and appearance inwardly, that the arm of the Lord may be revealed in them, and powerfully stretehed out for them. And this is the precious knowledge of Christ indeed, even ta know Christ the power of God, Christ the wisdom of God, inwardly revealed and working in the heart, destroying sin there, and buildiag up the holy building, wherein he himself will divell and reiga. Oh! that all that truly breathe after him, might not be withheld from him (and his living testimony, and inward appearance) by the power of darkness and deceit, which works subtilly in the heart, against the appearanee, power, and work of the Lord there, but might thus come to know him! Amen."
N. Jersey, Fifth mo., 1854.
xperiment in Bread Maling.-Two French, named Martin and Moriam, attended the ing of the Marylebone Board of Guardians, applied for the use of the bakery of the work e in order to perform an experiment in bread. ng. They assert that they can produce 150 pound loaves from a sack of flour, now prong only from 90 to 100 . The bread, so , has been tested by ehemical authorities in ce, and they report that it contains all the aties of the best bread, and nothing prejudicial ealth. The plan is a secret known only to iventors. The application was granted. The jriment was made on Thursday, and was pery successful. Two sacks of llour, under were issued by the workhouse authorities. was worked up by English bakers, and prod 90 loaves, weighing 360 pounds. The r was worked up by the French bakers, upon new principle, and yielded 134 loaves, weigh $j 20$ pounds. It is admitted that the experiwas fairly performed. Many scientific men present.-London paper.
he First of New York.--The first vessel that leed the bay of New York was a yacht of $y$ tons, called the Hall-Moon, manned by en or twenty Dutchmen and Englishmen, inanded by Hendreick IIudson. The date September 1,1609-two hundred and fortyyears ago. Hudson described the adjacent try as "a very good land to fall into, and a bant land to see." Such it was then, and it is still. He sailed up to Albany, was ented with the country, went home and gave a glowing account of it, that Dutch advens soon came uver in considerable numbers.
e first houses erected on Manhattan Island cabins, and they stood near the present Bat-
The first business carried on was trading the Indians for furs. The first " headman" of York-forerunner of Westervelt-was Hen. ok Corstiænsen, who for several years superoded the peltry trade for a Dutch company. first vessel built in New York was most fitly prophetically named "The Unrest." Captain $k$ built and commanded her.
he first band of permanent settlers arrived Holland in $16: 35$. They came in two ships, brought one hundred and three head of cattle, es, sheep, and pigs ; bought the whole island renty-t wo thousand acres-of the Indians, for aty-four dollars, and built, besides their own Bences, a horse-mill, the upper story of which ed as a church. In 1625, an act was passed e Dutch government which has influence to hour. It gave to all persons who should send a colony of fifty adulis the title of "Patroons," the privilege of selecting any land, except on sland of Manhattan, " for a distance of eıght s on each side of any river, and as far inland hould be thought convenient."-Valentine's lory of New York.

## Curiositits of a Censas.

here are some curious results brought to light he late British census respecting the social of modern England. The enumeration was $n$, in a single night, by leaving schedules at $y$ house; by inquiring of vessels when they hed port; and by having proper officers to t up the statistics of vagabondey. It required I thousand agents to manage the aflair. 'The It showed that, out of a total population ol 21,967-20,000 were absent in France, $27>3$ Zussia, 1235 in T'urkey, 649 in China, aud aussia, 1235 in Thericy, 613 in China, atud
rs elsewhere. The whole number of persons
at sea, in the army abroad, or in foreign countries, was about a quarter of a million. At the beginning of the century, the population of the United Kingdom was eleven millions, so that it has nearly doubled in fifty years. This ratio of increase is not so great, however, as that in the United States. Every ycar, according to the census, 115,000 persons die in England of preventable diseases. 'The cholera deaths, in a few months, at the last visitation of the disease, amounted to 72,000 , or, as the census puts it, as much as the nine greatest battles in the wars of Napolcon, including Waterloo. When sanitary measures shall have heen made more perfect, both these causes of premature death, it is thought, will be partially, if not completely, removed.

These are only preliminary facts however. The real point to which we wish to call attention relates to the increase of towns in England. For the first time in her history the population of the rural districts, including the small towns, is no larger than that of the cities and larger towns. The consequence is that England no longer grows enough lood for her population. She has ceased to be an agricultural nation, and has become a manufacturing and commercial one. With some persons this is regarded as an advance in civilization. They contend that town populations are more intelligent than country ones; that life in cities, may, on the whole, be rendered more healthy; and that England can, with sufety and comfort, hold ten times as great a population as she does now. Other persons maintain that the nation has reached its culminating point, and must now begin to deeline, lor that, in all ages, a pre. ponderating town population has sowed the seeds of death in kingdoms. The Free Traders generally hold to the first opinion, the Protectionists and Conservatives to the last. But, whiehever is right, the great fact cannot be altered. The urbin population of England is destined to inerease still further, and the rural to decline proportionally; and so the problem, whether a nation can prosper or not, which has to import a large portion of its lood, will be warked out again :-time will show If" with a different result from former trials.

The second point to which we would call attention is the great prevalency of celibacy in Eng. land. Out of a return of 67,609 households, onty 41,916 are genuine families, the remaining being domicles kept by bachelors, spinsters, widows or widowers. As this is not an exceptional statement, but given as a lair average of the census report, more than a third of the adult population of England would appear to be unmarried. Daily Paper.

Missouri and Free Negroes.-A decision on the right ol lirce negroes emigrating from cther States to Missouri, was delivered by the county court of Monroe county, at the late February term-Justices Campbell and Herndon on the bench. Armstead, a free negro, of good moral character, emigrated to that State from Virginia some three or four years ago, and applied to the county court and obtaned a license to resido in Monroe county, under the provisions of the statute made and provided. Recently proceedings were commenced in the aforesaid court for the purpose of revokiug the license of' said iree negro; alleging as a cause for revocal that he had emigrated to the state from the Slate of Virgimia, in violation of the statute of 1847, which declares that no lice negro or mulatto shall come to the state under any pretext whatever. A motion was filed moving the court to dismiss the proceedings, beeause the statute was unconstitutional and void- hat the statute was enated in violation of the solemu compact
entered into with the Congress of the United States by Missouri, upon her admission into the Union.

The question was elaborately and ably argued by James Carr and W. J. Howell,-Mr. Carr contending that the proceedings should be sustained, and the license revoked, because the prohibitory statute was constitutional and proper. Maj. Howell contended that Missouri was bound by her own solemn compact and agreement, by which she had pledged berself never to pass any law prohibiting any citizen of any one of the States of this Union from emigrating to Missouri, and enjoying all tho privileges of citizens of like class in the State. The court sustained the motion and dismissed the proceedings, declaring that the legislature of tho State had no right to disregard and violato tho solemn compaet entered into by Missouri in order to be admitted us a State of the American confederacy ; and therefore that the act prohibiting free negroes and mulattoes from emigrating to the State was unconstitutional and void.-Late $P a$.

The English Languuge. -The words of the English language are a compound of several foreign languages. The English language may be looked on as a compilation, both in words and expressions, of various dialects. Their origin is from the Saxon lauguage. Our laws were derived Irom the Norman, our military terms from the French, our scientific names from the Greek, and our stock of nouns from the Latin, through the medium of the French. Almost all the verbs in the English language are taken from the German, and nearly every noun or adjective is taken from other dialects. The English language is composed of 15,734 words, of which 6732 are from Latin, 4312 from the French, 1665 from tho Saxon, $116 s$ from the Greek, 691 from the Dutch, 211 from the Italian, 106 Irom the German, (not including verbs,) 90 lrom the Welsh, 75 Irom the Danish, 56 from the Spanish, 50 irom the lcelandic, 34 from the Sivedish, 31 from the Gothic, 16 Irom the Hebrew, 15 (rom the Teutonic, and the remainder from the Arabic, Syriac, Turkisi, Portuguese, Irish, scutch, and other languages.

Currents of the Pucific.-The 2sth of October, a small cask druted ashore near Hunolula, which was opened by a native and found to contain a tin box. In this tin box was a memorandum written in several languages, to the effect that the cask was thrown overbuard trom 1. B. M. ship Rattesnake, on the 20th July, 1553 , latitude 21 degrees 7 minutes $N$., longitude 151 degrees 31 mi nutes W. It was requested that any one finding the cask should forward it to the Admiralty, in Eagland, in order that the currents might be determined which had floated the cask until picked up. It thus appears that the eask was just ono hundred days alloat, and in that time bad accomplished a distance west by north, of 360 miles, showing a current, including, however, the action of the winds, of three and a halt miles every twenty-four hours.

Not an Enthusiast.- The energy of the manner of the late Kuwland Hill, and the power of his voice, are said to have been at times overwhelmag. Whale once preaching it Wutton-under-Edge, his country residence, he was carried away by the impetuous rush of his feehngs, and rasmor himself to his liall height, exelaned, "Beware, I am in earnest; men call m: an enthusiast, but 1 ann not ; mus are words of truth and suberwess. When I lirst came into thes part of the country, I wats walking on yonder hill; I saw a gravel-pit lall in, and bury three human beags
alive. I lifted up my voice so loud, that I was heard to the town below, a distance of a mile. Help came and rescued two of the poor sufferers. No one called me on enthusiast then-and when I see eternal destruction ready to fall upon poor sinners, and about to entomb then irrecoverably io an eternal mass of woe, and call on them to escape by repenting and fleeing to Christ, shall I be called an enthusiast? No, sinner, I am not an enthusiast in so doing.'

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.-Large as has been the business on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad this season, it is said that fifty per cent. more freight would have passed over it if the machinery of the road had been sufficient to earry it. The company has used extraordinary exertions to stock the road; but the limited number of locomotive factories in the country is not equal to the great demand made upon them.-Ledger.

## THEFRIEND.

 FIFTH MONTH 27, 1854.As had been anticipated, the Bill establishing the territorics ol Kansas and Nebraska, and repealing the clause of the Compromise Act of
1820 , prohibiting the introduction of Slavery 1820 , prohibitiog the introduction of Slavery
north of $36^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ North latitude, passed the House of Representatives on the 23 rd iust., the session having been continued throughout the afternoon and evening of the 22 d , and until one o'clock a. m . of the next day. On the final vote there were 113 yeas and 100 nays. As it was amended in the House, the bill will have to go back to the Senate.

So lar as human foresight ean discover, this is the most feariul inroad which slavery has made upon the rights and interests of the free States sface the institution of our Government, and appears likely to place within the slaveholders' grasp, the means of extending their influence and securing their power, untll their aggressions become insupportable to those not inmediately connected with them, and the inhabitants of the nominally free States are goaded into resistance, and prepared to lay aside those party feelings which now fetter their strength, and whieh have induced a targe number amongst them to sacrifice truth, justice and honour, and adopt a measure which must, we think, degrade the country in the eyes of the civilized world.

Since the agitation respecting the introduction of the State of Missouri, there has no subject come belure Congress, comnected with the civil polity of the Government, that has apparently produced a more wide-spread or deeper $f$ eling in the community, than the Nebraska Bill; and the opinion of a large part of the people opposed to it, in the North und West, has been expressed in every way in which it is usual to manifest the popular sentiment; while there has been little or no exhibit of any very strong desire on the part of the proslavery party to have the prohbinug clause of the Act of $18: 20$ annulled. And yet the votes in both the Scnate and Hoose of Representatives, conclusively show, that Northern and Western politicians,-ihe political gamesters-who are dependent upon the people for their offices, believe that a majority of them are in favour of, or indil. ferent to the measure, otherwise their votes would have been diflerent; for they have on more tham one occasion shown that principles have but litte influence except as they conform with their sellish interest. Theoretically our Governoent is strietly represuntative; and within the limits of the Con-
stitution, the majority is absolute. The representative is necountable to his constituents, and knows that if he disregards or eounteracts their wishes, he will be dismissed from their service. How then are we to account for the discrepancy between the feelings manifested by those who have raised their voices against the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the action of those supposed to represent them in the Legislative Halls at Washingion, who bave voted for its enactment?

We cannot but fear, that it is because these men know, or at least have strong reason to bclicve, there is an under current of very different feeling pervading a majority of the people, which overlooks or sets at naught considerations of justice and right when they confliet with party allcgiance, or oppose long-cherished prejudices. Is there not reason to apprehend that this deplorable legislation is but an external evidence of a wideseated, deep-rooted unsoundness in the publie morals, and that notwithstanding the loud and carnest protest raised by a large and respectable portion of the community against the nefarious violation of the pledge solemuly made by the government, and against the spread of slavery throughout that vast extent of country, from which Congress had declared it should be lorever excfuded, yet the Senators and Representatives from many of the free States, who spare no pains to ascertain the sentiments of those on whose votes they must depend, have good reason to believe, that their course on this question will not prevent them from receiving the support of a majority at home?
We fully believe that a very large majority of the people in the United States is opposed to slavery in the abstract. They believe it to be a great evil, and they would be glad if the country was rid of it: but in the free States they neither see, nor, so far as they are aware, feel its evils. Political party feeling takes strong hold on them, and both the great political parties have striven to put slavery out of their pale. When called on to exercise the eleetive franchise, the masses too readily follow their leaders, without inspecting very narrowly the morals and upright lite of the eandidates, provided they promise largely to promote party interesis; and so negative is the feeling respecting slavery that it is rarely taken into consideration by them, or the question enter ained, whether those asking to be elected will attempt to restrict or extend it. Were the principles and lectings of the great body of the people in the free States what they should be, this indifference would not exist. It remains to be seen whether the repeal of the Missouri Cumpromise, as it is called, will arouse the true friends of freedum and of the country, to make proper exertions to bring the people to think and act aright on the question. We feel no disposition to meddle with party pulstics, and have relerred to them merely because they atlord a solution of the engma prisented in the scenes which have been enachung lor some weeks past at the seat of Government.

The slave power is undeniably in the ascendant, and having excceded beyond all expectation, in overturning the barriers heretoriore opposed to its sway, it is already boldly demanding another sacrifice from the country, to gratify its msatiable cravings, and there is great reasun to fear there is not strength of principle leli to oppose it succosstully. We allude to the projected seizure of Coba, or the determined attempt to plonge the country into war with Spam, in order to obtain that coveted island.

We slould thonk that even the most enthusiaslic admirers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," must by this time be convinced that this collosal evil
is not to be shaken by works of fiction; al it has long been evident that unchristian denu cintions of slaveholders, and propositions fi violent measures against sluvery, especiall when mingled with infidel sentiments, at tirades ngainst the professors of religion wb cannot unite in such measures, tend to disgust th' public mind with the subject, and repel man sober-minded men, who do not sufficiently discr minate between the importance of the cause itse and the unwise course of many who profess to b its especial advocates, from giving such expres sion of their detestation of the system, as woul be productive of permanent effects. We thin the eveuts that are transpiring show the necessit for renewed zeal on the part of the friends of tb poor slave, and instead of allowing them to dis bearten, and paralize their efforts for his benefil they should stimulate to greater exertions; bo those exertions to be availing, must be enterer into and prosecuted under the influence of tha wisdom which " is first pure, then peaceable, gen tle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and goos fruits." Especially does it become the member of our religious Society to keep themselves cleat. of party heats, arising out of, or connected with the political strite to which slavery may give : birth, and avoiding all "entangling alliances" with others, seek to a waken a more fervent concern within our own borders, that our hands may in respect to slavery as to other things, attaches
in to all who " knowing to do good, doeth it not."

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Inst advices from Europe are by the steamshlp Franktin, bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th inst.
The nccounts from the seat of war on the Black Sea and the Danube, are of bombardments, destruction of property, and loss of life. No event of importance, likely to tend towards the conclusion of this bloody busiuess, has taken place. The apparent sucecss in the recent conflicts is with the Turks and their allies.
MEXiCO. - The war between Santa Anna nad Alra rez still coutinues. Atrarez at last accounts appeared to be successfal.
UNITED STATES.-The only important news from Washington, is the final passage of the Nebraska Bill by the House of Representatives;-majority 13. Those who have assisted in this disgracefal measure will be remembered.
Crops throughout the country genernilly promise well, although particular kinds in some places are likely to be short. The fly bas injured the wheat in a few spots.
Treaties have been made with the Indians, hy which the poor, degraded, and diminishing remnants of tribes have ceded uew tracts of tand to the United States. Pennsyluania.-Deaths in Phitadelphia last week, 152. Ohio.- I great storm on the Uhin river, on the 16th inst., thas destroyed the suspension bridge at Wheeling. California.-Márkets dull,-produce from mines good.

## WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the oversight of this Institution, will meet there, on Fourth-day, the 7th of next month, at $100^{\circ}$ clock, A. M.

The Committee on Admissions, meet at 8 o'clock the same morning;--the Committee on Instraction, on the preceding evening, at 71 o'elock,-and the Visiting Committee, on Serenth-day afternoon, the 3d proximo. Thomas Kimuer, Clerik
Philad., Fifth mo. 20th, 1853.

[^6]PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON;
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

# THE 

# PUBLISHED WEEKLY. <br> lice two dollare per annum, payable in advance. <br> Subacriptions and Payments received by 

## JOHN RICHARDSON,

it no. 50 north fourtil street, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
age to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, It in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in dee, six and a-half cents.

From the Leisure llour.

## BUTTONS.

humorous and whimsical writer of the last ry entertained his readers with a chapter on n-holes. The humour of the conceit lay in screpancy between the dignity of authorship the trifling nature of the subject. A button, miliar and figurative phraseology, with some is a term ol utter disregard, not to say con; not to care a button for a thing, is to have (re at all about it; and not to be worth a 1, is to be utterly worthless. In this respect, a multitude of others, we are altogether nt from our long-tailed Iriends the Chinese, respect for buttons knows no limits, seeing heir claim to the honour and reverence of fellows rests upon their right to wear them. ndependent of the contempt of the heedless shman and the veneration of the reverent se, buttons are buttons; and since they are rybody's fingers' eads every day in every. 3 life; and since we cannot do without them, at we will; and since, above all, they form $f$ the staple productions of Birmingham, many a splendid fortune has been realized eir manufacture; we invite the reader to up his coat this cold morning and come with us to see them made.
le we are at the button manufactory. As etal buttons boast of the greatest antiquity, Ist attend to them in the first place. The rocess of manufacture, which consists of sing the metal-a mixture of copper and zinc ting it in flat moulds, and then rolling it to quired thinness in a rolling-mill, the reader ippose to have been already gone through. fetal, rolled into strips of about five feet in , and as many inches in width, has now te into circular blanks. A female, seated at Il hand-press, holds the strip of metal in one and the bandle of the press in the other; she the metal and depresses the punch some or forty times in a minute, and every time tonk" or disc of metal is cut from the strip Ils into a drawer beneath. Now the blanks ut are so sharp round the edges that they lacerate the fingers; the next process, bre, is to give thern a rouad edge, which is Ey a young girl seated at a table, who, turne handle of a machine coatrived for the se, forces the blanks to revolve between two liates having concave edges, which, pressth great force upon them in their passage, : a round edge to the button. If the button, 1 of being a common flat button, is to have
a convex surface, it has now to be subjected to kind of pan, in which they are subjected to tho pressure from a press armed with a polished con- heat of a small furatace, in which the mercury cave surface. This is done with astonishing ra. pidity, as indeed are all the operations of the hand-press, the use of which is universal in Birmingham. It is by means of the hand-press that the various devices we see on metal buttons are impressed on their surfaces, such as ornamental borders, anchors, masonic emblems, thistles, \&c., \&c., as well as the makers' names. The press has only to be armed with the appropriate dies, which are changeable at pleasure, and the work proceeds with characteristic rapidity. Some buttons, which are stamped with deeper-cut dies, or have to receive impressions on both sides, require extra force of pressure, and these are stamped by men. Again, a vast proportion of metal buttons, particularly of the larger kind, are hollow, being formed of two pieces of metal, one called the shell and the other the bottom. These are known as shell-buttons, a term probably due to the shape of the larger of the two pieces of metal, which, after it is cut from the strip in the shape of a flat disc, passes through another press, by which it is transformed into a kind of miniature saucer, with its edge raised all round ready to overlap the bottom. The two parts are biought into permanent contact by a single pressure, the overlapping edge clasping the smaller piece in its circular embrace.

The button has now to be shanked. The shanks are bought from the shank-maker, who can supply them cheaper than the button-maker can make them. The shanking is perlormed by a woman, who, laying the buttons on their backs, places the shanks in the centre of each, retaining them in their places by small iron clasps or springs; she now touches the part where the shank and button unite, with a little solder, and when a batch of them are thus prepared they are exposed in an oven to a heat which melts the solder, and the work is done.

The next process to be considered is the silvering, and afier that the gilding. The silvering is thus managed: the buttons are first very summarily and efficiently cleansed by immersion in an acid solution; they are then put into a large earthen paa along with a mixture of common salt, cream of tartar, and silver, and probably something else; bere they are violently dashed and jumbled and shaken about for some minutes, at the termination of which violent usage they glisten in all the spleadour ol new coin, being completely coated with silver in every part. The gilding is a more complicated ceremony, as well as a more expensive one; it may be thus briefly described: the buttons to be gilt, being first properly cleansed in the way above alluded to, are thrown into a vessel of what is called "quickwater," a solution of nitrate of mercury; the mercury precipitates upon the metal and gives the buttons a whitish appearance. They are now, when dry, ready lor the operation of the gilder, generally a female, who applies the grold to the parts to be gilded by aseans of a brush dipped into a kind ol paste, formed of mercury and gold-leaf mixed in certain proportions, at a moderate heat. A number of them are now shaken tomether in a bag to remove any excess of mercury, and are then put into a
evaporates, and the button assumes its golden dress. This latter process, when the button is a superior article, is a very careful one, and requires continual watching by the manipulator, who removes the buttons one or two at a time when they are sulliciently baked. Formerly, the mercury used in gilding was wasted and lost; but now, by a skilful arrangement of the flucs, it is condensed, collected, and used agrain: by this ingenious invention there is not only a satiog in the expense of manufacture, but the serious danger to the health of the operative from the inhalation of volatilized mercury is obviated.

Most buttons which undergo gilding require burnishing; this, the finishing process, is accornplished in the lathe, and of course is the work of a man, occasinaally assisted by a boy to turn the wheel. Taking the buttons in his left hand, he inserts one in the hollow of a chuck turned to fit it; an ayreeable half-musical twang is heard ns he applies the polishing blood-stone to the rapidly revolving surface, and in a few seconds a deep and brilliant polish is produced.

In describing the above processes, we have referred merely to such buttons as form the staple of the manufacturer. The reader is not to sup. pose that the capabilities of the art end here. Buttons may be had at any price which the wearer may choose to pay for thein; he may employ the first artists in the land in designing, and pay large sums for die-sinking, and may sport a button worth five pounds if he choose. We were shown patterns exquisite in desjgn and perfect in workmanship, and which, as specimens of art, were worthy to figure in the collections of the medallist.
But it is now many years ago since the manufacture of metal buttons received alinost a fatal blow from the hand of fashion; the brass and gilt buttons of our boyish days, which we were so pleased to wear, and still more pleased to cut from our coat and use in the play-ground, have almost totally disappeared from the attire of boy and man, and have given place to the cloth-covered or Florentine button, the manufacture of which next demands our notice.

We have all seen tailors occasionatly employed in covering horn buttons with cloth by means of needle and thread. This would appear to be the simplest form of the Florentine button ; but though millions of covered buttons are made monthly in Birmingham, the needle and thread have nothing to do in the business, and only come into play when the goods are linished and have to be sewn on catrds or coloured paper for sale. It is tho haod-press, with its magical punches, tools, and littings, that, in the hands of young females, accomplishes nearly the whole of the work. At the factory of Messrs. Elliott, in Frederick-street, having climbed a narrow staircase, wo are ushered into a long room, where amid the prattle of children und the occasional singing of a merry tune, a small ariay of young lemales are seated at the presses and actively engraged in the various departments of the manalicture. Here one is raning a shower of the blauks which form the upper side of tho button into the drawer beneath the
press punching them out of the metal shect at the are employed, in a separate chamber, in sewing put sawdust nround my trecs, I would sarely rate perhaps of tify a minute; anolher, with almost equal rapidity, transtiorms the flat circles intoblells with raised rims; a third is euting the bottoms, each of which has a perforation with a serrated edge in the centre ; a lourth cuts out the thick paper puffing which is to fill the space between the two pieces of metal; a fifth cuts the fine silken texture or woven pattern which covers the outer surlace; and a sisth the piece of coarse black canvass which goes between the paper puff: ing and the perforated bottom, and which is prevented from leing drawn forth by the tug of the tailors' Hread by means of the serrated edgee which grips it fast-an ingenious contrivance patented by Mr. Elliott. The fixing firmly together of these five pieces which go to Porm the button is accomplished by the instantancous pressure which they undergo in a stecl matrix, into which the operator places them in proper order, and then, by a touch of the lever, they are combined in a perfect batton, the parts of which it is impossible to sever without destroying thom all. This last operation appears to a stranger a complete piece of jugglery, and it is not without the trouble of some serious thought apon the matter that the mind obtains a clue as to the means by which it is effected. The result is, of course, dependent upon the ingenious construction of the minate implements brought to bear so forcibly upon the diffirent materials.

We have above described the manufacture of one, the commonest lind of Florentine buttons; but in this cxtensive estallishment, where little less than a thousand bands are employed, an im. mense varieiy of buttons bearing the same generic designation, but differing widely in shape, size, and cost of production, are made. Some are flat, some convex, some round, some elliptic in form; some are covered with exquisite patterns woven at Spitalfields or Kidderminster, some with plain and some with figured textures ; others again are globular, and others cone-shaped; some are designed to project like flower-buds, and some to droop pendent in the form of acoras. Such an extensive variety in the goods produced mast necessarily imply a considerable variation in the modes ol operation; but the priaciple of pressure in the hand-press is perhaps the basis of the whole industrial process, with some few exceptions, and it may well be some very important modifications. We were struck with the remarkable beauty of some of the designs woven at Spitalfillds for button coverings, as well as by the singular and ingenious economy practised by the weavers, who contrive to leave the spaces between the buttou patterns, which are woven in pieces many yards in length and half a yard wide, uncovered by any portion of the silken web. This rigid ceonomy is carried out in the whole business of button making ; the scraps of metal being returned to the furnace, and even the shreds of punched paper to the paper-mill.
Shirt buttons and buttons for ladies' use, which are manalactured at this establishment in prodigious quantities-as atiany as from forty to fifty thousand gross of one kind having been prodaced in a single week -are made by a process aualogous to that above detailed. The chief dilfercnce would appear to be, that the metal used is finer, undergoes a process of purification, and is cut into rings instead of flat crreles; there are other minor differenees which it is not necessary here to notice. They are made with a rapidity which exceeds thought and baffles observation; a round number of children are employed, whose main occupation is to place the several parts of a button together preparatory to their permanent union in the press. A considerable number of females
with the needle the linen buttons on coloured pit- them. Ife said he put manure around some per in squarcs of a gross each, after which they are consigned to the dealers.
We must glance now for a few moments at the manufacture of pearl buttons, in the making of Which above two thousand persons are engaged in Birminylam. The mother-of-pearl, of which they are made, is $n$ substance sccreted by the large oysters of the Indian seas; it is bought by the ton in the London market, and taken to Birmingham to be wrought. The first operation, after cleansing the slocll, is cutting the blanks, which is done by a tubular saw worked in a lathe; they are then rasped llat on one side, and afterwards turned in the lathe to the required pattern. If they have to be drilled for shirt buttons, this process is ferformed by women, by means of a drill fixed in the lathe. In many pearl buttons a shank of metal is inserted. As ncither solder nor any adhesive composition can be used, an ingenious device is resorted to: the shank is split below its ring into the form of an inverted $v$, thus a ; the tarner now cuts, at the baek of the button, a hole much wider at the bottom than at the orifice; he inserts the shank at the aperture, and a sharp tap of the hammer causes the A-shaped wire to spread out Hat, and shank and bottom are inseparably fastened together. The next process is the polishing with soap and rotten-stone, which is also done in the lathe. Pearl buttons are made of all sizes, from that of a child's fist, as seen on the shaggy great-coat of a sportsman, to that of a small pea.
Besides the buttons alrcady noticed, there is an almost infinite variety of lancy articles, which it would be in vain for us to attempt to describe. Many of these are made of coloured glass, in conjunction with metallic knobs or ornaments; some are exceedingly beautiful in design, others altogether as old and whimsical. Not a few of these varieties are made at a cost at which no manuficturer who had to pay wages could produce them. The trade in these fancy deseriptions of goods is in the hands of numbers of small independent masters, with whom it would be hopelcss for the capitalist to compete. The existence of these small masters, who are tcelnically denominated "gar-ret-masters," is an anomaly in the working world. They are a singular class of bcings, who prefer their personal freedom to every other consideration, and will submit to every deprivation except that of liberty. The regular toil of the journeyman under the master's eye, and the discipline of the workshop, are more bateful to them than the lowest poverty. Rather than enter the workshop, they will labour at their own miserable homes for half the remuneration of the regular journeyman; and, as a body, they have done more to reduce the wages of labour in many departinents of manafacture than all the vicissitudes of the market or the strikes of the artisans. They are always to be found in numbers in large cities. There can be little short of five thousand of these, working under price at different trades, in the city and subutbs of London. Nearly every department ol industry suffers from their practices; that of the cabinetmakers, perhaps, to a greater extent than any other. It is sid to be lorced to add, though it is what might be expected, that generally they are the most demoralized class of the indust rial community.
Sazedust used as MIAnure for Orchards.-A year last fall 1 hauled a load of old rotien sawdust and threw it around my young apple trees. My neighbour, over the way, is one of those characters who plod on in the same old track that his father and grandlather did, belicving that they
them. He said he put manure around some
his trees, and killed then. I told him I wo risk it, "any how."
1 put fresh stable manure around one row, a sawdust around the next; around another rov put leached ashes; and the remainder of t orchard I manured with well-rotted barn-yo manure, and in the spring spread it well, a planted the ground with corn and potatoes. T result was, many trces grew very luxuriant but the trees where the sawdust was grew I best, the bark being smoother, and the treesh a healthier appearance. I will also state it part of the orchard planted in potatocs, gre greatly better than that part planted with cor The suil was clay loam.-Farmer and Visitor!

> For "The Fiend"

## a Right Coxcern.

In our business and various domestic relatio we find the necessity of continual care that nothin essential may be neglected which might inval; in perplexity or serious loss: negligence or a wa of diligence is offen fraught not only with diaa pointment, but disastrons consequences in tI lature. Domestic tranquillity and quietade d pend very much upon the vigilance of each mer ber of the family, in regard to their individu daties in striving for the general welfare, and $f$ each other's good and prescrvation in evel

Our spiritual happincss is no less depender upon a proper exercise and concern of miad, th: everything may receive its appropriate attention at the right and seasonable time. As ia our ou ward concerns it is requisite to perform the sevt ral divisions of labour in their proper coarse 1 bring about profitable results, so in matters a pertaining to the household of faith, it is of sti greater importance that they receive due attention, as they are clearly shown to require our serio and solemn consideration; for as secular basines requires diligence to make it profitable, so do our Christian work require a lively concern render it prosperous, that the welfiare of the whol fumily of religious fellowship, either collectivel or individually may neither be neglected, nor 30 of the members deprived of that help or encoul agement in their heavenward way which we ma. be enabled to impart.

But instead of our outward affairs from thei imperative claim upon oar attention, being pet mitted entirely to absorb the mind, the necessit of these merely sublunary concerns ought forcibl? to stimulate us to the still more urgent considera tion of our spiritual welfare, and that of our be loved fellow travellers through this vale of teare As the heart is devoully fixed upon the unfailina Source of all our sure mercies, with an honest cot cern to effect every holy requiring, I believe w. shall not only become recipicnts of Divine regar and condescension in respect to temporal bless ings, but shall be instructed so to walk and labou in the church of Christ as to secure our owl peace, as well as to be an availing assistance ant consolation to others, by extending the helping hand in some way or other, while passing througl this probationary scene.
By endeavouring thas to live, the influence wil not be confined within the precincts of the Societ) to which we belong, but from the savoury live and yuarded conduct of the members, the joyfu appeal would arise, "Come taste and see tha the Lord is good;" and by dwelling under thi righteous concern, the mosi desirable result may
at existence, "that others by our good works
in they shall behold, may glorify God in the y they shall b
y f itation."
Nr York, Tifth mo., 1854.
I merical Lau's of the Sexes.-The last census vopes some curious facts. It fixes the numealaw of the sexes thus :-
1 There are more males than females born, by - 4 per cent.

2 At 20 years of age this preponderance is tily lost, and there are more females than
8.At 40 years, the balance is again the other yand there are more males than females.
4 At 70 the sexes are about even, and the ulti$t$ age of the human being is reached without y ecided advantage to either sex.
Eween 70 and 100 years of age, there are 1 more white women than there are males, 1 more than 5 per cent. of the whole nomBeyond the age of 40 years, the probabiliof longevity are much greater for American on than for men. This contrasts singularly lhe fact, that the physique (relatively) of vican women is inferior to that of American

That fiet, as is shown, however, tells trerously on women between the ages of 20 and hen their mortality is very great.
le longevity of some women is very extraor-
y. There are four hundred and thirty Amea women above 100 years of age.

## REPORT OX B00LS.

the Minutes of Philarlelphia Yearly Meet-
ing, 1854.
Je meeting taking into consideration the im sace of spreading the approved writings of ds, for the inlormation of others, by which rinciples and testimonies may be more exely diffused, dirccts that an abstract of the frt of the Book Committee on that subject, e placed in the Extracts; and it is the def this meeting that Friends may seek out ole persons in their neighbourhoods, to whom can advantageously hand those works, as Ias to encourage the reading of them in their
families. families.
le abstract of the Report is as follows:
ring the year coding Fourth month 1 st , 5, there were sold from the bookstore seven red and ninety-eight books, and thirteen hunand sixty pamphlets, and gratuitously dised five hundred and eleven books, and five ared and thirty-two pamphlets.
this year, "No Cross No Crown," by WilPenn, has been stereotyped, and will form a ble addition to our stock of stereotype plates, ing a work eminently ealculated to promote religion, and well adapted for circulation eg all Christian professors.
the gratuitous distribution, supplies of books lpamphlets have been furnished as follows, to eight libraries belonging to, or under care leparative Meetings in this Yearly Meeting-lest-town Boarding-School ; Moorestown Li, under care of an association of Friends ; Iospital for Lunaties, at Utica, New York, re use of the officers, attendants, \&c.; to the ry of the Coloured Institute; to a First-day fol Library ; to a School Library, in Jamaica, Indies; to the Philadelphia Library ; to perin St. Louis, Missouri ; and to some inquirIdividuals in Virgiaia. Gratuitous distribu. has also been made to persons resident in the irn parts of Pennsytvania, in Maryland, igan, Ohio, Washington, D. C., Mississippi,

California, Canada Enst, nnd Newfoundland, themselves to become unsettled by tho very flatBooks and pamplitets in German have been presented to persons reading that language, residing in different parts of this and adjoining States. Ten copies of "Barelay's Apology" have also been furmished to individuals occupying the station of ministers in other religious societies.

The books and pamphlets thus distributed have been widely disseminated, and beside the interest and inquiry awakened by them in the minds of thoso who received them, there is reason to believe they will serve to spread among others a knowledge of the doctrines and testimonies of the gospel, as held by Friends.

The establishment of libraries within the limits of Preparative or Monihly Mcetings, alluded to in our last report, has, we are glad to find, received attention in several neighbourhoods, and we do not doubt a benefit will be derived therelrom, corresponding with the elforts to spread and to promote the reading of the approved writings of Friends among the members, and others in their immediate vicinity. It is greatly to be desired, that those of our members who have engaged in this good work will be encouraged to persevere in it, and that others who have not yet put their hands thereto, will feel its importance, and no longer manifest a lack of that lively zeal in the furtherance of it, which, if awakened, would ensure success.

Every year accumulates evidence of the bencfits derived from the establishment and continuance of the Bookstore, as a place to which resort may at all times be had, by our own members and others, to procure the writings of Friends approved by the Society. There are many belonging to other denominations, who, dissatisfied with their formality, and anxious for a more spiritual religion, are desirous to aequaint themselves with the views of Friends, and willing to read such works as may come into their haads for that purpose. It is of great importance there should be a place of ready aceess for sueh as these, where they can be supplied with works calculated to give them correct information respecting our prineiples and testimonies; and that oar own finembers should have the opportunity to procure readily for themselves and lamilies, those valuable works at a comparatively small expense

The continued increase in the distribution of books and pamphlets from the Depository, by sale or otherwise, which has oceurred from yoar to year, indicates a growing relish for the kind of reading which they afford, and while it gives ground for encouragement, in the belief that the concern of the Yearly Meeting is being measurably answered, it likewise shows the necessity for keeping up a stock sufficient to supply all the demands that may be made upon it.

> For "The Fruend"

## emigration.

"A good man's steps are ordered by the Lord."
If we aro happily preserved in a state of watchfulness unto prayer, desiring above all things to be faithful to our God, in that sphere in which it is his will we should move, the mind will be kept from improper anxiety as to our location in the world. Feeling in our measure as David did when he said, "Lord I have loved the habitation of thine house and the place where thine honour dwelleth," we shall be favoured through the inshming of Divinc light, to see when it may be conststent with the will of our heavenly Father to change our residence. It is to be leared that for want of stability in the Truth, and a godly care
tering prospects presented of advantiages to bo gained by removing to the far west. Those to whom the subject is presonted, and who may think of going, should indivilually seriously inquire, Shall I in so doing bo fixed in my proper place? have I received sufficiently clear evidence that He in whon we live and move and have our being, orders my stejs thither? There can be no doubt but lle whose will is our sanctification, and who divideth to every man soverally as he will, of the gifts of his Iloly Spirit, to be occupied until He come, has an uadoubted right to have the ordering of all the tnembers of his household; and if these are only bumble enourg and fuillstul enough to his voice inwardly revealed, they will avoid all miscarriage, and be kept in their proper places, to God's honour, the bencfit and comfort of the charch, and their own peace.

We may by suffering the perishing things of the world to gain the ascendency in our affections, give way to unsettlement, and change our residenee, when we havo no botter motives to base our movements upon, than the desire of increasing our wealth. Some may strive to satisfy themselves with the excuse, that it is lawfal for them to endeavour to get land to settle their children upon, and arigue that by selling their farms in the more populous part of the country, and going to the West, where land is cheap, they can accomplish that desirable object. Wuts all the excuses that can be adduced, we cannot exonerate ourselves from the awful responsibility that attaches to those who believe that all our steps, if we are the Lord's children, must be ordered by him. It must indeed, bo a very serious thing for members of our religious Society to remove from meetings and neighbourhoods where they might contiuue through Divine assistance, servicuable in the promotion of the eause of Truth and rightcousness in the earth. If the movenents of any have been without the saaction of the blessed Shepherd of the sheep, they may place themselves in positions wherein their services may in great measure be lost to the church, greatly to the disadvantage of the meetings from whence they remove, and likewise of those whthin the limits of which they settle. A rapid emigration of Friends to any particular country or peighbuurhood, particularly when the greater part have no better motive for their movements, than to add to their hundreds or their thousands, is rather to be dreaded than rejoiced at.

The great unsettlement among Fricnds in some places, is cause of much concern, and it is to be leared its injurious elfects will be felt by the different classes of Suciety where it prevails. Ass removals from one country to another are olien attended with deleterious results to the young, through the dissolution of old, and the forming of now aequaintances and associations, parents and those who have the care of children, ought seriously to remember the responsibilities whech rest upon them, in exposing their children to needless perils.

Those who have but limited means, and large families growing up around them, have their ditliculties, and inay sometimes find their attention turned towards the new land of the West, where they think they might be able to procure a little settlement to raise their interesting chargo upon. Even under such circumstances as theso there is great need of seeking for wisdom of Hun who giveth to all mea liberally and upbraideth not, whose is the earth and the lulaess thercof, and who can bless or blast at his pleasure. Parents who are duly concereed for the wel-
lare of ther beloved offspring, will ever feel it
their duty to seck for them the blessing of heaven which maketh truly rich, and whereanto no sorrow is added. This, if hiey are happily tavoured to obtain it, is a treasure lar greater that anything this world can atlurd. Were nll our sidis day, and was of a considerable estate, remember's concerned to carry out this sale and Mongomeryshire, North Wales. There, about consistem view ol the sulject, waiting for the light of Divine upprobation to shine upon their paths, 1 believe there would be far less unsetilement and moving from one part of the land to another. The Divine blessing would attend those who were faithful to the Lord's direction, and a growth nad establishment in the unchangenble Truth would be realized by them, true peace of mind would be secured, the strength and settemeat of the charch would be promoted, and the kingdon of our dear Redecmer advanced in the earih.

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\text { Ohio, Fifh montb, } 1854 .
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## LIFT UP TIIE CROSS

Liit up the cross, when in thy way Some paintul duty lies undone; If thou art His who bore its load, Thou mayst not the commandruent shun. Lift up the cross, nud teach the worldWhich still professions may condemoThy burning words and signs of love Have more than words aud sigus in them.
Lift up the cross, if low in dust lts glories by the foe are trailed, Thongh finint and faltering, be the first To lift it when the strong have failed; Lift up the cross that men may see, Thongh all forsake in peril's hour, There's one that's true and only he Is so who knows and trusts its power.

## Lift up the cross my wearied soul

 That aeer the task has lingered long; Thou fearest-nay, thou shalt not die, For those who touch this Ark are strong. Lift ap the eross, and lift it high; Its holy peace looks gently down ; Hark to the call to win or die! Now for the cross, behold the crown!
## For "The Friend."

BI0GRAPIIICAL SKETCIIES
Of Miaisters aad Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadely,hia.

## thomas hloyd.

The apostle declares to the Coriathians, "For ye sce your calling brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to conlound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised liath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are: that no flesh should glory in his presence." Although the 'Truth be now, as it was then, yet through the powerful visitations of the Holy Spirit, we at times see those who are wise and learned, and of high connections in this world, yet numbered among the poor in spirit, the humble and contrite ones, who are rich in faith, and eminent labourers in the Lord's vineyard, walking in humitity as little children,-as dedicated ministers of the Lord, doing service for others with alacrity, distributing of their substance with cheerlulness, and ncither trusting in their intellect, their riches, nor the gifis and graces bestowid upon them, Lut in the Lord alone.

Thomas Lloyd is a notable example of a highly educated, and highly connected man, who through submission to the power of Truth, became
prepared for usefulness in the church militant, nud an example of humble dedication in the path of duly. Ilis lather was a man greatly esteemed in his day, and was of a considerable estate, re-
siding at an ancient house called Dolobran, in the yar 1640, Thonas Lloyd was born.
Thumas was a lad of good parts, and his father in his education, gave him the ndvantage of the best schools to prepare him for the college at Oxlord, whither his elder brother Charles had previously been scut. Thomas was distinguished as a scholar it Oxford, and we are told that " many of the great" " cast an eye of great regard upon him," because of "natural and acquired parts." This occasioned him to be proflered "degrees, and places of worldly preferments," but he declined them. Ilis brother Charles had succeeded to the pateraal estate at Dolobran, was in commission of the peace, and was beloved and respected as his father had been. From his station he was soon throwa into some degree of intercourse with the people ealled Quakers, who were then increasing in Montgoneryshire.
llis attention had been turned to the new Society whilst he was at Oxtord as a scholar, and in the Ninth month, 1660 , Richard Davies, that apostle of the Truth in Wales, having appointed a public inceting at the house of Cadwallader Edwards, near Dolobran, Charles, no longer a justice of the peace, attended it. Richard Moore, another faithful minister of the gospel, was also at the meeting, and in the words of Richard Davies, "The Lord was not wanting, but aflorded unto us his good presence; life and power came from him, that reached to the hearts and understandings of most of the people then present, who gave testimony to the truth, lite, and power of God, that appeared with us at that time; and in the love, tear, and life of Truth, we parted."

Richard continues: "The next morning we went to visit Charles Lloyd, of Dolobran, who tenderly received us, and several that were at the meeting came there that day; where we had a sweet, comfortable, refreshing time, in the presence of the Lord; as it is said, 'In his presence is fulness of joy, and at his right hand there are pleasures forevermore.'-Psal. xvi. 11."

The ministry at this meeting was greatly blessed to the convincement of many who had been there, and the report was widely circulated that most of those residiag on that side of the county had turned Quakers. About the middle of the Tenth month, Edward Lord Herbert, Baron of Cherbarg, sent for seven of those who had been at the meeting, among whom Charles Lloyd was one, and afier some discourse with them, he tendered them the uath of allegrance and supremacy, for relusing to take which, he committed them the next day to a close prison at Welchpool. They were prisoners for several years, and one of them, Humphrey Wilson, died of a distemper, occassoned by the coldness and unwholesomeness of the place. The place in which some of them were confined was very filthy. Charles Lloyd was put in a little smoky room, where a little straw served him lor a bed for a considerable time. His wife, who was of a family of note in Walcs, came to be with him, willing for the sake of the company of her dear husband, to share his trials and privations. Richard Davies says, "Thus they both, with the rest of Friends, did rather 'choose to suffer aflliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of $\sin$ for a season," "

Thomas Lloyd observing the cruel persecutions which Friends were patiently enduring at Oxford, from unjust magistrates, and cruel, wild, and
ungodly scholars, felt his heart turned towar the poor sufferers in love. The work of purific tion and sanctification was going on in him, at a measure of the light of the Lord illumiaatis his understanding, gave him to see the vanity the "forms, customs and traditions of the schoo and colleges, of logic, philosophy, and the liber arts, so called."

Whilst thus feeling, he learned that his broth Charles had joined the acw Suciety, and was prison for his faithful support of their principh. Thomas left Oxford, and went to Welchpool see his brother. Here conversing with him al the other Friends in prison, nud mingliag wi those not then in confinement, he began mo fully to understand the doctrines and testimonit of the new Society, and to be more and mo convinced of their truth and consistency wit scripture. The Lord indeed, by his blessed Spir opened his understanding to reccive the Truth the love of it, and strengthened him to be faithy to his convictions of duty. He came to take II the daily cross,-to follow the Lord Jesus for i struction in righteousness, and to cease from mil whose breath is in his nostrils. Like Moses chose rather to suffer affliction with the people God than to enjoy the pleasures of $\sin$ for a son. He returned no more to Oxford, but free giving up the hooour, preferment, and riches the world, he was made willing to be accounted fool for Christ's sakc, and to bear the reproach of men. His former will, affections and ple sures, being crucified, he became a scholar Christ's school, and in the fear of the Lordl was instructed in the true wisdom, which is fro above. Turaing his back upon the vanities an sins of the world, and following the leading guidance and instructions of the Divine ligh grace and Spirit of Christ Jesus, he grew mo and more in understanding of the mysteries of tl kingdom of God, and of the things which co cerncd his owa everlasting peace. The Lo. made him wiser than his earthly teachers bs been, and in time qualified him through a gift : the miaistry, and the blessed influences of 1 Holy Spirit, to instruct others in righteousness,

He remained about the residence of his brothe and the prison at Welchpoot, for some time, yis was ready to assist his elder brother in the Trull Richard Davies, in his effurts for the dischargel the prisoners. Many having been added to thos already in prison, Richard and Thomas paid visit to most of the justices who had been engage in the work of persecution. They closed the visits to these with one to Lord Herbert. The found him engaged bowling, but having an oppo tuaity to speak to him respecting their Friends prison, he histened to them whilst they endeavou ed to convince him that the actions of their Frien for which they had been confined, was simpl their endeavours to fulfil the will of God accor ing to their conscientious belief. He would n promise to set the prisoners al liberty, bat he se the jailer private instructions, which caused hi to allow them more liberty. He had a house his own near the outskirts of the town, where hel the Friends go. Richard Davies says this hou "was a swcet, convenient place near the fields He did not think it worth while to send a person watch them, but gave them the liberty of t town, except that they must not go to their ow houses." Mectings were kept for several yea in the house of the jailer, for F'riends in those par being generally in prison, it was the most conv nient place.

About the year 1663, Thomas Lloyd was fis called to sulfer imprisonment for the testimony a good conscience. He was soon, however, e
, and accompanied Richard Davies to the place of worship.
(To be continued.)
nistry.-" 1 have many times seen it very able to be deeply humbled and awfully pros. before the almighty Helper of his people; so what we are in the ministry may be by ace only; having observed that where the arely part is not wholly abased, bot some iency or treasure belonging thereto is saved served, it being very close work to be stripf all, there has been a mixture brought forth, he linen and woollen garment, or sowing the with two sorts of grain; and when any by m , their own onwatch/ulness, or the neglect ers whose care should have been over them, ne as it were established in this mixture, they $m$ get out of it the right way, by the bad removed and the good preserved. Oh, it great thing to stand fully approved in this in service! to speak as the oracles of God, to minister of the ability immediately given

Blessed will that servant be, who when Lord cometh, is fonnd dividing the word t, giving the flock and family of Christ their r portion of meat, and that in due season." Griffith.

## THE RIGIT SPIRIT.

nay safely be said, that a good cause often $s$ as much from the indiscretion of its advoas from the opposition of its enemies; and $s$ the case when in the heat of party spirit, who entertain correct views-in respect to nt departures from Trath, whereby a door is ed for the admission ol innovations prejudio its spread-are led to deride and despise who oppose them, and who perhaps have een alike favoured with clear views of the tening dangers into which they have been yed, by lending an ear to seducing spirits og to beguile them.
single eye to the promotion and honour of h would preserve from this, and enable us tento feel for all who may have been ensnared in et of fleshly wisdom, and are in bondage to ard task master, who is unwilling to let them at they might follow after Truth. Ah, how a partial and selfish view of a state like this, up the way in the mind for the extension of ring labour, and eodanger the springing up root of bitterness, by which many may be d. The pure garments of the gospel are hside for a fleshly armour, and thus the enef Zion's prosperity and peace is permitted to il, even under the cloak of seeming oppoto error.
has been remarked, and it would seem justly at "folly hath its martyrs as well as wis" for we may sometimes see the advocacy of right in a contentious spirit, visited with opposition and persecution; from bearing n, the sufferer could derive no satisfaction or atage, because feeling a conscionsness within he had not striven lawfully, and therefore not expect to be crowned. His end was , and therefore out of the Truth, for the otion of which he professed to labour. The e peaceable wisdom which is from above, and thout partiality, and without hypocrisy, is ed of all ber children, and a testimony is 1 in their hearts against that wisdum which fm beneath, however specious its appearauce be, and none of the transformations thereof ble to deceive them. Their eyc being kept : to the Truth, their bodies are filled with
light, enabling them to detect all enmity and deceit; and as they are faithliul thereto, strength will be given them, rightly and availiugly to contend against errors on cvery hand. Standing upon the foundation of Truth, and turning neither to the right hand nor the left, from the path pointed out by the W isdom which alone is profitable to direct ; they find her ways to be ways of pleasantness and all her paths to be peace. These will not court persecution for the sake of human sympathy or praise, but patiently suffering for the cause and testimony of Troth, their reward will be sure.

It is by the exercise of fleshly wisdom, that partial views are begotten in the mind, and sometimes lead to the formation of separate associations, lor the support of some one particular testimony at the sacrifice of spiritual unity, by the right support of all. Thus a zeal without knowledge may be created, and usurp the place of pure wisdom, leading from true humility, and a sense of our entire dependence upon our heavenly Parent, for guidance and preservation in all our undertakings.

Resist not Evil.-The pastor Oberlin, having received warning that some uncivilized and brutal persons in the parish had formed a plan for waylaying and inflicting upon him "a severe castigation," took for his text in church, on the Sunday when he had been told the outrage was to be perpetrated, those words of our Saviour, "But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil: bot whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also ;" and proceeded, from those words, to speak of the Christian patience with which we should suffer injories, and submit to false surmises and ill-usage. After the service, the malcontents met at the house of one of the party to amuse themselves in conjecturing what their pastor would do, when he should find himself compelled to put in practice the principles he had so readily explained. What, then, must have been their astonishment when the door opened, and Oberlin himself stood before them! "Here I am, my friends," said he, with that calm dignity of manner which inspircs even the most violent with respect ; "I am acquainted with your design. You have wished to chastise me because you consider me culpable. If 1 have indeed violated the rules which 1 bave laid down for you, ponish me for it. It is better that I should deliver myself into your hands, than that you should be guilty of the meanness of an ambuscade." These simple words produced their intended effect. The peasants, ashamed of their scheme, sincerely beg. ged his forgiveness, and promised never again to entertain a doubt of the sincerity of the motives by which be was actuated, and of his affectionate desire to promote their welfare.-Life of Oberlin.

> From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

Indian Corn or \#aize,-lis History, Growth, \&e.
BY G. BLIGHT BROWNE, OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Among the class of farmers who devote their attention to the cultivation of corn, it has become a question, as to whether or not suckering should be encouraged, or considered as an injury to the crop. Advocates of both sides of this question have presented themselves, and have sustained their peculiar views with considerable plansibility. But thas far, I have not seen any article on the sabject, in whieh the writer has sufficiently well based his argument on the nature and physiology of the plant itself.
Without going into the classification of this
an artificial system of botany, I will proceed to consider the construction, habita, \&c., of the zea mays, maize, or Indian corn.

This plaut is a native of America, and, properly speaking, belongs to the tropics. It was, however, described as growing in the temperate zones, near the tropics, by the earliest historians on the subject. It is an anuual and endogenous. Maize is physiologically constructed to endure great heat, and to resist evaporization.

In the tropics, during the hot aod dry season, vegetation undergoes a species of hybernation, and awakens with the approach of the wet weather. So soon as the earth obtains sufficient moisture, the seed of this annual vegetates, but in a way well adapted to resist the heat of the climate. For instance, when a grain or seed of maize rcceives sufficient moisture, it commences by exhibiting signs of germination, by throwing out roots and stem; but the roots will tar outstrip the stem in growth; in fact, the roots will attain great lengths befure the cotyledons will appear above the ground. By this means, the plant is well fortified with an abundant supply of mois. tore or sap-bearing roots, before it ventures to show its stem to the sun. The cotyledons make their appearance eoveloping one another, and the stem is fortified with a glazed surface, through which very litile liquid can evaporate. The stem is composed of celiular tissue and spiral tissue, and does not become woody.

This plant is capable of projecting shoots from each joint or node, and these joints bear the ears of corn. These shoots are by some (I think improperly) called sackers. From the summit of the stem is projected a stalk, which is crowned by a tassel, or the male organ of reproduction. Embryo ears are formed, and put forth their silk at the same period that the tassel makes its appearance. It is rare that more than the two uppermost nodes, or those situated immediately below the tassel stalk, pot forth any silk, and those situ. ated lower down osually show at this staye that they are abortions. No doubt more of the nodes would put forth true fruit, if the plant was capable of perfecting it, and such is sometimes the case in the colder climates; but, ofien in the warmer latitude, plants have been known to produce seven perlect ears. Some twenty years since, a Mr. Baden, in Maryland, had corn that produced from four to seven ears on a stalk.

The female organ or pistil protrudes itself at the apex end ol the ear, and is called in familiar language the silk. Every grain on the ear has one of these fibres of silk communicating with it. This silk is all produced at the same time, and at a proper time to be impregnated by the pollen falling lirom the tassel. If any ear should mature its silk too late for the pollen, (a cnse which I cannot conceive to happen without some disturbing case,) it will not bear any fruit. At the lower exiremity of the silk is the ovale, and it is fertilized by the pollen passing down to it through the cavity in the centre of the silk. The ovules, after being fertilized, become miniature plants, consisting of root, stem, and leal. These ovules thus matured are accompanied by a deposit of starch, and the whole eaveloped in a glaze covering, constitutes the grain. 'The grains occupying the apex extremity of the cob have, notwithstanding they are gencrally somewhat smaller, been fertilized quite as early in the season as any of the lower ones. They owe their diminished size to a want of supply frum the mother plant. Sume. times this want of supply will occasion not only the superior grains to be smaller, but will oceasion them to dwindle away entirely. This want of supply is not occasioned by any sterility of the
soil. Any soil capable of affording to the plant to say, By whom shall Jacob, the true Sced, hold of faith into the good order instituted by the menns of producing the stem, tassel, and silk, arise ! lor he is very small in the esteem and re- blessed Head. And though things may appe will be able to continue its bounty until full de- gard of professors of most ranks. Yet I could very low and out of joint at the present time, I velopment. This defect in the superior portions see an aflicted, suffering remnont, lie very low, I believe there is sufficient reason for the honet of the ear is occasioned by the climate, which, in as under the ruins, and panting ns it were, strug. hearted to lift up their heads, in the hope that I such cases, has proved al the latter portion of the senson unpropitious for the growth and maturing of the seed.

Suckers (properly speaking) take rise from the stalk below the ground, and are capable under some circumstances to become complete plants, producing stalk, tassel, and silk ; and, no doubt, if the climate would favour the enterprise, would bear ears. In the natural climate of the maize, grown on a soil undrained of its fertility by hus. bandry, mnd in the natural state, unimproved by cultivation ond art, it may be able to furnish to this sucker, or second growth, sufficient nutriment to bring it to maturity. But in our climate, and limited by one short senson, no such result must be expected. Maize has been by cultivation much enlarged in the grain, and greater number of grains are found on the cob of our cultivated va. rietues, than originally grew on the natural plant. The great desideratum of the Northern farmer is to make his corn in the allotted time, and to have his crop well matured before our early frosts. We have usually no time to lose, and there can be no doubt that any treatment which would retard the maturing of the ear, would not be a good one.

Shoots from the nodes above ground cannot do much, if any harm, to the plant, because they are soon arrested in their growth. The stripping of these shoots will occasion a very bad wound, and is calculated to do more injury than good.

The case is very different from the underground shoot or sucker. They derive their sap from the roots of the parent plant, and consequently divert the supply, at a moment when it is most needed to assist in procreation, then going on in the parent plant. Nothing should be allow. ed to interfere with this function, as the early maturing of the seed depends on the vigour with which this process is presented.

Therefore, on the whole, I should conclude that the shoots or suckers which start from the nodes above ground, should not be removed; and that those which have their origin below ground should be removed.

For "The Friend."
In the trials and discouragements of the present day, the faithriul, consistent Friend is often tempted to think that he has fallen on peculiarly evil times, and that the prospect of a succession of those who will continue to adhere to the doctrines and maintain the testimonies ol Truth, is gloomy and little likely to be realized. But I belteve this templation has been present with the devoted but fearful labourers, ever since our religious Society was first gathered, and lound itself called on to bear a testimony against the mixed rellgion, and the corrupt practices of the world. We find cvidence of it in most of the journals of those worthies, who being very jealous for the honour of their Master and his cause, laboured in their day to have the camp cleansed of its various defilements, and who having kept the faith have inherited the promises. John Griffith says in his journal:
" 1 continued in the city some time, visiting meetings with diligence. My mind was deeply exercised as usual in a paintul travail, with and for the suffering Seed of God in the hearts of professors, who to me appeared, in a general way, hiving, moving, acting and breathing, in an airy exalted region above it. I have olten been ready
gling for life. And although we could see nud who has watched over and kept the Sociery know one another, and travelled together undor this day, notwithstanding the defection and deg' a degree of the same painful sense of things; yet, neracy of many wilhin, and the bitter eami not having it in our power to relieve one another, and contempt of many without its pale, is a our proper business was to travail under our re- now unmindful of it, and of the struggle going spective burdens, until the Almighty Deliverer to keep it upon its original foundation, and th was pleased to appear, calling his suffering ones he will bless those cfforts in his own way at to dominion and to rule with liim, who is Lord of time, and yot cause it to shine in the clearoe lords and King of kings: for the Lamb and his and with the brightness that characterized it whe followers shall have the victory; though they are its members consisted of those who had bee permitted sometimes to suffer long. I had then, brought nut of other religious professions, as at times, faith to believe he would raise the dry lind learned the doctrines of Truth, and the test bones, and they should stand upon their feet; an monies that grow out of them, in the school army to fight the Lord's battles; to bring the Christ alone. mighty from their seats, and to take the crowns of some from them, who seemed to reign as kings, making their nakedness appear.
"Surely the complaint of the Lord, by the mouth of his prophet concerning Isracl, was mournfully verified in the city of Londun, respecting a great part of the Society, viz., 'My people have committed two great cvils; they have forsakien me the fountain of living waters, and hewn them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water.' Such is a mere prolession, though of the Truth itself, without the real possession. This is holding the Truth in notion, speculation and imitation only. The same may be said of whatever is done in religion, without the immediate influence, direction and leadings of the holy Author's spirit and power. Sound doctrine may be preached, as to words and the main scope thereof, and true principles imbibed from education, tuition, or other outward means; yet the man's part being alive, active and always ready ; the child's and fool's state, that knows its suffi. ciency for cvery good word and work to be immediately received from God alone, is ncither experienced nor abode in. 'For it is not you that speak, but the Spirit of your Father that speaketh in you, or by you.' I say, without this living sense of things, all is but a broken cistern; it will hold none of the water of life; which is the real cause, that the endeavours and seeming zeal of some for the promotion of religion, are so dry, insipid, and inefficacious. Truth will carry its own cvidence. The spring of action being the Holy Spirit of Christ, it will gain the assent of all his children, and answer his pure winess in the hearts of the rebellious, far beyond what many conceive or imagine. Upon which 1 would just observe, that the only way to preserve the strength, glory, and diguity of a religious society, is for all who ondertake to be actuve in it, certainly to feel the Lord leading and directing them in all their services; and on the other hand, the sure way to desolation is, when the active members in religious things move therein by the strength of human abilities only. A great deal depends on that, more than some are aware of: it is obscrvable, that the preservation of the Jewish church in purity, much depended upon the governors and rulers thereof; and so do and will, the prosperity and purity of the Christian church."
Suce that day we know how greatly the Lord condescended to our low eslate as a pcople, and in his mercy again rased up those who were prepared from living experience to declare the unchangeable truths of the goospl, ns believed in and supported by consistent friends, from the beginning, and who laboured abundantly and with a good measure of success, to bring the house-

## tile red sed.

At a very fill meeting of the Royal Geograp" ical Society, last week, a paper was read "0 the Physical Geography of the Red Sca," by D G. Buist, F. R. S., F. R. G. S.

The Red Sea is the most remarkable cstuar on the surface of the globe; it is 1,280 milea length, with a maximum breadth of nearly 20 miles, a circuit of $4,0.00$ miles, and an area $10 \mathrm{~s}, 154$ miles; its cubic contents are probabl about 800,000 miles ; its greatest depth is 40 lathoms. The main depth of its axis is abo 150 fathoms for about ten miles along mid-chat nel. The neap-tides at Aden, Ras Mohamme and Suez, are about five feet ; the spring is abo seven feet; and the rise in the upper end of th sea, by a continual south wind, is about fou feet. The temperature and salness of the Re Sea is almost the same as that of the ocean. Tb evaporation over its surface amounts to abol cight feet annually, which seems to be provide for by a strong inward current from the Indis Ocean, a lower current of the water thus conces trated flowing out nyain through the Gulf of Ader sweeping around by Scinde, and so southwan till diluted by deluges of rain from the wester shores of India. Crossing again to Africa, flows northward, and returns to the place whenc it came, to give off fresh supplies of vapour to th rainless districts around.
The Red Sea is walled in hy vast chains $c$ mountains, which from the eleventh to the sid centh parallel, and from Aden to 200 miles in: Abyssinia, are volcanic, alfording a volcanic fiel of about 10,000 square miles in area, probabl the third largest in the world, a portion of whic is still active. Gilbelteer has been smoking cot stantly for the past century, and a violent erur tion occurred in the Zebaz Islands in 1846. Fror lat. 16 deg. to lat. 30 deg. the rocks seem mostl to belong to the vast nummulitic formation, whic has been traced from Burmah to the Bay of Bi: cay in one continuous sheet around nearly ont third of the globe. All around the shores of th Red Sca are evidences of a submergence an re-cmergence of the land, at probably a reeer geological period. The volcano of Aden contair an old sea beach in its crater.
The Isthmus of Suez consists of gravel an shells, the latter being identical with those nol found in the sens adjoining; and there is reaso to suppose that this part of the shore has rise from six to ten feet within the last three thousan years. Robert Stephenson has proved, by sul vey, that the level of the waters of the Meditel ranean and the Red Sea is the same, and to a appearance the bitter lakes on the isthmus har
time formed a portion of the sea, though orface of the waters is now fifty feet below bel.
Le Gulf of Akaba differs remarkably in its cteristics from that of Suez, from which it is Eated by the Isthmus of Senai. The Wadi4 , or valley stretching from the Gulf of Akaba d the Dead Sea, appears in part to be an old fach, deeply grooved by torrents; but however sting to the geographer, very litte is known

The summit level has been placed, in the retions of this society for 1549 , at 485 feet, om the paper by Captain William Allen, of yal navy, in the a3d volume, it is evident othing certain is known either about the poor altitude of its divide. From Akaba to ead Sea is a distance of about 105 miles, the e of the latter being 1,350 feet below that Mediterranean; and we are altogether ant of the extent of the boundaries of this brdinary depression.
is singular, that though the Red Sea is trad every week by scores of Englishmen, and h vessels of the Indian navy are constantly ing about in it, or lying at Suez, or at Aden, zow less of its physical geography than we that of Siberia, the Ural Mountains, or some ins of the Aretic regions; and while the wilds uth America are being carefully explored, a of vast importance, associated as it is in our ; with some of the most wonderful events in 1 history, remains utterly neglected at our

Roderick Murchison, in adjourning the meetthe 241 h instant, expressed his great salis. in in having occupied the chair when a mecontaining so many geographical data ig on geology, had been communicated in so and intelligent a manner, and hoped that so a man as Dr. Buist may be employed in a Il natural history survey of the Red Sea, by we might hope in due time to obtain as ate an acquaintance with it as we have abof the Mediterranean, through the solid rees of Admiral Smyth. As regards Capt. is offer to explore the Wadi-Akaba, it was no of the society that the exploration had not ago been undertaken, he (the chairman) $g$ last year very strongly recommended the taking to the proper authorities.

Age._"I begin to feel the year's draw n which I shall cease to have pleasure in I was thinking lately of Psalm xcii., 14y shall bring forth fruit in old age.' And I ht I found a cluster of such fruit in Romans bapter, 3 d and 5 th verses. Old age, thought time when tribulation commonly bear down irit-and if unsanctified they work peevishbut if sanctified patience. I have known a old Christian whose heart was softened and lived by them-his firmness became tempered gentleness-and his zeal with tenderness and nce. When a youth it may be was full of and would hardly be persuaded to put up no injury-but now he will give up anything uth and a good conscicnce for the sake of

Old age, thought I further, is a time in experience becomes mature, observation eflection are now ripened into decisionunsanclified works obstinacy-but if sancthe meekness of wisdom. 'I'he aged Chrisad large experience of his own ignerance, less and depravity; and this rendered him e and forbearing. Old age is a time in heaven draws near, and hope grocs forth to

Old age if unsanctified commonly inis in covetousness-but sanctified by the
grace of God we shall seek higher, and scek after a better portion. How delightiful to sce the mind soar while the body bows; and to hear the venerable saint utter, with broken but affecting accents, 'The time of my departure is at hand. I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord !' Such hope maketh not ashamed, for having received the earuest in the shedding abroad of God's love in the heart, we shall receive the iuheritance, and so shall not be ashamed or confounded before him at His coming."-Selected.

The Slaver N. H. Gambrill.-This vessel, belonging to Baltimore, was brought into New York, a prize to the frigate Constitution, having been seized on the African Coast.

The Gambrill is a small schooner of about 118 tons burthen, and was built in Baltimore. She is not the clipper build, and is in no respect fitted for the occupation in which she was supposed to be engaged. When captured she was just preparing to receive her cargo. The bottom of the vessel was completely filled with water casks, which were all planked over. In addition to the regular stove for cooking provisions for the erew, a large galley had bcen put up the day previous. The cook, on being questioned, said that the captain had told him that " the galley was for him to cook the food for the niggers," It is supposed that she would have received from 300 to 350 slaves, in the narrow space between the deck and the plank. ing over the water casks-a space in which a man could not stand ercet.

Her crew consisted of eleven men, all told-the captain, first and sccond mates, cook, steward, four men before the mast, and two passengers, who went out in her. The captain was an American; the two mates were Englishmen. When the Gambrill was ready to sail, permission was given to the captain and crew either to return in the vessel or to go on shore and shift for themselves. They all preferred the latter alternative, excepting the cook and one of the crew, who rc. turned in her.-Ledger.

Bayard Taylor on Nutmegs.-On our return to the ship we visited a nutmeg plantation. The trees, which are from twenty to thirty leet in height, are planted in rows, at intervals of about twenty feet. The leaf is dark green and glossy, resembling that of the laurel, and the fruit, at a little distance, might be taken for a small russet coloured apple. When ripe, the thick husk splits in the centre, showing a scarlet network of mace, enveloping an inner nut, black as ebony, the kernel of which is the nutiney of commerce. The clove tree, not now in its bearing season, has some resemblance to the nutmeg, but the leaf is smaller, and the foliage more loose and spreading. As we drove through the orchard, he warm air of noon was heavy with spice. The rich odours exhaled from the trees penetrated the frame with a sensation of languid and volup. tuous repose. Perfume became an appetite, and the senses wore drugged with an overpowering leeling of luxury. Had I continued to indulge in it, I should ere long have realized the Syberite's complaint of his crumpled roseleaf.

Cure for IIydrophobia.-At Udina, at Friuile, a poor man sullering under the tortures of hydrophobia, was cured by draughis of vinegar, given him, by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua got intelligence of this event, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunsct, and the man was speedily and perlectly cursd.

TIEETEREND.
StXTH MUNTH $3,1854$.
The remark is not unfrequently made by writcrs of the prosent day when descanting on the changes and commotions which characterize it, that society is now "in a transition state;" old system are breaking down with the weight of years and corruption, while habits and associations that have derived their force more from vencrable age than intriusic worth, are giving place to new trains of thought and closer assimilations of interest, which in turn must impress their lineaments on the face of society, differently combine its elements, and finally remodel and improve its whole construction.

No one who takes an intelligent survey of what is passing among and within the different nations of the earth, can avoid the conviction that the world has arrived at a momentous stage in its progress, and that causes which have been long secretly working, are rapidly bringing forth changes in civil and political circles which no human wisdom could have lorescen, and no mere human power have accomplished. The contest between truth and error grows louder and more fierce as the combatants lor each become more fully aware of the strength, the resources, and the demands of their opponents. This contest is not confined to the politieal arena, but is being waged within the various denominations of the prolessing church, and though it may oftimes seem as if the cause of Truth was but little advanced in many of the disputes carried on by the respective parties, yet there is no doubt that every attack upon error weakens the foundation upon which it rests, and though it may not cause it to lall at once, prepares the way for another and a more successful assault.

But amid the commotions and overturnings that abound, the Christian religion as it came from its Divine Author, being pertect in all its parts, remains unchanged and unchangeable, and whatever revolutions may take place among the professors of it, its terms continue to be unalterable, and the character of its fruits the same. But everything in the visible chureh which is not in strict conformity with that religion, but has had its origin in the will and contrivance of man, however specious in appearance, an 1 adapted to the wants and wishes of his unregenerate heart, as the light of 'Truth is permitted to shine more and more clearly upon it, will be made manifest, and must be removed before she is brought back into that simplicity and spirituality which rightfully belong to her.

This rejection of the coremonies and formalities which sprung up in the night of apostacy, and return to the pure faith and polity of the primitive believers, was renarkably exemplified in the rise and organization of the religtious Society of Friends. As the various individuals who first composed it, and who were gathered out of the dafferent denominations of professing Christians, were redeemed from their natural corruption, and from the influence of the spirit of the world they saw in the clear shining of Divine light with which they were livoured, that Christ, who was given to be Ilead over all things, must be all in all, the Alpha and Omega in everything pertaiaing to the salvation of the soul, the conducting of the affairs of his church, and the advancement of his kingdom on the earth. Hence in all their religious movements, both as individuals and as a religious body, they believed it indispensable to be first prepared for and put forth to each particular scrvice by II m to perform it
with the strength ond wisdom he was pleased to the address to the Czar, and the writings of Fox, furnish, and carefully to guard against entering on Penn, and Barclay, and shall merely transcribe or prosecuting such concerns from selfish motives or worldly policy. When circumstances rendered it necessary for them to appear before rulers and governors, they were especially careful to move in the authority of their Divine Master with a single eye to his honour, and so to perform the service required, as not to mix up the travail of the church with the popular movements of the day As those engaged in the work were kept under the weight of religious exercise in which the concern originated, it was seen and felt by the persons with whom they had to labour, and the place and influence they obtained with them was often remarkable and effective.

Friends have aimed to act upon this ground from that day to the present, and so long as they remain true to their principles they can act on no other. But amid the changes of the present eventful period, we think there is reason to fear that this only sare mode of proceeding in the affairs of the Society, is being deserted or lost sight of by aome, and that unless the alarm is taken, and the unchangeable principles of Truth maintained, it will be lound, when too late, that our own Society in some places is in "a transition state," not from the worse to the better, but from the pure principles and practices in which it was established, and to which it has so long held, to the mixed and defective policy which governs the men and the movements of the world.

We are led to make these remarks, in consequence of seeing in the newspapers of the day repeated reference to the course pursued by some of the deputation of members of our Society, who recently had an interview with the Czar of Russia. We allude to the lectures delivered by at least one of them, after their return, on the opinions they had formed of those they visited and the incidents of their embassy. A letter writer from England, in one of the papers, says, "one of the three delegates from the Society of Friends to St. Petersburg, gave an account, highly interesting and indisputably honèst, last week, to a public meeting of two thousand of his neighbours," and in another paper we find an nnalysis of one of those lectures, by which it appears the nudience was amused with a description of what the deputation saw-the personal appearance of the Czar -the splendid views of the docks and fortifica-tions-the grand and imposing adornings of the palace-the number of steps leading to the recep-tion-roon-the number of lights it takes to illuminate it-the beautiful effect produced by the mingled gold and malachite-and the richness of the paintings in the galleries, which filled him with admiration and amazement, with much more equally out of place, and unbecoming in any consistent member of our Society, let alone one who had been sent forth upon such an important service.

This course necessarily exposes the motives and action of such members to the nnimadversions of the public, who are ever ready to detect the inconsistency of such proceedings with the professions and former practice of the Society, and delight in opportunity to ridicule or revile it. Hence we find in the last number of the "British Friend," an extract from one of the public journals, given ns " n specimen of the opinions of the press," and which the editors may well say, they deem "suggestive of serious thought to us as a body." We attach but little importance to the criticisms of persons of other societies who may be hostile to its principles, on the official documents issued by Friends, and therefore pass over the comparison drawn between
thrce short paragraphs, omitting the names mentioned in them, not as approving the sentiments contained therein, but as illustrating the evils arising from members of such a deputation spreading before the public the impressions growing out of, or the circumstances connected with it, by which the object designed to be promoted may be greatly frustrated.
"The official report represents the Emperor as pacifically disposed, and tends to reflect upon the Western Powers as having been guilty of suspicious and unfriendly treatment; while Mr. $\qquad$ has been lecturing at Darlington and elsewhere, and voluntcered an apology for Nicholas, confidently proclaiming him as of a mild and religious spirit, most anxious to preserve peace, and most worthy of the respect and confidence of the European Governments. This was just what had been dreaded, and what, in fact, the Russian autocrat intended. We can imagine how he must have been gratified at perceiving the success of his state cratt, and amused at the blindfold credulity of the deputation. Charity and readiness to believe on due evidence, and when other circumstances justify it, are always admirable and obligatory; but there is a wide distinction between charitable construction and an undistinguishing, unreasoning credulity."
"The Russian policy has been for a century aggressive, perfidious, and crushing; and that any one acquainted with history should speak of Ni cholas and his government as Mr.
is to us inexplicable. And we imagine the deputation must themselves leel this, and clearly see the game that has been played with them, and regret their own weakness, now that the secret correspondence has given so pointed a contradiction to their recorded judgment, and so thorough a confirmation of the worst representations of the Emperor's character."
"We trust the deputation will now confess their error, and cease from doing an injustice to Europe and the world, by whitewashing a character which has paraded its own shame. This is the amende honorable which they owe to society, and will reflect a credit for ingenuousness and love of the truth, on themselves, far more valuable than anything that could be won by maintaining a politic silence, and thus seeming to adhere to their former conclusions."

We have no doubt that the hearts of many Friends in England, are greatly grieved with such a state of things as these innovations reveal; but unless there is firmness to bear testimony agaidst the modified Quakerism which so many have embraced, and to withstand the practices consistent with it, which from time to time manifest themsclves, the original ground on which Friends acted, cannot be maintained, and things must continue to grow worse and worse, until the Society loses all its distinguishing characteristics.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the steamstip America, we have news from Europe to the 13th all.
Spain, Portugal, Piedmont, and Streden, are reparted to be williag to join the altied lowers against kussia. Fourteen Hassian merchantmen captared in the Black Sea.
Cotton declining,-flour advancing.
AUSTRALLA.- The yield of gold continues unabated.
SPANISH AMERICA.-A revolution is in progress at Bogota. In Mexico, at last advices, Santa Auna was retreating from Acapulco.
UNITLD STATES.-Considerable excitement has occurred in Boston and New York, on account of attempts to arrest and carry off alleged fugitive slaves. At Boston, oae of the marshal's otficers was killed.

Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week, li New York.- More than two million and a-half of go from Califuraia, has arrived during the week, in if North Star, 11 linois, and Northera Light.

California.-The yield of the gold regions coatino large.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from C. Bracken, agent, O., for Pusey Too §2, vol. 27 ; from C. E., for F. C. P. Hitl, N. C., $\$ 4$, vol 26 and 27 ; from S. Hobsoa, agent, O., for E. Dean, \& to 52 , vol. 28 , for H. Ruoads, $\$ 2$, vol. 27.

## WEST-TOWN SCHOOL

The Committee charged with the oversight of th Institution, will meet there, on Fourth-day, the 7the next month, at 10 o'fock, A. s.
The Committee on Admissions, meet at 8 o'clock th same moraing ;-the Committee on Instraction, on th preceding evening, at it $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, - and the Visitin Committee, on Seveath-day afternoon, the 3d proxim

Tnomas Kimaer, Clerk.
Philad., Fifth mo. 20th, 1853.
Carriages will be at West Chester on the arrival $0^{\circ}$ the afternoon cars on the 6th, to convey such member of the Committee to the school as may go that way.

## indian crvilization.

The Committee for the Civilization and Improre ment of the Indian natives, are desirous of eagaging Friend and his wife to assist in the care of the farm an, family at the Boardiag-school at Tunessassah. Aleo। suitable Friend to take charge of the School.
Application may be made to Jaseph Elkinton, No 377 South Second street; Thomas Evans, No 180 Ard street.

Philada., Fifth mo. 31st, 1854.

$$
\text { Diem, on the } 12 \text { th of Third month last, Jonn Same }
$$ LEss, ia the 76th year of his age; a valuable member o Chester Particular Meeting.

-, Fourth manth 12th, 1854, Elizabeta, widow the late William Hallowell, in the 82 d year of her agt, a member of the Northern District Monthly Meeting o Friends of Philadelphia.
-, at his mother's residence, in Germantown, $P_{2}{ }_{2}$ on the 28th of Fourth month last, in his 37th yer, Thomas Egge, a member of Bradford Monthly Meeting Chester couaty. His bereaved relatives have the conol ing belief that a portion of the time of his lingeriag ill aess, was throngh unmerited mercy, improved to bil everlasting advantage.
at Germantown, Pa., on the 11th of Fifth month 1854, Mara Hobgson, eldest daughter of William and Mary Hodgson, of that place, aged 46 years. Her closh was peaceful.
_, on the 13th alt., in the 60th year of her age Mary W., wife of Thomas H. Terrell, a useful aad be lored member of Short Creek Moathly Meetiog, Ohio She was firmly attached to the principles, and coacerned to support the testimonies of our religious Society and being clothed with that charity which thioketh or evil, and possessiag in no common degree the amiable and eadearing qualities, which win affection and re gard, she was much beloved by a large circle of rela tives and friends.-During her illaess, she not only imparted impressive counsel to those around her, but als dietated several letters of religious admonition to somm who were absent.-Her sickaess was not attended with screre pain, for which she expressed ther thankfulaess saying, her "heavealy Father had dealt mercifully will ber, her loodily suffering not being great, and her mion enjoyiag sweet pence;" addiag, "I see not the shadon of a cloud between me and my Saviour." Her hear overflowed with love to God and to the whole hama famity; and sympathiziag with the slave, she repeated. ly referred to the exercise she had passed through regard to using the products of unrequited labour. one time she observed to her husband, "Should I bu raised trom this sick bed, if thou art wilting, we wi withdraw as far as practicable from all participation in this guilt, nad let such articles as are required for mi at this time, be frce from the stain of slavery."
-, saddenly, at Wilmiagton, Del., on the 20th o Fifth month, 1854, Thomas Staplea, in the 63rd yes of his age; a member of Wilmiagton Monthly Meeting

# A RELIGIOUS AND Literary Journal. 

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ce two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOIIN RICHARDSON,
T no. 50 north fourth street, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
age to any part of PennsyIvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to muy the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six rad a-half cents.

## From the Edinburgh Christ an Magazine.

## TIE COBBLER OF IIMMBUliGIL.

a fine summer $s$ evening, as crowds of artivere pa-sing along the strcets of Hamburgh, ak coffee and to hear the music at the Eilbung, or Altona, a shoemaker was busy cobhis shoe beneath an awning near his door. 3 his head was a starling, which sang, and red, and seemed to keep up a busy talk with d-hearted possessor,-now turning his head, oking down upon his bald pate with a most s eye, as a master would watch and examI apprentice at his work; and then, as if satisfied, would ruflle his feathers, fly up to rch, and pour forth every note, and bit of and witty saying which he had learned, to eat delight of old Ians the cobbler. "Ach! ber Vogel!" Hans would say, hall aloudart a happy bird and well provided for ; hy should not I be a happy Christian with nercies!"-and so he would begin to sing the fine old German psalm-1unes.
ile thus engaged on the said evening, hard. sing up from the sole of the large shoe belore and heedless of the crowded street, a young who was passing by stopped and addressed saying, "Well, friend-beg pardon-but eem a merry fellow!" The person who poke had the look and dress of a student. atures were dark and sombre, with the lull eye, the high nose, and rather saliow skin marked the descendant of Abraham. Hans up to him and replied with a cheerful "Merry !-to be sure, I am right merry, other; and why should I not be so?" "All t so !" replied the student, with a sigh and ig of the shoulders. "Why should you you asked," continued the student. "" reply, that your own poverty might afford cient cause for sadness in you. But you ho living thing, I suppose, to take care of, e bird up there, who seems, by the way, to jolly as yourself." "And why should be merry? my little speckled-breast!" said ehirruping to his starling. "But he is not family, young man; for I have a wife and ehildren to provide for with these hands; t you sec I ean sing at my work."
student was silent; and he began to think he sorrow he had experienced in the midst ks and literature; und in spite of having and health on his side, with lair prospects zess in the world; yet, he knew not why or . sadness like the pall of the dead oltea on his spirit; and questionings from the
endless future and from beyond the grave cam to him in his solitary hours, to which be could give no answer; and he had no peace from thoughts of God, when he had any thoughts of him at all; and he knew not Jesus Christ! He was a Jew; and felt that for his soul all old things had passed away, but nothing had as yet beeome new! And so, while in one of these gloomy moods, and when on bis way to seck some repose from the music, and enjoyment from the company in the public gardens, he was arrested by the busy and happy cobbler, and by a sudden impulse was induced to address him, in order to discover from what source one so poor, and yet so contented, drew his happiness.

Again resuming the conversation, he said, "I conless, friend, I am surprised to see a poor artisan like you so cheerful." "Poor!" exclaimed Ilans; "how knowest thou, friend, how my account stands with the bank! Poor! I am richer than thou knowest." "It may be-it may be," said the student with a smile; "I must have heard of, though I have forgot, thy name in the exehange, or heard of the sailings of thy ships, or when in the bank."-"Enough," said Hans, "thou hast confessed thy ignorance of me!"and then stopping his work, laying his hand on the student's arm, and looking at him with an expression of countenance from which all fun was banished, he said, calmly and solemnly, "Stranger, I am not poor. Don't pity meenvy me; for be it known to you that 1 am a King's son!"

The student started-made a low bow-and departed. "Poor fellow-poor fellow!" he muttered to himself. "And art thou happy only because thou art mad!-and art thou able to rejoice only because all realities are to thee dreams, and all dreams to thee realities! I have sought strength and comfort at thy mouth in vain!"

A week passed; and again the student traversd the same street; and there, in the old place, was Hans, busy as ever in his stall ; and the starling as ever in his cage. The student, as he passed him, took off his cap, and said, "Good evening to your royal highness!" "Halt, friend!" cried Hans, with a cheerful but firm voice, "and come here to me for a few minutes. I am glad I have seen you again. You lelt me abruptly, t'other evening. I suppose you thought me mad. But I am not so; but in sober earnest. I tell you again I am a King's son; and when you interrupted me, I was singing a song about my king. dom. Would you like to hear it ?" "Surely, il it please your royal highness," replied the Jew, with a benevolent smile, and anxious to gratify his strange acquaintance, whose insanity he never doubted.

Hans, having provided a seat for the young Jew, began to sing a hymn on "Thy kingdom come;" and when it was finished, perceiving that it was listened to with apparently deep interest, he asked if he understood its meaning. The Jew shook his head. Upon which Hans proceeded to explain all he kaew-and it was much-about the kingdom of Jesus Christ and the glory of its

Eden of One who sliould be a conqueror, and bruise the serpent's head, he pointed out the growth of prophecy, from age to age, regarding the kingdom of the Redeemer-showing how "all things must be fulfilled which are written in the law of Moses, and the Prophets, and the Psalms, concerning Christ;" how "it behooved the Mes. sias to suffer these things, and to enter into his glory;" how all power was now given him ; how he was now establishing on carth a universal kingdom, " never to be moved," which embraced Jew and Gentile in one citizenship; and how every subject in his kingdom was a son and beir, yes, a "joint heir" with Christ the King, and would "reign with him forever and ever!"

As old Hans expatiated on these promises, his work was laid aside, his eye beamed with love and hope; and deep feeling gave eloquence and grace to his language. The Jew sat as a child at his feet, gazing up to him with his full black eye, and so absorbed by all he heard, for the first time in his life, of the promise made of old unto his fathers, that he was roused from his waking dreum only by Hans taking lim by the hand, and saying, "Now, thou seest how I an a King's son, and why I am happy; for I know and love this Jesus, and ali things are mine, whether life or death, things present or things to come ; and, young man," he asked with emphasis, "believest thou the prophets? I know that thou believest! For, unless 1 mistake thy couatenance greally, thy fathers did; and thou, my son, beleving in them, must also believe in H m whom they have foretold, and whom God hath sent to perform the merey promised to thy fathers, and to remember his holy covenant, the oath which he sware to thy father Abraham."

The Jew was silent. Unutterable thoughts passed through his mind. "Where," he asked meekly, "can I learn more of this? for I see that thou believest and hast peace!" "From this book," said Hans, handing him a Bible. "Go home and read there about the kingdom, and re. turn to me when thou hast studied the passages I shall point out to thee; and while thou art doing battle with the enemies of thy soul-for Satau will stir up a host to destroy thee- 1 shall, like Moses, pray for thee on the muunt, and ask Oae to pray for thee, whom as yet thou knowest not, but who knoweth thee, and who is greater than Moses !' 'The young Jew grasped Ilans by the hand, and taking off his cap, made a respectful bow and departed. "May the Lord ingrait him into his own olive-trce ]" said Hans, louking upward and resuming his work, when the form of the Jew was lost to him as he turned into a neigh. bouring street.

My story is ended. The substance of it was told me by a distinguished Cliristian Jew, as we wulked together in the streets of Hamburgh. What becme of thans I eould not learn. But the young Jew is now Mr. N-, for many years an eminent and successful missionary to his brethren in Silesia.

Reader, let us divide one lesson before we part; it is this: If the seed of truth is in thine hand, sow it in any field which God provides for thee in his providence; and the least sced may becone
a great tree, whose fruit may feed many souls, and make glad thine own, hereatier, with exceeding joy.

The Drunkarel's Cloak:- In the time of Oliver Cromwell, the magistrates in the north of lingland punished druokard's by making them earry what was called "The Drunkard's Cloak." 'This was a large barrel, with one head out, and a hole wrugh the other, through which the offender thas made to put his head, while his hands were drawn through two small holes, one on each side With this he was competled to mareh along the public streets.

What a strange sight it would be, were all the drunkards now-a-days competled to march about wearing barrels for cloaks! And yet we may safely aftirm, that it would be better for them to be put inside of barrels in that way, than to allow them to put the contents of rum and whiskey barrels inside themsclves, as they are too fond of doing.-Selected.
For "The Priond."

## The "More Sure Word of Prophteey."

The " more sure word of prophecy," mentioned in 2 Peter i. 19, I believe was unanimously considered by the writers amongst our early Friends to have allusion to a measure of the Spirtt of Christ in the beart, which all possess unless they are reprobales. Amongst some modera writers in our Society, however, it is set forth as meaning the Scriptures. Although considerable has been written concerning the import of this passage, perhaps it may not be out of place to make a few observations respecting it. "We have also a more sure word of prophecy ; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts." The idea that the term Word has reference to the scriptures, appears in my view to have the following insuperable objections.

In the immediate context it is stated, "that no prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation. For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," clearly implying that that which was thus written, cannot be comprehended at the will and by the capricious understanding of the natural man, and that all prophecies of the scriptures are interpretcd only by a measure of the same Spirit of light and grace whereby they were dictated. abundantly corroborative is scripture testimuny, that there is a measure of the Spirit of Christ in the heart, and that without this enlightening Spirit to unfold scripture to the understanding, it must remain scaled to our compreheasion. Adroitting this truth, which I hope lew will deny, must we suppose that the scriptures, as some here understand by the " more sure word of prophecy," can shine in a dark place, if they prove beneficial to us? It is evident that if the light and grace mercifully given as the means of our salvation, illuminates the heart sufficiently to enable it to derive strength and knowledge from the scriptures, it cannot be said that they shine in a dark place. Again, this opinion would have a tendency to remove our main dependence from the immediate teachings of Him in whom all fulness dwells, and give some place to the belief that the scriptures are the "primary adequate rule of faith and manners," instead of the " secondary."

It is evidently the unsnnctified human understanding, looking to the letter for direction and further illumination, without sufficiently attending
to the light of Christ in the heart, which leaves spoke when he said: "This shall be the con many is cerror and quilt, and furmishes means for nant that I will make with the house of Isra unlearned and vain babllings, gross and wild con- after those days, saith the Lord, I will put r ceptions of the diflerent texts, which the unstable law in their inward parts, and write it in th and unlearned too often pervert to their own confusion and destruction.

From the journal of George Fox, it appears that he felt constrained to go to a steeple-house, when a priest quoted this passage, and told the people, that the "more sure word of prophecy" was the scripture, at which G. F. said, "Now the Lord's poncer was mighty upon me, and so strong in me, that I could not hold, but was male to cry out and say, ' O no it is not the scriptures, and I told them what it was, namely, the Iloly Spirit by which the holy men of God gave forth the scriptures, whereby opinions, religions, and judgments were to be tried; for it lod into all truth, and so gave the knowledge of all truth. The Jews had the scriptures, and yet resisted the Holy Ghost, and rejected Christ the brithe morning star. They persecuted Christ and his apostles, and took upon them to try their doctrines by the scriptures, but erred in judgment, and did not try them aright, because they tried without the Iloly Ghust." For this act of dedication and devotion, it appears that (eorge Fox sulfered his first imprisonment, and was kept in jail a considerable time. Those who profess to uphold the same gospel truths, which G. F. inculcated, must indecd find themselves in a perplexed situation, if they entertain the same belief that the priest expressed in this instance, for they must necessarily suppose that G. F. was under a delusion when he corrected him; and if they admit it in this case, I see no reason why in the propagation of all the other views whereia he differed from the then professing Christian world, they may not consider him equally deceived.
It is duoubtess thought by some, of no material consequence to differ in one point; but we may remember that when a breach is made, though small io our estimation, it gives room for a larger opening. A corser-stone in a building can seldom be removed without loosening others, till the whole edifice is in danger of falling in ruins.

Discrepancies tike this may often be thought of minor import, and that we can entertain our own views on certain passages of seripture, and continue just as orderly and religious as though we had the true understanding of hangs; but opiaions which, as in this case iovolve primeiples, perhaps, have a more immediate effect upon practice than many are apt to imagioe, and oltentimes in a manner not readily perceptible to the careless observer. The followers of Elias Hhcks no doubt thought, that his peculiar views, invalidirtiog a belief in the divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, though they differed from the express ductrimes of ancient Friends, were not very momentous; but what a laraentable departure from the unity of the oae true faith was thus effected. Now, on the other hand, if that full and clear belief of His appearance in the heart, as set forth by our ancient Frends, is impaired, as wide a breach is made for the scattering of the flock in the opposite direction. The heart is very prone to rest on something short of the anomting of which the apostle John speaks, afier this manner, "But the anointing which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you; but as the same anointing teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie, uad even as it hath taught you ye shall abide in him." This "anointing' here spoken of, and the " more sure Word of prophecy," I believe both refer to a measure of the Iloly spmit in the heart, and is the same of which the prophet Jeremiah hearls; and will be their God, and they shall my people." (Jer. xxxi. 33.)

In making these remarks the writer has not? sire to stir up controversy for the sake of $i t, 1$ should he happily be instrumental in strength ing a true belief in any perplexed mind, it wat be cause of gladness, desiring that all might cor to enjoy a settlement on the immutable grour in the one uachanging fiith, wherein aloae can expect safety and prosperity, and can enj that unity of spirit one with another, which is $i$ only bond of enduring peace.

## New lork, Fifth mo., 1854.

Fishing Fish. - In the course of a lecture de vered before the Royal Institute, Loadon, $\mathrm{P}_{1}$ fessor Owen noticed the peculiar provision one species of fish for capturing their prey means of an apparatus attached to the upperjs resembling the tackle of an angler. A proje ing bone acts as the fishing-rod, and from it the, depends a bright red substance, that serves i purpose of the bait. The fish, having its boi buried in the sand, projects its apparatus, and smaller fishes that seize hold of the bait, are, stantly transferred into its open mouth.

## Frona the Plough, the Loom and the Aan <br> Suspension Bridge for the Oltio.

The following is a brief description of the pi posed bridge across the Ohio river at Cinciana as desigoced by D. Griffith Smith, Civil Enginee This bridge will consist of one principal ope ing between two stupendous towers of suspensio the centres of which are 1400 feet apart.

From these towers the road-way will be su pended by three lines of wire cables, at an elef tion of 112 feet above low water, leaving whole width of the river clear and unobstructe

The road-way will consist of two carriage-way separated by the centre line of cables, and fo: footways; the width of carriage-ways at the et tre of bridge, will be 10 leet each, and the for ways 3 feet, making the entire width of platior 32 feet in the clear.

The carriage-ways will pass through two ma aificent gothic arches in each tower of suspension the width of each arch will be 12 feet, aird to 1 crown of arch about 30 fect.

There will be, ns we have stated, three lines cables, and in each line four cables; these cabli will pass over rollers in cast-iron saddles, firm fixed on the summits of the pyramids; the extr aities of the cables will connect with strong a chor-chains, laid in the most substantial hydraul coment masonry.

The grade of the road-way, on the Cincinar side, will commence at Columbia street, and ri at an angle of five degrees to the tower of suspe sion. At Froat street, an elevation of 16 fe will be obtained. In crossing Froat street, it proposed to construct a "Malieable Iron Bridge of she Tubular Girder pattern. On the south si of Front street the road-way will commence, a be suspended to the shore-cables. The same pl of approach on the Covington side will be adopte

The entire structure will be so arranged, a anited in such a manner, that each of the pal may be taken out and replaced separately; that there can be ao difficulty in repairing at art of the bridge whenever required.
The principal dimensions may be more cont niently examined in a tabular form.

SIS OF THE CAPACITY OF THE PROROSED BRIDGE.
h of span, length of suspended platform, tion of platform above low water, length of cables,

1400 feet. eer of cables,
wires in each cable,
ate strength of cables,
sectional area of anchor-chains, 800 super. al inches.
ate strength of anchor-chains, 24000 tons.
num permanent load,
transitory load,
$9: 4$
791 "
1718
num load,
num tension of cables at the
ats of suspension,
per of persons that may collect

## the platform,

her of oxen that the platform I contain,
on of cables resulting from ght of floor and 1588 oxen, ch weighing $1000 \mathrm{lbs} .$, ) - 5236 tons. bximate cost of bridge, $\$ 150,000$
required for its construction, abolt two rs.
e design exhibits a plan of structure far exhg in strength and grandeur any similar ever projected either in Europe or Ame.
hen $M$. Telford constructed the suspension across the "Menai Straits," it was regardall Europe as the mightiest achievement of
e first stone of that magnificent structure aid on the 10 th of August, 1819. On the of April, 1825, the first chain of this stupenwork was thrown over the "Siraits of i," and on the 25th of February, 1825, it pened to the public; "a magnificent spec"says Dr. Arnott, "to behold chains of hous iron stretched high across a channel of vean, and supporting an admirable bridgeof safety, along which crowded processions pour, regardless of the deep below, or of the ; while, beneath, ships with sails full spread, pursue their course unmolested."
us now compare this bridge, which was onder and admiration of all Europe, with the sed bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati.
vsions of the menai suspension bridge. ace between the points of sus-

| sion, - | - | - | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| nt of road-way above high tide, | 100 | " |  |
| ction of cahles, | - | - | 43 |
| length of bridge, - | - | - | 880 |
| num permanent load, | - | - | 489 |
| transitory load, | - | - | 300 |
| num load, | - | - | 789 |
| nus. |  |  |  | onal area of anchor-chains,

o years after the completion of the Menai e, Mr. Telford added another laurel to his acquired fame, by constructing a suspenoridge across the Conway river, one tower ieh stands within that ancient fortress, "ConCastle," built by Edward III.
e span of the Conway bridge is 350 feet. tion above high tide, 18 feet.
e span of Freiburg bridge, in Switzerland, is eet.
e span of the Hammersmitl bridge across hames is 400 feet, 3 inches.
e span of the suspension bridge across the be, at Pesth, in Hungary, is 1000 feet. e span of the Wheeling bridge is 1010 feet.

It will appear from the history of suspension wilt keep him in perfeet peace, whose mind is bridges, that no span has ever been coustructed stayed on thee, beeause be trasteth in thee," She that will rank in magnitude and grandeur with the proposed bridge aeross the Ohio, at Cincinnati.

From the Annual Monitor for 1351. LLIZIBETII SMITI.
Elizabeth Smith, of Bradford; wife of David Harris Smith, decensed Seventh month 3d, 1853, aged 46 years.

There are many stones in the Lord's spiritual building. Some of them occupy a very prominent place, obvious to every passer by ; and there are comparatively hidden ones, who nevertheless hold important positions. 'They are known and regarded by the great Head of the chureh, and are in near fellowship with its living members. In this class may be ranked the dear Friend above named. From early life she gave indica. tions of the renovating power of Divine grace in her heart; and being deprived of the tender care of a beloved mother, when only about filteen years of age, it was instructive to observe the manner in which ahe was enatbled, as an only daughter, from that early age to her marriage, to enter into and conduct the domestic allairs of her hereaved father.

She was beloved by the relatives and friends who surrounded her, for her kind and affectionate disposition, her humble and diffident deportment, ber watchful care in all things to walk worthy of our high Christian calling, and consistently with her protession as a member of our religious Society.

In the training of her children, and the conducting of her household affairs, she was anxious to avoid everything inconsistent with Christian simplicity, and the standard of Truth; and she had for some years acceptably filled the station of overseer.

For a considerable time our dear Friend had been in a delicate state of health. In the forepart of the year 1850 , her two youngest children had an attack of whooping-cough; she took the complant, and it lelt a susceptibility of the lungs, which, ere long, excited scrious apprehensiuns on her account.

In the autumn of that year, she had a hemorrhage from the lungs; and the winter was spont with her family, at Hastings. She passed the greater part of the two following ones at Torquay. The warmer atmosphere was congenial, and scemed to have a lavourable eflect on her health; yet she appears to have had an abiding impression of the uncertainty of her long continuance here. It was evident to her family, from her domestic arrangements, and her occasional remarks, that her mind was preparing for the ehange, which was approaching; and to her husband, she sometimes expressed herself more fully on this deeply interesting subject.

In the atternoon of the 22d of Sixth month, she had a severe hemorrhage, which contioued with little intermission, until the evening of the 25 th. During this time she was kept in a sweet, quiet frame of mind. She said she did not see how it would terminate, but that she folt nothing but peace; all condemnation was taken away, and she believed she should be accepted.

During the few remaining days of her life, she had at times considerable difficulty of breathing; but it was instruetive to those who had the privilege of attending upon her to mark the peacefulness in which she was preserved, and the evident ripening for her eternal inheritance.

She sadd she had for several days been much comforted with the passage of scripture, "Thou
could now sleep but little, but dozing: now and then, she asked her busband if it was right for her to spend ber time thus, when it was so sloort. At another time, she said to him, "'lhou hast been anxious that I should feel a full assurajee of acceptance. I now have that. All lear of death is taken away, and l have a bright prospect hetore me." She had great pleasure in henring tha Holy Scriptures read-lhey had always been very precious to her-requesting at one time to hear the 17 th chapter of John.

On Sixth-day, lst of Seventh month, she appeared so much better, that a ray of hope seemed to dawn on ber anxious relatives, that her timo might be somewhat prolonged; but during the night, a change took place, which showed then that it was ordered otherwise by IJim who ennnot err, even in his most mysterious dispensations.

On Seventh-day, she seemed to be remarbably strengthened for the work which remained to her on carth. She lelt that her day was drawing to a close, and stid she had no dusire to sce the dawn of another morning. She was unusially sensible of Divine help and support, while she had interviews with different members of the fanily, impartıng suitable counsel to her children, and giving directions on various subjects to her beloved relations. She made some touching remarks to her beloved and only brother, and tenderly sympathising with her husband in anticipation of his loss, she said to him, "It will be a severe stroke to thee, but thou wilt be supported. The separation is ooly for a short time, and then we shall meet again. The world and all its concerns sink into insignificance at such a time as this, they appear to me as a heap of rubbish."

In allusion to the evidence of acceptance mercifully granted her, and to the help vouchsafed to her for the discharge of these debts of eonjugal, parental and Christian lave, to thuse whom she was about to leave, she remarked, that "it was not of herself but of the Lord; it was all of grace, no merit of her own ; O, no! all of merey."

About eleven o'eluck she desired the doctor to be sent for; and took leave of him expressing her satisfaction in what he had done for her. Not long alter, she requested that her two elder children might be called, expressing her wish that all might be kept quiet, and her hope that patienco would be granted her to the end; desiring thoso around to pray for her, that if it was the Lord's will, the time might be cut short.

After this the breathing became more difficult, and continued so till about two o'cluck in the morning, when she said to her husband, "Is not this death?" Me assented, and expressed his belief, that the last conflict would soon be over, inquiring if she still continued to feel the supporting presence of the Lord and that Christ her Saviour was precious? She lifted up both her hands and said, "On yes!" adding so faintly as searcely to be heard, "He is not wanting at this hour."

From this time she gradually sunk, and about three o'clock, appearing liko one going to sleep, the silver cord was gently loosened which bound her spirit to its earthly tabernacle; and her sorrowing lriends are comlorted by the firm belief that her ransomed spirit was permitted to join that glorious company who surround the throne, and sing the song of Moses and of the Lamb.
"If you would relish your food, work for it; if you would enjoy the raiment, pay lor it before you waar it ; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you."

## For "The Frnewt."

THE SPIRIT OP EMIGRITION.
The disposition to remove into new countries, where land in its primitive state can be bought al a low prier, and will yreld good crops, has unsettled Friends in many places, and contribued to lessca meetings which were once larte. But a few years since, sections engerly songht nod setthed Irom the high character given of the soil, are being alrudy deserted by some of the first settlers. Altracted by exingerated nccounts of the qualities of the country still farther west, nud giving wat to the propensity to move to a land of promise, they find it difficult to eome to a pernmasent stand. 'There can be no doubt it has been proper for some, to leave their former resitences, atal to settle in the wilderness; but they hnve had need of Divine gaidance and ipprobation in sueh nu inportant step. Their privations are ofien great, their labour severe, and being frequently attacked with disease caused by the deeay of vegetable mntter that is produced in grent luxurianee nround them, many are prematurely worn ont, and dea:ls terminates their toils, and their caribly prospeets, before they reach the period of old age. 'The wealth which they had anticipated from the incrense in the value of land is not ofien realized, and many of the comforts left behind in their former sethlements, are not always found in the new country. On the part of the first emigrants it is a severe struggle in clearing and tilling the land and providing a subsistence, which with their lodging, and their clothing must olten be rough, and seanty in the supply.

There is a sort of onjoyment in a commonity of new comers in contending with the common difficulties, and rendering assistance to each other ns far as is in their power. 'Their freedom of the restraints of established eustoms, and the moral infloence of religious and cultivated society in old settled parts of the country, may also be agroeable to the natoral man, leading him to think he is breathing a mueh freer atmosphere. Some may suppose that the simple mode of life they are compelled to adopt, is congenial with the growth of vital religion, and their abstraction from the faslions and the cxample of the vain world, must contribute to a closer walk with their heavenly Father. These circumstances ought to contribute to this effect, and would probably do so, were all who migrate to the new countries true Christiuns, sent there by Divine Providence, and did not the same ambition to get rich or constantly increase their eartily store, actuate them as it does those lelt behind; and especially eould they have also left the temptations of the devil with their former residences and companions.

But the same cunning serpent is met with in all parts of the world; and men and women who are reprobate concerning the faith which gives victory over all corraption, will also migrate to new countries. In the absence of wholesome law, and the power to enforce it, and where there are few to uphold the standard of 'Truth and righteousness, by lives and principles of religious integrity, society mny become corrupt, and ehildren and young people may grow up in a loose, unregulated way, very opposito to that purity of heart, and circumspect walking which is essential to the follower of Christ. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, is able to save in all eircumstances under which man is necessarily placed; but il man takes the government of himself into his own hand, Divine grace and light may withdraw and leave him to prove his folly and his weakoess. We may sately conclude that He who appoints the bounds of the habitation of the children of men, has a will in reference to the place of the abode
of his scrvams, whieh they are to occupy until he Jesus Christ. He is the Captain of their salm points out a change, if thero is to be any. Cir- tion, both in his glorified existence at the rigl cumstanees nround them mny seem to point to it, hand of the Fuhber, and also in every member, $f$ and nttendant trials may ndd force to the appre- lis chureh and army, by the immediate direction In nsion that it is proper to remove; and yet their and influences of the Iloly Spirit. The aposi very ditliculties may be the cup of suffering, as told the primitive Christians, "Ye are not you menbers of the church of Christ, which thay are called to partake of, for their own sake, and the promotion of his kingdom.

Many Friends have left the slave States, very probably believing it would besafer for themselves and their children, to get out of the influenco of that wicked system of abomination, cruelty, and injustice. But in removing, their direct mud practical testimony against the evil, is withdrawn; and if it was dangervus for them to remain, the danger of the less number left in that land ol Pigyptian bondage, must have been incroased. The pastors, and elders, and overseers of the floek withdrawing, their example, to encourage and uphold others in the path of doly, would be lost to them. Itad they remained, a much larger and stronger band of united opponeuts to slavery, would have presented a check to the slaveholder, which might have conviseed him of his error, or indueed thim to transler himself to parts of the States, wholly inhabited by his own kind.

We have heard the remark made afier Friends have broken up and sold their land, that instead of other Friends taking their place, slaveholders and slaves have come in, throwing further apart the families of Friends, and occupying farms near the meeting-house, and in the midst of the few members, much to their trial and discouragement. Some who did remove into free States, never bettered their temporal or spiritual condition, but rather fell behind in both respects. Had they continued where they were raised up into religious service by the hand of the Lord, they might have enjoyed more true happiness in their worldly meaus, become more firmly established in the Truth, comlorted the floek around them, and been instrumental in gathering souls to God, like an army to make war in righteonsness against the man of sin, where the Lord had placed them.

Where individuals have been born anew, and grown up into usefalness in the church, it must be a very clear intimation from Him, who has sanctifitd and made them vessels meet for his use, to warrant breaking off their connection with fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, to whom, in a spiritual sense, they have been jomed as bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh; who have seen the changes which the Lord had wrought in them, wituessed his giving them giffs to be occupied in the part of his housebold which he appoints, aad who have boen helpers in therr growth and preservation in the Truth. We do not undertake to say that such are never to change their meeting and be joined to another, but with. out earnestly seeking for Divine counsel, in the subjection of all creaturely desire, and being tavoured with it, the severing of bonds, which have connected them with men and women of religious experience, who have been their counsellors and monitors, may be followed by consequences prejudicial to their religious growth and stability, but which in their sclf-will, they cannot and may be unwilling to foresee. Is there not reason to believe that such injudicious movernents have landed the parties in difficulties and in loss themselves, and that the meetings which they left have dwindled, or been otherwise injured by it, and other nembers been scattered into parts they should not have removed into, or have turned aside iuto the world from the one thing needful, through their instability.
own ; ye are bought with a price; therefore glonit God in your bodies nad in your spirits, which an his." This cannot be done but in receiving an uleying all the commands of our invincible Cal tain, both in what wo are to do, and where it to be donc. IIe will not fail to give these con mands, and faith and strength to obey, if we su render body and spiris to his government. H servants have great peace in believing and ia dr ing his will; be makes hard things easy, giv? hem the vietory over all their enemies, tenchit their hands to war, and their fingers to fight if his battle against sin nud temptation, wherever places then. "Brethren, let every man, where he is called, therein abide with God."

From tho Lelsure thee
Curious Facls thout Shellfish.

## by a naturalist.

It is well known that what mataralists call 1 crustacea, or in other words erabs, lobsters, ar the like, change their shells al given intervals, least until they arrive at $n$ very advanced peris of existence. This ehunge is very complete, e tending even to the eorner of the eyes, to the li ung membrane of the stomaeh and the grindir) teeth, with which that stomach is furnished. Dui ing the years of growth, ( a peried not satistactorit determined) this change of an unyielding armon is neeessary, inasmuch as without it the anim eould not increase in size, but would be forced remain no larger than what it was at first. Til effect of the release from a hard unyielding en casement is to allow the expansion of the who frame, which suddenly pushes forth its grow and, this being attained, a new coat of armour acquired, to be cast off again at a subsequent $p$. riod. 'This moult of solid armour is termed I naturalists exuviation.

Reaumur, who watched the progress of exus ation on the river crayfish, deseribes it as atten ed with many efforts and much struggling. few days previous to the commencement of $t$ operation, (early in autumn) the creature abstain from all solid nourisliment, and the plates of she on the back and tail will be found to offerle than the usual resistance to the pressure of tl finger. Shortly afterwards the crayfish appen restless, and rubs its legs against each other; then throws itself on its back, agitates its who body, which appears to become distended, un some of the plates are parially burst and raise Some degree of rest follows these first struggle but after a short time the animal again exerts muscular energy. The back plate is now set to rise gradually from the legs beneath, and about half an hour the animal has extricated itse from this portion of its sleell. By drawing in head, the antenur, the eyes, and the legs are dra ged out as from a case, but the extrication of $t$ last, being the most difficult and complicated op ration, is not effected without great effurt, al occasionally even the loss of one or unore limbsa matter of the less consequence, as they w sprout forth again. The binder parts are wit drawn with less difficulty, the tail-plates beir thrown off by a forward motion, attended with brisk and stretching action. 'The creature is ac seen divested of its amour, which is cast off, a pearing unbroken as if no struggle had ever tak place within it.

True Christians are servants and soldiers of
the prawn and the shrimp, the process of jation has not, we believe, been rigidly hed. the lobster, the circumstances attending exion, as detailed by Mr. Cruch, are different, his fact is the more surprising when we conhow closely allied the river crayfish is to narine lobster. The lobster, to the last, is aous and vigorous; and instances have been vn in which, enticed by the bait, it has enterto the traps on the very eve of casting its , insomuch that on the fisherman commencing indle his prize, the animal has slipped away, ing an empty husk as the ouly reward of his ar. A circumstance of this kind afforded Mr. the opportunity of giving a minute deserip. of the creature, when it made its escape, (for pe it did) to the no small annoyance of the arman, who had calculated on the possession prize somewhat above the ordinary magniIt does not appear that any extraordinary ggles or contortions have been observed in the ter when engaged in delivering itself from its omels, or that the time of moulting is proted, as in the case with the river erayfish; eover, it is certain that when delivered from hell, it possesses great activity in effecting its pe.
everting to the specimen examined by Mr. ch, it was found that the case of the horns feelers was perfect to their minutest extremithe sheath of the eye-stalk, and the transpacovering of the eyes were uninjured; the Is of the back part of the budy with the tailes were all joined logether, and the parts eath the snout, including the jaws, foot-jaws, bing claws, and legs, with the breast plate, the ig of the stomach, \&c. Cormed one connected ion. But how was the escape of the animal its too tightly braced arinour effected? ough the middle of the great back plate ran a as straight as if it liad been cut with a knife, evidently formed by a natural process of ration. 'Through this aperture, when expandthe animal had made its escape.
a the common crab, the exuviation takes place a separation of the broad back plate from the er plate, the animal lying on tis back at the ; this division being effected, the limbs and er parts are easily withdrawn from their sheath. oust be observed, however, that previously to process, both in the crab, the lobster, and ers, the flesh on the claws of the animal shriaks st considerably, otherwise the contents of the at claws in particular could not be extricated, it does not appear that the shells of the claws he crab or lobster are split open. The erab en newly extricated somewhat resembles a p of dough inclosed in skin, and has at first $y$ sufficieat strength to enable it to crawl to ee place of safety. There it takes as much d as will suffice to distend the whole body and skin or membrane-like covering, which is now cate, flexible, and elastic. 'There is, in short, adden expansion of growth, previous to the wth of the fresh plates of armour, which are, course, adapted to the newly acquired bulk ol animal.
n the earlier stages of life, the exuviation and den pushing forward of growth occur severat es in the course of the year, but, as the animal ances toward maturity, they take place at re and more distant intervals, till at last exuvi. on either ceases or occurs only after lengthenperiods. We suspect that after a cortain time ceases, because we have ourselves minutely mined a large Norway lobster, whose back le formed a bed, upon which a multitude of ecclesiastical laws, discharged from confinement
full.growa mussels were firmly attached, like a phalanx in deuse array, presenting a curious picture. In the British Museum, specimens of erabs are to be seen, the buck plates of which are covered with a close mass of oysters or mussels; and Mr. Cuuch has found oysters $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in longth, attached to the back plate of living crabs.

It has been stated that the crab, the lobster, and obhers, devour their cast-off covering; we greatly doubt this. We possess the stomach of a marine crayfish, filled with the fragments, minutely ground, of shell, apparently either of its own species or a lobster; but this does not prove the statement; it merely informs ns that these shellfish prey upon each other, the weaker fulling vietims to the stronger. We do not, however, positively deny the fact in question, for we are well aware that the toad rolls up its cast-off cuticle, (changed at certain intervals) and swallows it at a gulp.

There is another curious fact in the history of crustuccans, to which we may here advert; we allude to the power with which they are endowed of reproducing their limbs when lost by accident. The loss of a leg is of little consequence; so little so, that when suddenly alarmed, a lobster will often throw off its claws with a jerk. Indeed, usually when a limb is injured, the animal breaks it off at the joint, second to its junction with the trunk, where the growth the most speedily and certainty commences. No pain seems to follow this strange operation; the wound is soon covered with a delicate skin, and a new claw is in due time produced. It remains, however, unprotected with a hard shell until the next time for chang. ing the whole of it arrives, and the new limb seldom or never acquires the size of the corresponding claw, although equally perfect. An analogous circumstance occurs in many lizards, and especially the gecko, which quickly reproduces a lost tail.

## For "The Friend."

## BIOGRAPIICAL SKETCIES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Phitadelphia.

## THOMAS LLOYD.

(Continued from page 301.)
The visit to the steeple-bouse, performed by Richard Davies and Thomas Lloyd, referred to in our last number, was made at the request of Justice Corbet. On this occasion, Richard sass, Thomas Lloyd spoke a few very seasonable words to the people." Whether this was his first appearance in the ministry, there are no records to show, but we know that thereafter he was often engaged in this way, at home and abroad.

In the year 1664 , he was arrested with others whilst quietly travelling on the highway, and for relusing to swear was committed to prison, in which he was confoned, it appears, for eight years. Just previously to his commitment, or within a few months after, he was married to Mary, a daughter of Gilbert Jones, of Wetchpool. The prisoners at Welchpool, we have already shown, through the favour of the jailor, were placed in a house belonging to him, pleasantly situated in the outskirts of the town, and were allowed many privileges. During the time of his confinement, several children were born to Thomas Lloyd, who being brought up in the fear of the Lord, and submitting to his yoke and government, became a source of great comfort to their parents, and were made serviceable in the church of Christ.

In 1672 , the prisoners at Welchpool were with the rest of the sufferers in Great Britain, on the -
by letters patent. Thomas Lloyd after his release from prison, lived at a place called Macemore, in Hontgomeryshire. Of his religious services his bretliren siay, " His sound and clleetan mimstry, his godly conversation, meek and lamb-like spirit, great patience, temperance, humility, and slowvess to wrath; his love to the brethren, his godly eare in the chureh of Christ, that all things might be kept sweet, savoury and in good order; his hetping liand to the weak, and gentle admonitions, we are lully salisfied have a seal and witness in the hearts of all taithful Friends who knew him." "We may in truth say, he soughit not limself, nor the riches of this world, but his eye was to that which is everlasting, being given up to spend and be spent for the Truth and the sake of Fricads."

On the 7th day of the First month, 1675, an informer named David Maurice, whose residence was in Deabighshire, but who had been newly made a justice in Muntgomeryshire, came to Friondy' meeting-house at Cloddiecochion, with fourteen or fifteen armed men. The members who met there for worship were few in number, and were sitting in silence, when he entered. He directed them to depart, but 'Thomas Lloyd requested that he would grant them liberty to ait titieen minutes longer before departing. 'Io this he assented, and with his armed lollowers, sat down amid the quiet worshippers. 'Thomas Lloyd felt constraned briefly to define true religion, and also to point out what true worship was. Maurice conlessed that the doctrine delivered was sound, yet he fined 'Thomas Lloyd twenty puunds for preaching; and although he was no magistrate of the corporation in which he was acting, be fined the house twenty pounds, and each of the hearers five shillings.

On the 16 th of the Fourth moath following, he sent two persons, one bis clerk and the other a tenant of his, to the plantation of Thomas Lloyd, to distrain his property for the fine. These men lurked about the ground while it was yet dark, and had seized on four cows and a mare, and driven them away betore sunrise. This illegal act, for there was no officer of that parish, that hundred, or corporation, with them, was further consummated by their driving the cattle into the adjoining county, to his uwn estate.

This David Maurice was not only a great persecutor of Fricads, but of other dissenters also. But he came to an untimely end. Richard $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{a}}$ vies speaking, it would appear, of the year 1676 , thus writes: "I being at this time io Lundon, and my service there pretty much in the time of the said hard persecution, my dear lriend Charles Lloyd sent me up a full and large account of the sufferings of Friends there, by this wieked informer David Maurice; and when I had read and considered them, I was under a great consideration, what way to take to prevent the further intended mischiel of this man; and I laid their innocent and faithful sufferings in seoret before the great God of heavea, who hath the hearts of all men in his hand, aad may order them as seemeth good to him.
"After this, when the time of the Quarter Ses. sions was come, the clerk of the peace told the court he had received the new commissions; which being read, and this David Maurico being then present, and finding himself left out, he fell into a great rage and passion. In a litle time the said David Maurice went to London, and was put into commission again ; but being made high sheriff of the couaty this year, he could not act as a justice of the peace; and he fcll into a grent rage, for the said office was likely to be chargeable to him. So that year we had peace and quietness;
and when his sheriffship was over, he was coming ns it appears that the fruit had been killed nlmost through a brook called Lynlleth, near his own entirely, before.
house at Pen-y-bout, and it was supposed his horse threw him, and he was carried down into the river Tannat a considerable way, and there nothing., in different parts of the conntry, though miserably perished. Thus the Lord helped us through all our nillictions nad troubles; nad we see that they that trust in the Lord shall not be confounded, but are as Mount Sion, und ennnot be removed; and as the hills are round about Jerusulem, so is the Lord round about his peop!c ; blessed and praised be his holy name forever und evermore saith my soul."

About the yenr 1677, lawyer Walworth, nn opposer of Friends, and one of the counsel against George Fox, at the time that counsellor Corbet delivered the opinion that under premunire there could be no imprisonment, was made judge of three of the counties in North Wates. He eommenced his circuit in Merionethshire, and causing some Friends to be arrested, he tendered them the oath of alleginnce and supremacy. This of course they could not take, -whereopon he told them he did not intend to proceed against them by premunire, but that the relusal to take the oath was high treason, and that they should be tried for ther lives at the next nssizes. He told them that the men should be hanged, and the women burned. The Friends in Wales were alarmed, for Walworth was a wieked, hard-hearied man, and intended to do as much injury to them as he could, under any plea of law effect. It was concluded that Thomas Lloyd should at once proceed to London, and lay the whole state of the case before counsellor Corbet, of whose legal ability Friends had a high estimate. When 'I'homas opened the matter to him, Corbet expressed much concern, for it was evident that Walworth had law on his side, and was inclined to do mischief. "By that way," he said, "they might try us alt, if popery came up again; for they have the writ De Itceretico Comburendo in force, which was executed in Queen Mary's days, for the burning of heretics, is not repealed to this day." Being awakened to the importance of the matter, the counsellor and Thomas Lloyd waited on some of the members of Parliament, and laid before them the dangers which had arisen, and might arise, from leaving the law as it stood, and so effectually aroused their fears, that the law was repeal. ed that very session. Some of those in authority spoke to Walcott, and he thereafter let Friends alone; and in Wales quietness and peaee prevail. ed for some tume.
(To be cominued.)

For "The Friend."

## Review of the Weather for Fifth Month, $1 \times 51$.

Although the re-puting forth of the vegetable world was somewhat retarded along the eastern coast, by the influcnçe of floating icebergs in the Atlantic, yet the frequent relreshing showers, and uniform mildness of the weather during this month, have amply made up for this temporary halt in Nature's onward movements, and
"Plants, flowers and shrubs o'er all the land So promptly rise, so thickly stand,
As if they heard a voice,-and came,
Each, at the calling of its name.'
Jndeed, a more luxuriant growth of grass, whent, $\& c$., is seldom seen in this climate, and fears nre entertained that the latter will be so large, it will fall very much, and thus prevent its filling well.

In the early part of the month the fruit-irees made a brilliant display of bloom, but, like many counterfeit appearances, it was nothing but show;

There have been violent storms of wind, rain, nothing remarkable in that way has oecurred here. By a Inte paper, we learn that a "terrible storm of rain, accompanied with thunder, lightning, nod a very powerful wind, nmounting almost to a hurricane, passed over the city of Wheeling aud vicinity, on the alternoon of the 17th. Daring its prevalenec, the celebrated Wire Suspension Bridge across the Ohio, was completely blown down, and left bottom upwnrds in the river. The strong cables and wire cords were twisted and broken as though they were mere threads, and the entire structure hurled at a single blast from its strong foundation. The abutments sustained only slight injury. Fortunately, nnd almost mirneulously, no lives were lost. There was no person on the bridge nt the time, and no boats nenr in the river. Navigation was temporarily obstructed. It is said that most of the cables will serve to put up agnin. 'The storm was very severe in the surrounding neighbourhood, though doing no great damage."

The 26th was very elear, thus favouring the thousands, and perhnps miltions, of gazers at the eclipse.
The average temperature for the month was $61 \frac{4}{3}^{\circ}$, or more than $2^{\circ}$ above that for lasg year. Range of the thermometer, from $34^{\circ}$ to $79^{\circ}$. Amount of rain, 3.821 inches. For Fifth month last year, it was 5.678 inches. The average temperature of the three spring months was $50^{\circ}$, and amount of rain 11.155 inches. Last year the avcrage temperature was $49 \frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$, and amount of rain 12.012 inches.
West-town B. S., Sixth mo. 1st, 1854.


American Stcamboats on the Amazon River. -A letter addressed-to the Boston Traveller, dated Para, South America, December 22, 1853, gives an account of a trial trip of Dr. Whitmore's new steamers, designed to navigate the river Amazon. Some time ago he took a contract from the Peruvian government, to furnish two or more steamboats suitable for the navigation of the Amazon, a treaty having been made with Brazil with this end in view. Dr. Whitman came to New York, contracted for the boats and machine. ry, superintended their construction, had them
taken to pieces and paeked in a sailing vessel and
shipped for the mouth of the Amazon; all at hil. own hazard. Ile then secured a sufficient num. ber of competent mechanics to go out with him, to put the steamers together, nod set up their mat chinery, nond on the day of the date of the letter, the enterprise had been so far crowned with suc. cess, that the first of these little river boats had made its trip, and appenred off Part, some seven. ty miles from the mouth of the Amazon.

It was $n$ gala day. The city was astir with, joyful anticipations; and the little steamer was received whth every demonstration of sutisfaction. She was decked with flags, among whieh the stars, and stripes were conspicuous, and bore a glad. some company, some two hundred persons.The Ilough, the Loom and the Anvil.

## TOBACCO AND ITS EFFECTS.

"We are told that in $1840,1,500,000$ persnns, one-tenth of the entire population of the United Slates, were engaged in raising and manufaetur. ing Tobaceo, and at the present time, not less than $2,000,000$ persons are thus employed. The Tobaceo crop of the United States in 1850 was very nearly $200,000,000$ pounds. And if we take into account the waste of land and labour in raising it ; the expense attending its manufaeture and traffic, with the loss of time oceupied in smoking and chewing it , and the consequent idle. ness and indolenee it begets, $\$ 40,000,000$ would be a low estimate of the present annual loss to the nation; a sum sulficient to provide every dis. trict of our country with a free school, every hamlet with a free ehurch, and every pauper with a free home.
"The consumption of segars alone in the city of New York, in 1851 , was computed at $\$ 10,000$ a day; while the whole city paid but $\$ \$, 500$ a day lor bread ; this would be $\$ 3,650,000$ a year for segars alone. The Grand Erie Canal, three huodred and sixty-four miles long, the longest in the world, with its eighteen aqueducts and eightyfour locks, was made in six years, and cost but little over $\$ 7,000,000$. The segar bill of New York city would have paitl the whole in twa years. If a line of Atlantic steamers, the pride of the ocean, were all sunk, how soon would the segar money of that one city rebuild the whole! It is a very moderate segar smoker who spends only six cents a day; and yet it amounts ta $\$ 21.00$ a year; a sum which would be called an enormous tax, if laid on a young man for the purposes of government, or the support of religious institutions. The same trifling sum if put, to annual interest, would, in thirty years, amount to $\$ 3,529.30$; and who does not wish that segars were banished from the world, when he thinks in how many hundred ways this sum might have contributed to the real comfort and improvement of a man in moderate circumstances; or how mueh good it might have done, if laid out in educating and elevating his children?
"if the tobacco consumption of the United States goes on in future, increasing as it has for twenty years past, have we not reason to fear that the nation of nalive, scheming, inventive, enterprising, efficient Yunkees, flying all over the world, will be actunlly smoked down to a natioa as phlegmatic and stationary as the smoking Dutchman of Holland?
' In the United States, intelligent physicians have estimated that 20,000 die every year, from the use of tobacco; and in Germany, where the strects, as well as the houses, are literally befog. ged with tobacco smoke, the physicians have calculated that, of all the deaths that occur betweea taken to pieces and paeked in a sailing vessel and the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, one-half
inate in the waste of the constitution by smok-

Tobaceo exhansts and deranges the nerv. powers, and produces a long train ol nervous ases. It is peculinrly ealeulated to produce uses to which the stomach is liable; and esally those forms that go under the name of epsia, with all their kindred train of evils. It exerts a disastrous influence upon the mind, frequently produces an enfeebling of the me$y$, a confusion of ideas, irritability of temper, t of energy, an unsteadiness of purpose, melau$y$, and sometimes insanity. These are the nate effeets of the use ol tobaceo, and though may not perceive them in his own case, we assured that the tendency of the drug is als toward disease.
All writers agree that the only remedy for ruinous effeets of tobaceo is, 'to toueh not, not, handle not.' Dr. Shew says, 'Charlamay go about, as indeed they have done, ending to have some seeret remedy by whiel obaeeo appetite may be permanently destroy. But all such pretence is from the father of If, through reason, conscience, and religion, on cannot break off this habit, his ease is fora hopeless one. A season ol sickness is an llent one in which to eommence the reform; use, under sueh circumstances, nature, ever to herself, takes away all longing for the rsed drug. True, no one should wait for an apportunity; but when it does oceur, let improved. The slaves of tobaceo who have rgone a course of hydropathic treatment, tell nat the healhful stimulation afforded by the r processes enables them far more easily to hemselves of this pernicious habit."

PRIVCIPLES or pence,
ur blessed Lord told his disciples, "When ye hear of wars and rumours of wars, see that e not troubled.' I have felt a eoneern permy mind, that the members of our religious ety, in this day of great commotion, (while otsherds of the earth are smiting one another, be earnestly engaged to labour for the ading and inerease ol the glorious gospel of $e$ and salvation in the earth; Christ being only bope, and the exaltation of his kingdom rejoicing.
ir holy Redeemer said, 'All they that take word shall perish by the sword.' Oh! that ids everywhere may be preserved from takiny part in the desolating spirit of war, that gitates the political world at this time; that may, by word, by life and conversation, fest to others; they are the followers of the and lowly Jesus, who said he came not to oy men's lives, but to save them.'
is well known that the Society of Friends as ly, from its origin down to the present day, borne testimony against the spirit of war its bearings, yet I am afraid all are not so gathered to the Shiloh of God as to evince eir life and conduet that they are truly the les of the Lamb of God, "Who taketh away ns of the world: who died for all men; and prayed for those who took his life away, in memorable words, 'Father, forgive then, for know not what they do.' Being led as a to the slaughter, and as a sheep dumb before qearer, he opened not his mouth; for his lom being not of this world, it behooved him, omit to the will of his holy Father, in offer, his body a sacrifice for the sins of all manopening a door for all, through repentance unendment of olife, in humble obedience to race and Spirit of God, to come out of that
low and degrading spirit of darkness and animosity eherished in minds of evil men, into the love and the peaceable Spirit of Jesus that desires the good of all and the hurt of none.

Stephen Crisp, one of the early Friends, speaks thus on the subjeet, "When you see divisions, and parties, and rendings in the bowels of nations, and rumours and tempests in the minds of the people, then take heed of being moved to this party or to that party, or giving your strength to this or that, or counselling this way or that way, but stand single to the truth of God, in whieh neither war, rent, nor division is; and take heed of that part in any of you, which trusts and relies upon any sort of the men of this world, in the day of their prosperity; for the same party will bring you to sulfer with them in the time of their ad. versity, whieh will not be long after; for stability in that ground there will be none: but when they shall say, come join with us in this or that, remember you are joined to the Lord by his pure Spirit, to walk with him in peace and in righteousness, and you feeling this, this gathers out of all bustlings, and noises, and parties, and tumults, and leads you to exalt the standard of truth and righteousness, in an innocent eonversation, to see who will flow unto that; and this shall be a refuge lor many of the weary, tossed and afflieted ones in those days, and a shelter for many whose day is not yet over."

So dearly beloved Friends and brethren who have believed and known the blessed appearance of the Truth, and tasted of the powers of the world to come and known Jerusalem to be a quiet habitation, keep near to the Truth trusting in the Lord so that the munition of rocks may be your defence, and the God of Israel your rearward."

One of the early Friends who, through unwatchfulness, had slipped, but through merey had been brought back, about two hours before his exit said, "There is a spirit which I feel, that delights to do no evil, nor to revenge any wrong, but delights to endure all things, in hope to enjoy its own in the end. Its hope is to outlive all wrath and conten. tion, and to weary out all exaltation and cruelty, or whatever is of a nature euntrary to itself. It sees to the end of all temptations. As it bears no evil in itsell; so it conceives none in thought to any other: if it be betrayed, it bears it; for its ground and spring is the mercies and forgiveness of God. Its crown is meekness, its life is everlasting love unfeigned, and takes its kingdom with entreaty, and not with contention, and keeps it by lowliness of mind. In God alone it can rejoice, though none else regard it, or ean own its life. It is eonceived in sorrow, and brought forth without any to pity it ; nor doth it murmur at grief and oppression. It never rejoiceth but through suf. ferings; for with the world's joy it is murdered. I found it alone being forsaken. I have fellowship therein wilh them, who lived in dens, and desolate places of the earth, who through death obtained this resurrection and eternal holy life."

Oh! how desirable it is, that all who profess the holy name of Christ, should be gathered by his power, out of all that hurts or destroys the peace of 'Zion, into the holy mount of God, where the streams of heavenly love unceasingly flow, and where all is peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. 'These redeemed souls, whose robes have been washed and made elean in the blood of the Lamb, if they continue steadfast unto the end, will undoubtedly be enabled to say in the language of Scripture, " $O$ death where is thy sting! Ograve where is the vietory!?

New Jersey, Sixth mo., 1854.
A Slave Whipped to Death.-We learn that a
of Hampton. A man flogged one of his slaves so severely as to cause his death. Suspieion was first entertained from the sudden death and secret interment of the negro, and his body being disillterred and subjected to the inspeetinn of a jury, a verdict to the above effeet was given. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Watson, who immediately fled, and has not since been heard of. We sineerely trust iliat he may be arrested and punished for tho horrible erime.-Norjulk News.

Selected.
"THE THREE CALLS."

## тйD hota.

O slumberer, rouse thee1 Despise not the truth;
Give, give thy Creator the days of thy youth;
Why standest thou idle! The day breaketh-see!
The Lord of the vineyard is waiting for theet
"Sweetest Spirit, by thy power,
Grant me yet another hour ;
Earthly pleasures I would prove, Earthly joy, and carthly love; Scarcely yet has dawn't the day, Sweetest Spirit, wait, 1 pray."

## sixth and sinta nouns.

0, loiterer, speed thee! The morn wears apace; Then squander no longer thy remuant of grace, But haste while there's time ! with thy Jaster agree; The Lord of the vineyard stands waiting tor thee!
"Gentle Spirit, prithee stay,
Brightly beams the early day,
Let me linger in these bowers;
Grod shall have my noontide hours;
Chide me not for my delay,
Gentle Spirit, wait, I pray !"

> Eleventh hova.
$O$, sinner, arouse thee! thy morning is pass'd,
Already the shadows are lengthening fast ;
Escape for thy life! from the dark mountains flee; The Lord of the vineyard yet waiteth for thee!
"Spirit, cease thy mournful hay;
Leave me to myself I pray!
Earth hath flung her spell around me, Pleasure's silken chain hath bound me; When the sun his path hath trod, Spirit, then I'll turn to God I"

Hark ! borne on the wind is the bell's solemn toll : 'Tis mournfully pealing the knell of a soulOf a soul that despised the kind teachings of trath, And gave to the world the best hours of its youth; The Spirit's sweet pleadings and strivings are o'er; The Lord of the viaeyard staads waiting no more !

## POLLTRY AXD EGGS.

Few persons, we apprehend, have any corrcct idea of the magnitude of the trade, at home and abroad, in poultry and eggs. Having recently had our attention directed to a work embodying some interesting statisties on the subject, we propose plaeing them before the reader. The amount of sales of poultry at the Quiney market, Buston, in the year 1818 , was six hundred and seventy-four thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars, while for the whole city of Bosten they exceeded four millions. The number of egrgs sold in Quincy market was $1,129,735$, the price paid for them being about $\$ 303,352$, or an average of 18 cents per dozen. The sales in the whole city, it is supposed, fell little short of $\$ 1,000,000$. The daily average consumption of egis at three of the hotels in that year was 200 .
'The city of New York, however, it is estimated, expends a million and a half of dollars yearly in the purchaso of eggs. Probably the amount in 1853 was much larger, as the above estumate was made for 18.13 . One single dealer in Philadelphia sends to this city daily one hundred barrels of this commodity.
Ireland and France are great egg-exporling countries. We have not the most recent statisties, but they are of sufficiently late date to approximate to tho present condition of the trade. M ${ }^{\circ}$ Culloch
says that the amount paid yearly by England to lreland ior eggs and poultry is from $\mathrm{C} 200,000$ to毛 300,000 . The yearly value of cggs alone exported from Ireland to Great Britain exceeds £ 100,000 . The number is probably hetween $70,000,000$ and $80,000,000$. The British census for 1841 gave an all valorem estimate of the poultry stock in Ireland, in which each fowl was valued at only six pence sterling. According to this estimate, it showed that in the province of Leinster the stock of pouliry amounted to $£ 56,243$; in Connaught, to £ $£ 5,316$; in Munster, to $£ 62$,830 , and in Ulster, to $£ 47,883$; making a total of $£ 202,172$. But even at the low average named, the amount probably much exceeds this, as the people supposed the inquiry was made to obtain the basis of some now tax, and reported the number as less than it really was.

The number of boxes of eggs shipped by the city of Dublin-packet company's vesscls to London during the year $1844-5$, was 8,874 . A box of the usual dimensions contains 13,000 eggs, but occasionally larger ones are used, capable of containing four times that number: so that about $23,566,500 \mathrm{eggs}$ are annually shipped from Dublin alone to London. To Liverpool, in the same year, in the same company's vessels, were shipped 5,135 boxcs, containing $25,565,500$ eggs, giving a total export from Dublin to two ports of England of $1<, 639,900$, valucd at $£ 122,500$. Since then, bowever, the trade has enormously increased.

In 1840 Great Britain imported from France and Belgium $96,000,000$ of cerss, the duty upon which (one penny per dozen) amounted to $£ 34,000$. Nine-tenths of the foreigo cygs imported into Great Britain are from France. The importation thence in 1842 was $89,548,741$; io $1843,70,415,931$; and in $1844,67,487,920$. The present yearly importation exceeds $80,000,000$. The consumption of eggs in Paris is estimated at upwards of one hundred millions yearly. Supposing a fow! to produce one hundred and twenty eggs annually - which is perhaps a fair average-the reader may imagine the immense stock of poultry that must be kept in France. Any one who has travelled in that country is aware that they are reared in vast numbers, hey being the most profitable stock on the many small farms owned or tenanted by the French peasantry.

The late poultry shows have tended to awaken new interest in the breeding and rearing of poultry by our own farmers, especially those whose land is situated near large cities, or where there are means of rapid transport to such cities. Though we are far from believing all the stories which interested parties, or amateur poultry-keepers put forth, there can be no question that, with economical management, the poultry-yard becomes a source of large profit, as it is of unabated interest. On this subject, however, others are far more competent to speak than we are. But we are glad when a new impulse is given to the rearing of any domestic stock, and though the present movement in that dircction looks a Jittle tou much to extravagance in size, or peculiarity of breed, its more mature result will be beneficial to the farmer, and through him to the consumer.-N. Y. Com. Adv.

## THEFRI』ND.

SIXTII MONTII $10,1854$.
Correction.- In the "Report on Books," on the the third page of our last number, a mistake occurs as to the number of books sold during the year. It should have been eleven hundred and ninety-eight, instead of seven hundred and ninety.
eight. The same mistake occurs in the "Ex"racts" sent down to the subordinate meetings.
We wish to call the attention of all our readers who either are already, or are tempted to become addicted to the use of the poisonous weed, to the article on the sixth page of the present number of our journal, extraeted from a litile work on "The Evils of Tobacco," by Dwight Baldwin.

A few years ago there was reason to believe that the use of Tobacco was very nearly banished from among the members of our religious Society. Ilere and thero might be found some few who, having acquired a taste for the poisonous plant, and long accustomed themselves to the stimulus it imparts, kept each other in countenance in snuffing, chewing or smoking; and tried to persuade themselves and each other that it was necessary to their comfortable existence; but companies of smokers were comparatively rare, the chewers turned aside when the coveted morsel was deposited in the mouth, and the snuff-box was nearly banished from Socicty. There is reason, however, to fear that the use of Tobacco is again coming into vogue among us, especially among the young men; nud such is the power of example, and the little restraint exercised by parents and others upon this point, we apprehend the evil will continue to increase, unless that class are made aware of the deplorable effects consequent on subjecting the system to the continued imbibition of the poison contained in tobacco. Such is the power of habit, and so wretched are the fcelings of the veteran smoker, the chewer, or the snuffer, when he or she first makes the attempt to break their boods, and so greatly is the mental as well as the physical energy enfecbled by the narcotic, that we have little hope of inducing such to abandon the practice; each one is always able to find an excuse for the loved indul. gence in their particular case; but we desire to impress on those who are comparative novices in this species of stimulation, and those who may be tempted to indulge in it, but have not yet given way, that its elfects on the system when long continued, are always highly deleterious, and that sooner or later those effects will manilest themselves. It is true we do not often meet with cases where death appears to be immediately attributable to the use of tobacco; but so far as our experience goes, and that is not very limited, when disease of any kind attacks those who have been addicted to its use, the constitution is found far less able to contend against the ravages of such diseases; they discover to heir cost, that the nervous system, on which the vital functions depend, has been undermined, and when the artificial stimulus is withdrawn, it sinks prostrate; in short, that they have long been cherishing a secret enemy, that in the hour of need betrays them to the assaults of the destroyer. Thus we believe death not unfrequently is the result in cases of sickness where, had not the individual been long poisoning himself with tobacco, his vital energy would have made a successful resistance, and he would have triumphed over the malady under which he sunk. There can be no doubt of the truth of the statement in the extract we have given, that the use of tobacco is "peculiarly calculated to produce dis. eases to which the stomach is liable," as it is also to atfect the liver. Physicians are often called on to prescribe for the cure or mitigation of gastric pain, or a scnse of indescribable wretchedness, the resu!t more or less direct of the use of tobacco.

We have again and again seen such cases, where nearly all the comlort of life was destroyed by this cause; and yet such is the dreadful slavery
it inflicts that it is a rare thing to be able to in duce the suffering victim to forego the accustomer indulyence; as we have said before, the morn encrgy is weakened as well as health destroyed and, like the poor inebriate, the slave to tobaceo, has neither the courage nor the fortitude to shake off the chain that fetters him to his fatal habit. In several instances we have known the use al tobacco to produce insanity, and involve the sul. ferer, his family and friends in the decpest af. fliction.

There are many other things connected with the use of tobacco, that render it very desirnble to banish it entircly from society, such as its offensiveness to those who are not accustomed to it , and the noisomeness of the exhalations from the lungs of those long addicted to smoking, its leading to the use of inloxicating drinks, \&c., but it is not neces. sary to dwell upon these, as they will have but little weight in a decision respecting it, if the graver cevils we have alluded to are not sufficieut to obtain judgment against it. Let the question, then come seriously home to all our readers: whether these deplorable elfects, though they may only occasionally occur, (and they are much more frequent than is generally supposed, ) should not deter every one from incurring the risk of experiencing them! and even should wo while usiap tobacco escape them ourselves, can we leel justified in giving the weight of our example to a practice, which year after year leads thousands ol its victims to the grave?

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Asia nad Niagara steamships, we have nent from Liverpool to the 27 th ult.

Some more fighting bad taken place on the Dannbe ; the Turks appear victorious. An English steamer haring been stranded near Odessa, has been taken possession of by the Russians.

Flour has slightly declined. Cotton stationary.
UNITED STATES.-New York.-Deaths in the city last week, 415,-by cholera, 12.

Peansylvaaia.-Deaths in Philadclphia last week, 166 The new city is abont being organized,-Robert I Conrad has been elected its first mayor.

Delavare.-At Wilmington, on the 31st ultime, threr wagous containiog four hundred and fifty kegs of guapowder exploded near the coraer of Fourteeuth aod Orange streets. The three drivers were instantly killed and iwo other persons,- the horses were blown k pieces, nnd the houses in the vicinity much injared The explosion was fett in this city, and in many othet places at even greater distances from the spot.

Tennessee and Mississippi.-The cholera has appeare at Nashville and Vicksburg.

Georgia.-On the 18 th nit., wheat harvest had commeaced near Angusta.

## INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Committee for the Civilization and Improrement of the Indian natives, are desirous of engaging a Friend and his wife to assist in the care of the farm anc? family at the Boarding-school at Tuacssassah. Alsoi suitable Friead to take charge of the School.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, No 377 South Second street; Thomas Erans, No 180 Arel street.

Philada., Fifth mo. 31st, 1854.

## FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committec on Admizsions.-Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 10 North Tenth street; Charles Ettis, No. 95 South Eight! street, nad No. 56 Chestnut strect; William Bettle, No 14 South Third street ; John C. Allen, No. 179 Soat Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatio C Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut street William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. 4 South Wharves; Towasend Sharpless, No. 187 Arc street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. Wh tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street.

Visiting Managers for the Month.-Samuel Bettle, Jr No. 101 N. Tenth street. John Elliott, No. 41 N. Fif street. John Carter, No. 105 S . Twelfth street.

Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua H. Worthington.
Mutron.-Elizabeth B. Hopkins.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ice two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
John richardson,
at no. 50 noath fourth staeet, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, 1 in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any f the United States, tor three months, if paid in ce, six and $a$-half ceuts.

## From the Leisure Hour.

IIOOKS AND EYES.-PINS.
ef the Hansom cabs, with which Birming. is well supplied, soon transports us to the $s$ and eyes factory of Mr. Cutler, of which ust endeavour if possible, though it is by no s easy, to give the reader an adequate idea. or the kindness of the young gentleman who ed us round, we should have come out of the - y as wise as we went in; he had the politeto retard the action of the machinery, and render intelligible a process which otherwise, the rapidity of its execution, would have lour scrutiny. Hooks and eyes, a sort of ousins to the buttons, are useful litule contris with which every child is familiar; though bilosophers, we imagine, have any idea how are produced. Let us sce if we can render usiness intelligible. We had half expected the universal hand-press employed in this facture, as in so many others, but were ably disappointed. Instead of a simple press, ober of small machines, each not much bighan a portable writing-desk, but of very icated construction, and characterized by a of rapid, eccentric, and beautifal movements, ranged in rows, and all driven by steain, in a state of marvellous activity. To bethe beginning; let the reader suppose the from which the hooks and eyes are made, e been drawn to the proper size, and coiled a kind of spinning-wheel standing at the (we machine. 'The machine once set in (we will soppose it an eye-making machine) s little or no superintendence, but unwinds e from the wheel as fast as it wants it, and it in a receptacle beneath in the form ol ${ }^{\circ}$ d "eyes," at a rate rather faster than one nd. The wire entering at a small orifice eel-plate at the left hand side ol the mais is gradually propelled forwards from left to tin the eourse of which journey it is not to the spectator ; when it reaches a certain to its progress, and at which it is visible, a il sufficient for the formation of an eye is Wy eut off by a small descending blade; at soe instant a small cylindrical steel nipple fon the centre of the detached inch of wire, Inds the central loop, while, at the precise dit two smaller nipples, one on each side, of above, round which the ends of the wire imly coiled by simultaneous blows Irom a ) of lateral punches. The "eye" is now pted; but there it would remain tast coiled if the three nipples, occupying the place of
the next comer, were it not for the appearance of a little spider-looking elaw, which springs forward like a hunter upon his prey, and dashes it off into the drawer beneath, along with thousands of its predeccssors. Each of these machines will work at the rate of four thousand an hour, and a single person may superintend half a dozen ol them. The hooks are formed in the same room by machines precisely similar io outward appearance, but differing of course in internal structure; two machines are however generally required for the hook: the first forms it in the shape of an eye without the eentral loop, but will a long double wire in the place of it; the second is a simple press witl which a female bends the hooks to the required shape; this press, however, like the machnnes, is worked by steam, and we noticed that the narrow bar of steel which bends the hook, descending about a hundred times a mintute, worked considerably laster than the girl eould contrive to feed it, alhough she showed astonishing skill in the rapid use of both hands.

On ascending another flight of stairs, we were shown into a room where both operations of the hook-making process were instantly pertormed by a single machine, under the personal superintendence of the inventor. The machines for this double process are still more complicated in their structure, and from their great rapidity of motion, making above a hundred complete hooks in a minute, are all the less comprehensible by a stranger. The young man whose invention they are, intormed us that they might be worked at the rate of 150 a mioute; they present a remarkable triumph of mechanical skill, and it is diff. cult, while watching their beautiful evolotions, to get rid of the idea that there is some inherent intelligence within them, and to realize the fact that all these complicated motions are generated by the aid of mechanical appliances, from the up-and-dawn movement of the piston-rod of a sleam-engine.

We need scarcely mention that hooks and eyes, being made of different kinds of wire, have atter proeesses to undergo, such as japanning, scouring, and sometimes silvering; nor nead we describe the means by which this is accomplished, as in the sketch of the button-making we bave detailed an analogous process.

The reader will now follow us to the large and busy establishment of Messrs. Edelsten and Williams, where, by the courtesy of the proprietors, we are about to witness the arts of wire-drawing and pin-making. 'Though this firm consume an immense quannty of wire daily, in the manufacture of pins of every possible size and deseriphon, their operations in wire-drawing are by no means limited to their own consumption; they have to supply a large demand made by othor houses for wire of all diameters, from that used for gardenfences, or the electric telegraph, down to that of the finest guage, a single poond of which man. sures above tilieen hundred yards, or nearly seven-eighths of a mile.

The iron to be drawn into wire comes from the iron-makers in long coiled rods about half an inch in diameter. The Jirst step towards making these
into wire, is to point one end of each of the rods ; they are then put into a larre tun-shaped vessel of cast-iron, which by means of steam power is made to revolve rapidly in cold water for the space of ten hours, at the end of which time they are purified from all objectionable matter. The rods, thus elcansed, are now drawn through a suceession of holes in hard steel plates, until they are reduced to the required thinness; while draw. ing, it is coiled roond cylindrical blocks, and the speed at which it is drawn depends upon the diameter of the wire, the finest guages tratvelling quickest. After the wire is drawn, it has to be annealed; and for this purpose it is piled, two or three tons at a time, in an anncaling pot of castiron, seven or eight loet deep and a yard in dia. meter: here it remains subjected to the action of the fire for seven hours, when it is drawn forth and allowed to eool. It has now to be cleansed, which is done by immersing it in a solution of sulphuric acid. We have secn, during our rambles in Birmingham, the drawing of iron, copper, brass, silver, and gold wire: so far as eoncerns the drawing alone, the same process is applicable to all. Wires may be coated with other metal with astonishing rapidity : thus tinned wire is pro. dueed by drawing it through boiling tin, first preparing it by immersion in acids.

Having now got possession of the wire, we can proceed to the pio-making. Pins are yet manu. factured by two different processes-the old-fushioned one of hand-labour and by machinery. The first spectacle to which we were introduced in the pin-making department of this establishment, overthrew all our old notions on this subject. We had perused accounts of the whole process in days long gone by, and naturally looked for the wirecutters, the grinders, the headers, \&c., \&c. whose wondrous operations were always quoted as so puwerfully exemplifying the advantages of the division of labour. What was our astonishment on beholding, instead of the division of labour annong numerous livins hands, the eomplete mo. nopoly of every department of the pia-making process, by one small machine! The contrivance of this machine is originally due to an American, but it has undergone much improvement in the hands of the Messrs. E \& W. Ilappily, we are not called upon to explain its construction ; in ap. pearance it somewhat resembles the hook-and-eye machines already noticed, thourh it is a trille larger, being about the sizs of a lady's work table. Tlic wire, as in the case of the houks and eyes, is coiled in considerable quantities round a rade kind of wheel in the rear; it is unconled and drawn away as it is wanted, by the motion of the maehine, which first straghtens it by dragging it throogh a series of sinall perpendicular rodsthen cuts it into shalis, or preces of sullicient length to form a pin; this process, us well as that of straightening the wire, is for the most part vistble; but the several pieces or shatis then disappear among the intricacies of the manute and rapidly acting machinery. Wie catch a glompe of them glimmering here and there, but cannot identify the different stages of them formation; they are harried on rapilly in the ensbrace of numberless polished steel members of the creative
encine; but we fail to delect at what part ol their twelve hours. The machinery in operation is larger than those they are in. If very large ap
pro, ress they are severally pround to a point so made on the premises, under the inspretion and fite as to pierce the flesh it the shathest contact, frequenly from the designs of the proprietors. or where the luend of each is mouldedor pumehed in an elegant form from the solid metal. Vnough to say that, frem no aperture bencath the right. hand corner of the machine, they are pattering like rain (and completely dinished in every respeet, with the exerption of the stlvering, into a bux benwath, at the rate of two hundred and thirty per ninute!

Besides these machines, several of which we saw in operation, manutacturing pins of differnt sizes, some so stmall as hardly to exceed a thirt of an inch to length, the re were various other man chines of a less complex structure, employed in the different processes, some performang single operations and some double ones, formerly pirformed by hand. Thas there are machines for culling shalis, solely-whers for culling and grinding-and others agan for heading. Sirange as it may appear too, and the scene of such stantling improvements, the old mode of manulacture by hand labour is not utiogether abandoned; we saw a man grinding the joints of pins by hand, a feat which exhibits no small amount of dexterity; he takes a bandful of the short wires in his lett hand, in a moment has their ends evenly arranged along the whole length of his praln, and keeping them constamly revolving by a lateral moton ol his right hand upon their surface, presents the whole row at once to the broad edge of a whecl whizzing round at the rate of 6000 revo. lutions a minute; in a few seconds all are ground to a point, and he is ready to repeat the ceremony.

Must pins, as our readers know, are made from brass wire; but nearly all have to be silvered, as it is ealled, belore they are ready for the market. This whitening of the pins is lor the most part aceomplished by a preparation of tin, with the use of acids ; though for the more expensive sorts sil. ver is actually used. Mourning pins are generally made of iron wire, and, like the hooks and eyes, are immersed in a japanning mixlure, and dried over a fire to give them their black dress. The pins being now completely manalactured, it remams to suck them on the paper, upon which, as iverybody knows, they grnerally make them appearance before the puthic. Thas las! process too, odd as it may seem, is here accomplished by a machine. Some thousands of the shining pins are thrown into a vessel formed of two plates of tin shelving downwards towards the centre, where, however, they do not touch, leaving a space be. tween them suticrently wide for the shamk or shalls of the puns to lall through, but not wide enough to adnat the heads. 'Ilre phas, thus dangling points downwards, are by some to us incomprehensible movemens drawn through and disap. pear, and immediately present themselves, points fieremost, and arranged in dozns wah equal inzervals between cacn, to the paper which a temale holds in her lingers ready lolded lor their reception; the whole two dozen whech constitute a ruw are stuck through the paper at once; another row comes lorward mmedately, and the whole number of rows which go to a paper of pins are stuck in a very lew mantes.
By the uld method of pin-making, the heads were manofactured separately and lastenced to the pin by a blow; the head is now formed from the metal of the shank, and consequently camot separate from it. The number of pins made in this establishment is ahnost inctedable ; they lave becu calculated to amount to about six milhonstin a day, which would give above eight thousand a minute, supposing the day's work to average

Concerning hearing and telling news, George Fon writes thus: "In the low region, in the airy lip, ull news is uncertain ; there is nothing stable; but in the higher region, in the kugdom of Christ, all things are stable and sure, und the news ulways good nod cerrum. For Christ, who hath all puner in heaven and in earth given him, ruleth in the kingdoms of men; and lle who doth inherit the heallen, and posse'ss the utmost parts of the earth, with this divine power and light, rules all nations with his rod of iron, and "dashes them to pieces like a potter's versel,' the vessels of dis. honour, and the leaky vessels that will not hold his living water of life; and Ile doth prescrve his elect vessels of merey and honour. His power is certain and doth not change, by which be doth remove mountains and hills, and shakes the heavens and the carth. Leaky, dishonourable ves. sets, the hills and mountans, and the old heavens and earth, are all to be shaken, removed, and broken to picces, though they do not sce it nor Hmen that doth it; but the elect and laith see it, ant know him and llis power that cannot be shaken and changeth not."

## Culture of the Camelia Japonica.

As a green-louse plant, the camelia stands se: cond to none in its range of admirers. In the old and new world it is equally sought after, forming a conspicuous leature in the collections of the most cosily exotics, as well as the most humble.
It has two pleasing auractions, beautiful evergreen foliage at all times, and flowers the entire part of the winter can be easlly obtained, in shape and colour equal to the finest rose. Under the hands of the llorist, no plam has made more rapid strides to the standard aimed at ; and to this eountry belongs the history ol many of the brightest gems.
lis native country is Japan, and it is very near. ly allied to the plam that produces the tea of commerce, (Thea sinensis.) It is a lavourite with the Chmese, who have been fong known to possess a yellow one, a desiderata much sought atter. Mr. Fortune, during has mission to the Cimese, succeed d in procuring and spoding ti, Europe specimens, which have simee flowered. It is thus described: They are of the kind known as anemone-lfowered, of a pale yellow or lemon colour, the centre petals being the darkest. I flowers very Ireely, and buth in babit and foliage is very neal. The leaves are smaller than in the ordmary kinds. It is though to be much hardier than any oher known camelza.
The camela bis a regular period for growth, after wheh it forms its fiower buds; and this period is of the most consequence to the caltivator, il superior plants and llowers are desired.

As a general rule, they commence growing as soon as the flowering is nearly passed, and should then recemve an abondance of water at the roots, the atmosphere at all times moist, and the plants sy ringed Irequently over head. The temperature also should te kept from 5.5 to $60^{\circ}$ as a mamum, and the plants kept carclully shaded from the mid-duy sun.

As soon as the growth of the wood is complete, they commence growing at the ron, and tha is the tume many prefer re-potting them; but provided the proper temperature is kept up, we prefer dung this just betore they commence starting their buds. All young plants should receive a shit ouce a year, using pots about two sizes
cimens, once in two years is often enough. The are better uader than over potted.

Alter the growh is eomplete, they require be kept cool and shaded during summer, oce sionally syringing over head, and the pols stad ously kept from becoming dry, or the buds ar likely to latl ofl:

The best way to keep these and similar plan during summer is in the open nir, onder a canve awning, so that the driving winds and heavy rain can be kept olf them, plunging the pots to the rin in sume non-conducting materal.-Country Gen tleman.

## Explurations in the Pacific.

An interesting accomt of the explorations of th British ship Rattesuake, Caprain Stanley, on th voulheeastern shores of New Guinea, and in th Louisiade archijelago, during the years 1 140-50 has been published in Lonton by Mr. MeGilliv ray, the naturalist of the expedition. The wor athords an excellent description of that region whic -but a briel period sinee almost unknown-has since the commencement of the Australian emi gration, promised to occupy for the future no io significant station anong the countries of th earil.

Mr. McGillivray says of the imhabitants of Ner Guinea, and the Louisiades, that nothing can b more singular than their appearance, with thei long frizzled hair slanding out from their hrad in a mop of a foot and a-half in diameter. Fron the back of this hangs a hoge plaited pigtail, oros mented with the teeth ol' pigs and dogs. In from is sluck a lonir pronged comb, fantastically adora ed with feathers. The men wear hardly an: elothing, although their bodics are prolusely ot namented, a piquancy being given to the whol cos ume by a human jaw, with a couple of colla bones, securely lashed together as a bracelet, br whether as the memorial of a deceased friend c the trophy of a slain liee, the olficers of the $R_{1}$ llesnake could not determine. The women at attired in a grass petticoat, elegantly made, an? decorated with no litule taste.

Dr. McGillivray made several attempts to estal lish an intumacy with the matives on shore, by invariably found that the moment they saw th their numerical force was greater than that of the whites, they begran to be troublesome, and on a0f occasion made an ineflectual attack on the ship buals. Their determined hostlity prevented hif from making any explorations in the imerior. Il quote the lollowing account of a bartering sce! which occurred at Bruny Island, in the Louisiaj? Archipelago.
"We landed at the same place as before, ao this time the natives ran down prancing and ge nculatug. Many of them had grarlands of gre leaves round their heads, knees and ankles; son wore long streamers depenting from their amf and ears, and lbating in the wind as they gallo ed along, shakng their spears, and prancing ju as boys do when playing at horses. They so surrounded us, shoulng 'Kelumai! kelumal (hleir word for iron) and ollering us all sorts things in exchange. One very fine abhletic ma Katoo-why-who-ih by name, was perfectly mif to get an axe, and very soon compreheaded to arrangements that were madc. Mr. Brady dn'? ten haes on the sand, and laid an axe down it them, giving K - (I really can't write that lai name all over again) to understand, by signs, th when there was a 'baanar' (yam) on every mu he should have the axe. Ho comprehended
reetly, and bolted off as fast as lie could run, so
ng with his hands full of yams, which he ed one by one on the appropriate lines; the ax ${ }^{2}$, be caught hold of Brady by the ad would not let him go until yams enough an bronght by the others to make up the $r$, and the axe was banded over to him. ien there was a yell of delight! 11. jumpvith the axe-flourished it-passed it to his nions-tumbled down and rolled over, kickhis heels in the air, and finally, catching me, we had a grand waliz, with various lastiques, for about a quarter of a mile." Doctor exchanged names with his black as a mark of regard, and called him by on appellation, Tamoo, whereupon all the ; gathered round and patted him, evidently g that he was a very imelligent white fol'The natives, both of New Guinea, and of naller islands, always exhbited a grea! ty to look at the legs of the whome men, and ask permission, very gently, but pressingpull up the trouser, spamning the calf with rands, drawing in then breath and making es all the white. On one occasion, when aw the front of the Doctor's shirt blow open, ing his white breast, they set up a unversut
dangers to the ship during her stay among efs and rocks of the Louisiade Arehipelago, often very great. On one occasion, when ould not find an anchomge, they wore ito send some men ashore to build a fire, aid of which they managed to krep the the same position all night-within a very I space whieh they knew to be free of shoals. ther time, when they had been fur a werk ped in logs, they succeeded in finding an rage under the shelter of a small island. ext morning nothing was to be seen upon ad side, beyond the istand, but heavy elouds and rolling mist below, while to scaward $s$ as clear as possible.
hout an hour afier sunset a change eame he scene, far more nagical, far nore sudhan anything ever attempted on the stage, the dark green curtain is drawn up to show ening scene of some new pantomine. All e the clouds began to lift, the mist dispersd in the course of half an hour the coast of Guinea stood before us, elearly defined Guinea stood before us, clearly defored with the rays of the setun. he mountains seemed piled one above anto an enormous height, and were ol a deeper han I have ever seen belose, even in the s of Magellan. They were intersected by ase gorges, and, from the foot of the lowest s, a considerable tract of low and apparently al soil reached to the beach.
o give an idea of this scene by description be utterly impossible. The intense blue of ountains contrasting strangely with masses ite, fleecy clouds, driven rapidly past them e gale; the bright gleams of the stting sun egetation, from which we most mystertous ets of very whie smoke from tume to time out; and the two surveying ships quite in oreground, surrounded by native canoes, leted the picture, which we did not enjoy long, for in these latitudes, as you know, is no twilight; and, in less than nn hour and we never had another chance of sceing the "range so clearly." osequent observations showed that some of
these mountains were forty-eight miles off, and as high as the peak of Teneriffe.

Dr. MeGillivray expresses a lighly Gavourable opiaion of the fertility and capabilities of Now Guinea-or at least of that portion of it whieh eame under the ohservation of the surveyors. A high mountain platean runs for three or four hundred miles, paraltel with the const, at a distance of some fily miles from the shore. A continual rain is precipitated by this high land, which deseending in the form of rivers, wanders in rieh deltas lhrough the a'luvial flats which extend backwards from the sea.

Early Religious Instruction.-Thelwall thought it very unlar to influence a chidl's mind by inculeating any opinions before it came to years ol discretion, and was able to choose for itself: "1 showed him my garden," says Coleridge, "and whld him it was my botanical garden." " llow so?" said he; "it is eovered with weeds." "()h!" I replied, "that is because it has not yet come to its age of discretion and chnice. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair to prejudice the soil towards roses and strawberries."

Dr. Dwight thus speaks of the importance of early religous training. "The great truths ol religion should be taught so early, that the mind should never remember when it began to learn, or when it was wathout this knowledge. Whenever it turns a retrospective view upan the preceding periods of its existence, these truths should atways seem to have been in its possession, to have the character of innate principles, to hive been inwoven in its nature, and to constitute a part of all its current thinkins."

Selected for "The Friend."

## 11011 E .

"The note of the cuckoo, though uniform, always gives pleasure, because we feel that summer is coming; but this pleasure is mixed with metancholy, because we reflect that it will so soon be going again. This is the consideration which embitters all sublunary enjoyments. Let the delight of $m y$ heart, thers, be 11 thee, O Lord and Creator of all hings, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.
"What manner of communications are these that ye have one with another, as ye walk aud are sud? . . . . Did not our heart burn wuthin us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the scriptures?" Luke xxiv. 17, 32.
llow precious is that heart-glowing feeling often produced by rehgious intercourse one with another, and pious contemplation on heavenly things! When the risen Saviour joined himsell to the two disciples, on their journey to Emmmus, they were conversing on scenes of deep interest, scenes which had astonished them, and filled their hearts with sorrow. But the presence of their Lord though unknown to them at the time, caused their hearts to burn within them, while he talked with them by the way, and white he cexpouncled unto them, in all the scriptures, the things coneerning lumself.

Are there not moments in our lives, when we experience feclings smilar to those of the two disciples, moments when our harts are sorrowlul and our countenances sad? but in seasons like these, it is grood and salutary to abide in patience, and give the mind to boly eontemplation, in a acrvent breathing of soul to the $\mathrm{F}^{2}$ ather of mereses, mat he may be pleased to belp our intirmmes. la such moments the biessed Saviour, of whom it is said, 'In all their aflictions he was allheted,' jom.
peaks to the heart in aceents fiall of instrucion, grace, and love. The pilgrim, thas refreshed, genes on his way rejotcing; his tith strenglyned and his heart burning wibhin hion, hes sace to his celestarl visitiant, us the discriples dial, N/ile with us. Ant he went in to tarry with them.

When thas favoured with precens vistalions of a Saviour's love, how importamt it is to lend an attemive car and an obedient henrt to the whispers of the shepherd's voice, which is gentle, powerful, and divine. IJow important to pronote that communion with God in spiri, which calms the mind in trouble, strengthens the character of the Christian, and cmables him to perform all those relative duties reguired of him, both in his habits of comparative solitude, and in his more aetive course in contact wihl the world. Whan the spirit is seasoned with grace, good resolutions grow stronger, and evil passions weaker; those thinge are made plain which before appeared cib. cure ; doubts :ut fears are chased away by laith and hape; and spiritual slothlu!ness gives place to holy z'al and perleet love."
For "The Friend."

## bigarapileal shetches

Of Ministers and Elders, ant other concerned members of the Yearly Dieeting of Philadelphia.

## THOMAS LLOYD.

(Contrinued from page 310.)
In the year 1680 or 1681 , William Lloyd, a clergyman of the Church of England, was appointed Bishop of St. Asmb, and soon after he eutered on the duties of that station, he sought to draw dissenters by argument, rather than by tirece to the establishment. Amongst oth $\cdot \mathrm{rs}$ he desired to hear what reasons Friends could otfer, lir their peculiar tenets, having linle doubt but that he should be able to show the futility of all they might advance. He came to Welchpool in the Stventh month, 1651 , and sent a message to Richard Davies, Charles Lloyd, and Thomas Lloyd, to meet him on this account.

Kichard Davies was bound to London, and could not stay, having made his arrangenconts, but Charles and Thomas waited on the bishop. He expressed his displeasure at the absence of Richard, asserting that however important the business might be whieh called Richard to London, the business he wished to see him about was greater. He then entered into discourse with Charles and Thomas, and a general discussion followed, in which they sustained the views of Friends, having for antagonists the bishop, his ehaplains, and some other of the clergy. Tho dispute was managed with great moderation, and lasted from two in the atternoon until two on the following morning. 'The subject of this day's examination, was Friends' reasons for separating Irom the Chureh of England. The bishop found the argoments of the two brothers much more difficult to overturn than be bad imagined, and before they separated, a public dispute was agreed to be h-his at Lauvilling:

On the day of the dispute, the town-hall at Lhanvilling was crowded with people, the gentry of the neighbourhood were there, and the bishop with his priests. During the two days which the discussion lasted, great order and decorum were mamained, and the Friends were allowed fall opportunity to explain and delend their views. But two persons were permitted to take part in the argument agatinst them, one of whom was a dencon maned

Humphreys, atierwards
Bishop of Bangor.
All the: arganents were reduced to writing by himself to us, cheers our drooping spirits, and elerks appointed for the purpose, with an evident
intent on the part of the bishop of having the whole matter printel, that he might show the weukness of' Quakerism, and how easily the order to ascertain the time of his arrival here, but we and ceremonies of the Church of England could find him the foreman of the first grand jury in be defended. This intention of his was changed Phitadelphia, which met in the Third month, when he heard what the two Friends had to ad. $16 \times 3$ vance. Sonn after his arrival in the Province, he lost

The discussion was on the general principles of his wile Mary, who is represented in the testimoChristianity the apostles practised, relative to wa- ny of cotemporaries, to have been a valuabic ter baptism, and somewhat concerning the supper. FFicnd; and, indeed, we might have nerived at a The bishop and his clergy appear to have depended on the practice of protessing Cliristendom, nud to have declined entering into a defence of their own principles.

On the day on which the dispute ended, Thomas Lloyd rendered these three reasons for withdrawing from the establishment:

1st. Because their worship was not a gospel worship.

2nd. Beause their ministry was no gospel ministry.

3rd. Because their ordinances were no gospel ordinances.

Richard Davies, who received an acconnt of the dispute from C'harles Lloyd, siys," But they would not join with him to prove any of them, though often solicited thereunto. Friends heing sufferers must submit to all disadvantages. They had no notice beforehand of what matters they should argue till they came to the place of dispute, and the last day they forced Thomas Lloyd to about twonty-eight syllogisms, all written down as they disputed, to be answered extempore; and the bishop said, he did not expect so much could be said by any on that subject, on so little warn. ing. He said that he exprected not to find so much civility from the Quakers. He lighly commended Thomas Lloyd, and our Friends came off with them very well. They had also much discourse with the chancellor, and one Henry Dodwell, and with the Dean of Bangor, alterwards Bishop of Hereford, very learned men, who were also at the said dispute. . . Severat of the clergy with whom I afterwards discoursed, seemed not well salisfied with that dispute; for they said, they thought the validity of water baptism was much weakened thereby; and several noted men that were present said, they though there could not have been so much sad against water baptism as had been said there."

The particulars of the dispute were net printed, as the bishop the projector of it was conscious that the cause he wished supported had lost ground. Thomas Lloyd, how ever, appenrs to have had a manuscript copy of the account prepared by the clerks appointed by the bishop, which Robert Proad, the historian, had seen. The title he said, was "An account of a conference between the right reverend the Bishop of St. Asaph, and Mr. Charles Lloyd and Mr. Thomas Lloyd," \&c. He adds, "It is a learned and ingenious dispute, marked whit moderation on boih sides, chicitly in the syl. logistical method, on baptism, and what is called the Lord's supper, \&c., wih divers Greek quotatuns and explanations from the New Testament."

Thomas Lloyd continued faithrully fulfilling the ministry committed to him, and was willing to spend and be spent for the service of his Divine Master. Ilis fruends say of him, "He never turned his back on the 'Iruth, nor was weary in his travels sionwards, but remamed a sound pullar in the spiritual building. He had inmy disputes with the clergy, and some called peers in England, and also sulfied imprisomments and much luss of outward substance, to the honour of Truth, and stopping in measure the mouths of gainsayers and persecators."

In the succeeding year $168:$, Thomas Lloyd
similar conclusion, from observing the character of her daughters, who were some of the foremost women in all respects, in the provinee. Her eldest daughter Hannah, on the death of her mother, athough but about her seventeenth year, took charge of her father's household, and wisely and tenderly conducted herself towards ber younger sisters. She neted a mother's part towards the youngest, and her exemplary care was blessed to them, and to her own soul also.

About the close of 1683 , Thomas Lloyd was chosen one of the counsel of Pennsylvanin, which whice he held for a long period. But allhough busity engaged for the well-being of the people of the province wherein he had scttled, his heart yearned no less earnestly for the spiritual interests of the Friends of his native country, Wales. The travail and exercise of his soul for them, induced him to address them the following epistle.

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\text { "Pbiladelphia, } 2 d \text { of Sixth mo., } 1684 .
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"My dear and well beloved Friends, of and belonging to Dolobran Quarterly Mweting.
"The warm and tender salutation of" my love is unfeigned to you, with whom I have conversed and walked some years, in unity, zeal, concord, and endeavoured serviccableness. You are, because of our nearness, familiar, yet honourable in my thoughts and esteem. The truth as it is in Jesus, prosper and increase daily in your minds, and rest hountifully on your habitations. My heart is affected with the remembrance of you, and especially of the virtue and operation of that living principle which traverseth the deeps, and though it bounds the sas, yet cannot be bound thereby, but continues its being and entireness through and over all distances, and makes us of many, one people to himself. The God of Israel and the excellency of Jacob is with us, and the present days are as the former, days of glad tidings, days of humility, days of holy fear, obedience and refreshment, increase and growth to the faithful. We and you are under respective exerercises, the way of your trial may bc in a more severe manner at present. The Lord in his wonted tenderness bear you up, and grant you a rejoicing in simplicity and godly sincerity before him. That is no new thing to you, to suffer joy. fully in your persons and goods; the Lord gave us strength, courage, satisfaction and honours thereby. Whilst he is in our eyes, and his holy Fear in our hearts, whether in bonds or free, in that or this part of the world, our preservation we shall witness. Our meetings are very full: I guess we had no less number than eight hundred last First-day. We are glad to see the faces of serviceable Friends here, who come in God's freedom, who are persons of a good understanding and conversation, and will discharge their stations religiously; such will be a blessing to the province. The favourable revolution of Providence hath founded the government so here, that a man is at liberty to serve his Maker without contempt, discouragement, or restraint. 'I'ruth indeed makes men honourable, not only here, but in most places ut last; but here Truth receives a grood entertainment at first. Our goveruor is embarking for England; our well wishes go with and attend him. He hopes to have an opportunity
by testimony or writing, to express his love an remembrance to the several churches of Brition
Our Friends from the neighbourbood are peneal ally well, and tolerably setiled. In love llive with you, in love I took my leave of you, and ii love I bid you a Christian and brotherly fareweell.
"Your friend and brother,
Thomas Lloyd."
(Tobecontinued.)

## TIIE PILGRIM OF ZION.

Sad pilgrim of Zioo, though chastened awhile, Through this dark vnle of tears, Hope still bids the scrile;
Far spent is the night,-seo approaelhing the day, That calls thee from sorrow and sighing away.
No tear of repentance, nor wave of the storm,-
Yot a cloud shall e'er darken the light of that mora, Where thy sun sets no more, but forever shall shine Unsullied in beauty, in glory dirine.
White thy robe, washed in blood, the price that wa given
To-redeem thee from earth, and to raise thee to heaven Where love blooms in peace, and blest joys feast sight-
Where God is thy glory, the Lord thy delight.
Oh! p pilgrim, till then, be thou instant in prayer,
Life's sorrows and pains thy Redeemer will bear
Reposing in death, stilt the love that ne'er dies,
Sheds a light to conduct thee in peace to the skies.
J. Tayloe.

HEAVENS LESSON.
IIeaven teacheth thee to mourn thou fair young bride;
Thou art its pupil now. The lowest class,
The first beginuers in its school, may lenrn
How to rejoice. The sycamore's broad lenf, Kissed by the breeze, the bumblest grass bird's nest, Murmur of gladoess; and the wondering babe Borne by its nurse forth in the open fields, Learneth that lesson. The wild mountain stream, That throws by fits its gushing music forth, The careless sparrow, happy even though frosts Xip his light foot, have learaed the simple lore How to rejoice. Mild nature teacheth it
To all her innocent works.
But God alone
Iostructeth how to mourn. He doth not trust His highest lesson to a voice or hand
Subordinate. Behold He cometh forth! * A meek disciple, bow thyself and leara
The alphabet of tears. Receive the lore,
Sbarp though it be, to ao unaoswering breast, A will subdued.

And may such wisdom spring
From these sad rudimeots, that thou shalt gain
A chase more noble; and advancing, soar
Where the sole lesson is a seraph's praisc.
Oh! be a docile cholar, and so rise
Where mourning hath no place.
Selected.
Yet again consider them of old, the good, the great, the humble,
Who have blessed the world by wisdom and glorified their God by purity-
Did those speed in farour? were they the loved and the admired?
Was every prophet had in honour? and every desiring one remenbered to his praise?
What shall I say of yonder band, a glorious cloud of wituesses,
The scorned, defamed, insulted-but the excellent of earth;
It were weariness to count up noble names, neglected in their lives,
Whom none esteemed, nor cared to love, till death had sealed them his.
For good men are the health of the world, valued only wheo it perisheth,
Like water, light, and air, all precious in their absence.
Who hath coosidered the blessiag of his breath till the poison of an asthma struck bim?
Who hath regarded the just pulses of his heart, till spasm or paralysis have stopped them?
s , an unobserved routine of daily grace and
m,
more here, had worship of a world, whose ence atoned for its neglect.

Tupper.
Ashes.-The value of ashes as a stimuregetable life, is now too well understood illustration. On corn, wheat, garden es, and root crops in general, the bighly 1 effects of weod ashes, have probably tnessed by every one. In compest, they great value; and as a top-dressing for ad-especially where the land is cold and to the production of moss, or has become out,' ashes are of the greatest service. In vation ol fruit trees, no application is ef efficiency, or productive of more immeobvious results.
ffect of leached ashes upon the crop may od, perhaps, for one or two years as that aleached, but it cannot be as permanent, of the potash is washed out by the proeaching. "Wood ashes may be used to ge to almost every class of erops, but esas dressing for grass, grain, millet, and corn; but they are the most perceptible gumineus plants such as elover, peas, Sc. As a lop-dressing to grass lands, out the moss, and promote the growth of over. Upon red clover, their effeets will certain if previously mixed with onef their weight of plaster."
here is a remarkable difference in the of potash produced by equal weights of trees and plants. In Sir Homphrey Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, we table showing this difference in several - trees and plants, which we give below as r of interest to the curious. Potash was lled "salts of wormwood," and the reader ceive that the name was not inappropriate notices that while the oak has only 15 1000 of potash, wormwood has 730 !

Parts of Potashes.
parts of the poplar produced beech,
oak,
elm,
vine,
thistle,
fern, cow thistle, bean, wormwood, 7
12
15
39
55
53
62
196
200
730


## .

 ople, of the great valuc of ashes as a ferIt was held in as high estimation among the ; and the ancient Britons, as it is at this day. tan counsellor, Heresbachius in his TreaHusbandry, published in 1570 , tells us a Lombardy, they like so well the use of s they esteem it farre aboue any doung, g doung not meete to be used for the unaesse thereof." 'Their use as a manure is y general in England at this day. this concurrent testimony, therefore, of e of ashes, we hope to see less of it in the and highways, and more upon the gardens

## From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

## BUTTER ASD CIIEESE.

give below a valuable selection from the of the Committee of the "Rhode Island for the Encouragement of Domestic ln, on this subject.
these experiments it is shown that to eb.
tain the best of swect butter, that will keep for $n$ greater length of time than any other witheut being rancid, we must churn swect cream-that if the butter-milk is valuable in market, and the butter can be disposed of soon alter it is made, there will be the greatest gain by churning the sour milk and cream together; that by scalding the milk, and then taking off the cream, the milk is best for market: although the yield of butter is greatest, and the flavour geod, it must be put in market dircet from the churn and consumed witheut delay, or it becomes rancid and worthless; that in proportion to the quantity of butter pro. duced from the cream of a given measure of milk, reference being had to the length of time the cream is suffered to remain upon it, will be its liability to beeeme soonest rancid; that the cxcess of weight, as exhibited above is to be attributed in a great measure to the absorption and combination of caseine (cord) with the oleaginous (oily) portions of the cream; that the prevalence of easeine, although it is not objectionable by imparting any unpleasant flavour while new, renders the butter of less value, as it soon grows rancid ; and for the further reason that it is used, necessarily, more profusely than wew butter, which has less curd in it. It has been fully proved that milk contains, on an average, only onc per cent. more curd than butter.

Dumas says, " that the facility with which butter becomes rancid, depends on the presence of easeine, (card) from which it is necessary it should be separated in order to its preservation."

This can be effected by fosion, (melting.) For exportation to bot climates, or for the purpose of preserving early-made butter sweet through the heat of summer, for winter's use, it should be clarified before salling or much working. For this purpose, it is put into a lipped vessel and placed in another of water, which is to be gradually heated, till the butter is melted. Care must be taken not to over-heat it ; it must be kept melted until the curd and butter-milk have settled; the clear melted butter is then poured off from the sediment into small white kegs, containing from wenty to thirty pounds each, or into maple cannipails, of Shaker manufacture, for family use. When sufficiently cooled, and belore it hardens, it may be salted with less than half an ounce of fine rock-salt to the pound, but as it is difficult to incerporate the salt well, the salt may be omitted, and the butter will keep perfectly sweet. What butter remains in the vessel will rise to the top, and harden lıke tallow; when taken off, the mount of curd and butter-milk will appear. You will then have the pure article, equal to the best of table butter, for all the purposes to which sweet oil (as we get it) or drawn butter is applied-it is perlect for shortening-melt it in milk instead of water. It is not suitable to spread cold on bread.

One of your committee, in the warm season, last year, took seventeen pounds of sweet, salted, lump butter, and proceeded as above directed. What settled at the bottom after melting, was composed of lwo ounces of limpid whey, two ounces of fine salt, and twelve ounces of curdin all, one pound. Had this curd not been extracted, the whole, long before this (2d of Feb.) would probably have been rancid. The cxperiment proved perlectly satisfactory, and is recommended to the public. Storekeepers back in the country, who take in butter, would find it to their account by putting it in practice, thereby diminish. ing the amount ot "grease-butter" sent to market.
"Which is the true joy? The joy which flows from God's presence, and the work of his power in the heart, and the assured expectation which

He gives of the full inheritance and glory of life everlasting. When the Bridegroom is present, when the soul is gathered home to Ilim, married to Ilim, in union with I lim, in the holy living fellowship; when lle appears against the cuemies of the soul, rising up against them, breaking, and scattering them ; and giving of his good thangs, titling with love, filling with virtue, leasting the soul in the presence of the Father, Oh! what swect joy! Oh! what fulness ol joy is there then in the heart! In thy presence is fulness of joy, and at thy right hand are pleasures for ever-more!"-1. Penington.

For "The Friend."
The following weighty remarks of John Griffith are commended to the serious attention of all the readers of " 'The Friend."

The Lord's blessed power was livingly felt in that meeting, whereby 1 was enabled, from the expressions of our Lord to Nicedemus, to show the necessity ol regeneration or the new birth; a doctrine highly neeessary to be pressingly recommended to the youth in our Soclety and carelully weighed by them, lest any should vainly hope for an entrance into the kingdom of God, by succeeding their ancestors in the profession and contession of the Truth. A lamentable error! which miny 1 fear have lallen into, imagining they are God's people, without his nature being brought forth in them; or, as saith the aposile, being made partakers of the divine nature, and escaping the corruptions that are in the world through lust. Great opportunity nave such by education, the writings ot our predecessors, and also by the Guspel ministry with which the Lord hath been pleased to bless our Suciety, to collect and treasure up a great deal of knowledge in the speculative understanding part, even to proless and confess the Truth in the same words or language made use ol', by those who really learned it in the school of Christ. 'This is no more than an image or picture of the thing itself, without life or savour ; and where it is trusted to is an abomination to God and his people.
' 1 have touched the more closely on this head, being apprehensive the danger is very great to which the rising youth are exposed, by dwelling securely and at ease, as it were, in houses they have not boilt, and enjoying vineyards they aever planted; for great are their advantages above others, if rightly improved ; otherwise they must increase the weight of their condemnation. I have olten looked upon the mourntial condition of those who trust in the religion ol their education, to be aptly set forth in the holy Scriptures, by an hungry man dreaming that he eateth, and behold when he awaketh, his soul is empty. Oh, that all may deeply and carefully ponder in their hearts, what they have known in deed and in truth, of the new birth, with the sore labour and pangs thereol! I cannot but believe, it they are serious and consider the importance of the cuse, that they will soon discover how it is whth them in this respect, by observing which way their minds are bent and thoughts employed, whether towards earthly or heavenly thangs. 'Vo those who are burn trom above or risen with Christ, which is the same thing, it is natural to seek those th.ngs which are above; therr affectons beng fixed thereon. So on the other hand, that which is born of the flesh is but Ilesh, and can rise no higher than what appertasos to this transitory world; for flesh and blood cannot inherit Gods knardum; and it is said, those who ure in the llesh cannut please God. The apostolic advice therefore, is to walk in the Spurit; that is, let the s'pirst of' Christ be your guide and director, huw
to order your lives and conversation in all things ; for the clildren of God are led by his Spirit. I have ofien greatly feared, lest the descentants of ward carso in Clare, with the proceeds of the outthe Lord's worthies, who were full of faith and good works, should take their rest in the outside of things, valuing themselves on being the off. spring of such: a sorrowlol mistake which the Jews fell into! May all cossider that it is inpos. sible to be the children of Abraham, unless they do the work of Abraham." The remarks that fol. low are of particular interest to those in the ministry :-The lestimony given me to bear, went forth sharply against such who were st rong and confident in profession, whout real experience of the living virtue and holy efficacy of Goul's eternal 'Truth, to quicken and season their spirits. We find it very hard to gain any entrance on such. The testimony is otten felt to rebound, which in low times is a great discouragement to the poor instrument. Here the faith and patience of the Gospel most be exercised. I understood after meeting, that the state of some present bad been remarkably spoken to that diy, which tented to humble my mind in thankfulness before the Lord, for his gracious help and guidance.

After these exercising painful times, doubts are apt to enter and fears to possess the mind, lest we have been mistaken in what we apprehended the Lord required of us to deliver. I say us, as I do not doubt that it has been the experience of many others as well as mine. This ought to be carefully guarded against, lest the poor instrument sink below its service, by giving away its strength and sure deience. The soul's armour and weapons being thus imprudently given away or cast off, our spirits are weaker than those of others, and consequently fall under them. Here that dominion, in which there is ability to teach, may be lost.

There is great danger also, on the other hand, of being too confident and secure. I have ob. served some, alter they have darkened counsel by a multitude of words without right knowledge, and exceedingly burdened the living, appear quite cheerful and lull of satisfaction, seeming as if thoroughly pleased themselves. This is a lamentable blindness, and discovers them to be at a great distance from the dictates and holy impressions of Truth. This is what all ought earnestly to pray they may be preserved from, walking carefully in the middle path, retaining a jealousy over themselves, with a single eye to God's honour and the promotion of his Truth. Then will their feet be shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace, and will appear beautiful upou the mountains."

A Sailor Hero.-Although instances of heroism and self sacrifice are not rare among sailors, few can be adduced more striking than one that has recently come to our knowledge. The British brig Venilia, Capt. D'Entrement, lelt St. Eustacia, West Indies, October 30, for Clare, N. S. Sonn after sailing, the officers and crew, seven in number, were taken down with fever, except a young seaman, named Hilaroin Theriau. Finding that upon him alone rested the responsibilty of managing the vessel, and of providing lor the satety of the lives and property thus unexpectedly thrown upon his charge, he put the brig under a reefed topsail only, to prepare for severe weather.

When eight days out, Capt. D'Eutrement died; five days alierwards the first officer breabhed his last. Theriau alone, for forty days, stecred the vessel; hove her to, to cook, to attend to the sick, to bury the dead, and to take a few hours rest in the day time; and did his best to get the vessel home, although unacquainted with navi-
gation. IIe had the satisfaction to deliver her to it is slain and destroyed by submitting to the $W_{C}$, the owners in Clare, with the proceeds of the out- of cverlasting life.
crew, four in number, reached home alive, but very much debilitated. Mr. Theriau is a mere skeleton, from over exertion, anxiry, nad wam of sleep. The proceeds of the cargo were insured in Bosion, and it is behved some suitable acknowledgment will be made of the young man's faith. fulness, energy and perseverance.-Boston Duily Adv.

## For "The Friend."

## THE CROSS OP CHRIST.

"If any man will come nfter me, let him deny himseli and take up his cross daily, and follow me, for whosoever will save his life shall lose it: but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it, for what is a manadvantaged, if he gain the whole world, and lose himseli or be cast away? For whosoever shall be ashamed of me and of my words, of him shall the Son of man be ashamed whon he shall come in his own glory, and in his Father's and of the holy angels." This unalterable doctrine spoken by the Son and sent of God himself, is plain, positive and easy to be understond by every one; yet a strong disposition appears through almost all Christendom to evade it; and it is much to be feared that many thereby jeopard the salvation of their souls, and lamentably frustrate the glorious design of God concerning them. The "Cross of Christ is a figurative speech, borrowed from the outward tree or wooden cross on which Christ submitted to the will of God, in permitting him to suffer death at the hands of evil men," but the "Cruss" of Clorist, "mystically, is that Divine grace and power, which crosses the carnal wills of men, gives a contradiction to their corrupt affections, and constantly opposeth itself to the inordinate and fleshly appetite of their minds; and so may be justly termed the instrument of man's holy dying to the world, and being made conformable to the will of God: nothing else can mortify sin or make it easy for us to submit to the divine will in things otherwise very contrary to our own." The preaching of the Cross in primitive times, was fitly called by Paul, that skilful apostle in spiritunl things, "the power of God," though to them that perish, it was then as now foolishness. That is, "to those who were truly weary and henvy Iaden, and needed a deliverer, to whom sin was burdensome and odious; the preaching of the Cross, by which sin was to be mortified, was the power of God, or a preaching of the divine power, by which they were made disciples of Christ, and children of God; and it wrought so pewerliully upon them, that no proud or licentious mockers could put them out of love with it. But to those who walked in the broad way in the full latitude of their lusts, and dedicated their time and care to the pleasure of their corrupt appetites, to whom all yoke and bridle were, and are, intolerable, the preaching of the Cross was and is foolishness." This holy power of the Cross of Christ makes its appearance inward in the heart and soul for where the $\sin$ is, the Cross must be. Now all evil comes from within; this Christ taught. "From within, out of the heart of man proceed evil thoughts, adulterics, fornications, murders, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an cvil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness: all these cvils come from within and defile the man," if given way to. How wath ul we ought to be at ail times and in all places lest we give way to those evil propensities that make their appearance in the heart, and make them ours; for then sin will be brought forth and live in the heart, until
"The enemy's temptations are ever directed the mind, which is whin; if they take not, th soul sims not; if they are embraced, lust is pr sently conceived, thai is inordonate desires; h conceived brings forth sin; and sin finished, ib is acted, brings lorth death. In all this, the hea of an evil man is the devil's mint, his work-hous the place of his residence, where he exercises b power and urt." And when he thus gets posse sion of the heart nothing slort of the power Christ, the Lamb of God that taketh away tI sins of the world can dispossess him, spoil all b goods and cast them out.
So that it is easy to be understood, "Whet the Cross must be tuken up, by which aloae il strony man can be bound, his grods spoiled, al his temptatious resisted; that is wuthin tho hea of man." "The cross and the way are spiri us it is an inward submission of the soul to the wi of God, as it is manifested by the light of Chri in the consciences of men; though it be contrat to their own inclinations. For eximple; whe evil prosents, that which shows the evil does aln, tell them, they should not yield to it; and if the close with its counsel it gives them power to e cape it. But they that look and gaze upon it temptation, at last fall in. with it, and are ove come by it; the consequence of which is guilar. jodgment. Therefore, as the Cross is that Spir and power in men though not of men but of Gox which erosseth and reproveth the fleshy lusis an affections; so the way of taking up the Cross is an eutire resignation of soul to the discoveries an requirngs of it. Not to consult worldly pleasun or carnal ease, or interest, tor such are captivale in a moment, but continually to watch again: the very appearance of evil, and by the obedienc of laith, of true love to and contidence is Gur cheerlolly to offer up to the death of the Cro: that evil part in themselves, which not enduria the heat of the siege, and being impatient in th hour of temptation, would by its near relation t the tempter, more easily betray their souls int his hands."

This shows to every one's experience, hol hard it is to be a true disciple of Jesus! Th way is narrow indeed, and the gate very stral -where not a word, no, not a thought, must sil the watch or escape jodgment; such circumspoc tion, such caution, such patience, such constanc! such holy fear and trembling, give an easy iater pretation to that hard saying "Flesh and hloo cannot inherit the kingdom of God;" those wh ase captivated with Heshy lusts and affections for they cannot bear the Cross, and they that can not endore the Cross, must never have the Crown "To roign, it is necessary first to suller."

Extraordinary Discovery of Coins.-A ver extraordinary discovery was made by a labourin man in the neighbourhood of Coleraine receatly while cleaning out a ditch. He found an ut containing 1937 coins, to gether wilh 341 ounce of silver in pieces of various sizes. The coir are Roman, in the most perfect state of preservi tion, of the most intique description, and what very siugular, no two coins appear to bear it same superscription. The silver is composed of large number of weighty ingots and ornament pieces, supposed to hive been used on armot for horses. There are also several batile axe marked with Ruman characters. The whole now in the possession of James Gilmour, watcl maker, Coleraine, where they may be seent any one curious in the science of numismaties.
hai (hickens.-It would appear from the that Shanghai chickens are not in favour _ We are adverse to all big thiags, $g$ mountains, and we love them because
the immediate creation of God, and are pintiag to heaven. We never saw a big , but had cost more than he came 10 , in him grow up to his size. So with big -and in reply to a Shanghai friend, with the declining furore, we here give it pintion that two pair of legs attached to thrify fowls, like the Mesican game and will sustain and keep in a better condie flesh and feather than a pair of gouty er a modera Chinaman. And, too, carerison, deduced from the realities of cause , teaches us that, as scratehing is one of eats of good living to a rooster, the reeds in this particular, have greatly the e over the automaton monsters of the ard. With bountiful crops and good seamay be made to do ; but $1 \_53$ was wholeow to practical Shanghai hreeders. Give rking or Mexican game for the spit-a o crow-a turkey to roast, and guinca eggs, and we will give up all other fowl those who choose to indutge in them. doodle-doo,' was the good old-lashioned ow of the roosters in the days of our boye insupportable 'Come and feed me of the Shanghai, is doleful enough to anhe funeral of a corn-crib."
gration to Iowa.-The immigration into present season is astonishing and unpreFor miles and miles, day after day, ries of Illinois are hned with cattle and pushing on towards this prosperous State. int beyond Peoria, during a single month, a hundred and forty-three wagons had and all for lowa. Allowing five persons on, which is a fair average, would give als to the population.
ce Negro Boy arrested as a Fugitive The Blairsville (Pa.) Apalachian says hen Slinter, a coloured boy, born in that s been arrested as a fogitive on buard a ati buat, and taken to Covington, Ky. The the boat threatened to flog the boy if he conless he was a fugitive, and under the asion of punishment he made such an ad-
The citizens of Blairsville are taking correct this outrage, and to punish those in it.-Ledger.
facture of Salt.-During 1853, there anufactured at the salt springs at and near e, New York, 5,404,453 bushels of salt, larger quanity than has been manufacring any previous year. In 1793 , the year ere opened, ouly 25,476 bushels were D. New's.
ls by Machinery.-The mill recently by $W$ o. M. Cooper \& Co., in Church relow Washington, for the manufacture of y machinery, has now gone fully into opeFlour barrels are now turned out with a that defies competition, und the staves and beigg prepared whth that precision that seculiarly to machinery they fit together so Iy that it is almost impossible to see the The hoops are the only part of the barrels prepared by hand.-Leelger.
you set about a good work, do not rest have completed it.

Comnumicated.

## Inslifule for Colotired Youth.

To the Institute for Coloured Youth-
The Managers Report :
That during the past year the schools in Lombard street have beca conducted in a very interesting and creditable manner, by the same teachers meationed in our last report, viz., Charles L. Reason, principal of the bigh school, Grace A. Maps, assistant teacher of the female department of the same, and Sarah M. Douglass, teacher of the primary school for girls.

At the date of our last report, the primary school had been so short a time in operation that we made but a brief allusion to it, but we are now pleased to state our belief, that both in a moral and literary point of view, the teacher has cxer. cised a salutary influeace over the pupils, and is very desirous to carry out the object of its establishment, to prepare the scholars for entering the high school.

The great need of this preparation is continually manilest, those applyiag for admission beiag very deficient, particularly in aritbmetic. Through her careful conscientious attention, several of her scholars have been enabled recently to pass the examination needful for adaission to the high school, and we are iaformed by her reports, that there is a commendable spirit on the part of most of the children to reach the required qualification.

We continue to maintain closely the standard of attainment requisite for admission. This has limited the number of boys under the care of our prineipal, C. L. Reason, more than we hoped would be the case, but we are confirmed in our belief that it operates favourably, by stimulating the pupils in other schools to more exertion to improve and qualify themselves, thus extending the usefulness of our institution beyond its walls.

We had expected that our school would have attracted some pupils from a distance; but the realization of this, has as yet been prevented, chiefly, we believe, by the want of a suitable place for boarding young persons of colour.

In addition to the usual course of instruction, as stated last year, arrangements were made by the board, with Edward Parrish, (a very competent lecturer,) to deliver a series of lectures on chemistry, during the winter months. Through his kinduess and the interest felt by him in the objects of our Institute, the Managers were enabled at a very moderate expense, to give our scholars the opportunity of acquiring much valuable information. The leetures were illustrated by suitable apparatus and experiments, and were made very interesting by the clear and agreeable manner of delivery.

Those of the managers who were present can bear witness to the intelligent attention and orderly deportment of the audience, which consisted not only of the pupils of the schools, but of many of their parents and friends. The study of che. mistry has since been pursucd in the school with advantage.

A very satisfactory semi-annual examination of the pupils of the high school was held in the early part of the Second month. A number of managers and a large company of the friends of the scholars and of the Institation, were present. The time allutied for the purpose proved tiou short for recitation in all the branches taught, but those attended to were well performed.

The weekly examinations by the maangers, have, however, alforded good opportunitics for thuroughly testing the attaimments of our clas ves. At many of these, Friends interested in the lastitution, have attended, and questioned the boys closely, and have expressed themsclves well satis-
fied with the appropriate answers given on various subj' cts. We have also had occasionally, several visitors from the southern States, who were evidently much surprised at the progress of the pupils, and who very candidly expressed their satusfaction with it, although more or less connected with that oppressive system which would chain down all the nobler faculties of the mind, and repress all aspirations after the true dignity of manhood, for the low and selfish purpose of making men instruments to acquire wealth and gratify ambition.

In the female department of the high school, there is also great improvement. Several of the girls give evidence of talent, and will, we think, by their diligent application and great interest in the pursuit ot knowledge, be prepared belore loag, to act as instructors of others. 'Tbe exemplary deportment of their female teacher, and the faithful unassuming manner in which she performs the duties of her station, are very satisfactory to the Board.

An evening school for boys has been kept up during the winter as heretofore and was pretty well attended. This was taught by our principal Charles L. Reason. That he performed this ser. vice to the satisfaction of his scholars, was handsomely manifested by their delegating one of their number to present him with a valuable token of :heir regard, which was delivered with a very appropriate address, expressive of their sense of the value of his instructions.

The Library and Reading Room continue to be well managed by our efficipnt superintendents and librarians, James M. Bustill and wile. Order and regularity are preserved. The books are well taken care of and extensively read. Many of the catalogues have been sold, and lines are collected when the rules are not complied with.

We have made some additions to the Library during the past year. Chiefly periodicals selected from the best published oa mechanics, agriculture, and general literature. A few good books of re. terence have also been added.

The Institute continues to be viewed very favourably by the respectable and intelligent portion of our coloured population, and they are increasiagly disposed to avail themselves of its advanlages, and by their example and advice, to induce others to do the same.

The number of pupils now on the register of the High School is 37 , of whom 18 are males, and 19 females,-their attendance is very regu. ar.
The pupils of the Primary School number about 30.

A report from the Librarians will accompany his. On behalf of the Board,

> M. C. Core, Sec'y pro tem.

Esteemed Friends,-In presenting our first annual report, we congratulate you that the ansiety, eare and expease attending this institution, have not boen in vain; though the location is felt to be a great drawback upon its prosperity, many parents objecting to place their children in contact with the protinnty and immorality that prevail here in great profusion.

A number of persons from other States lave visited the library, who expressed themselves very much gratified with the beauty of the room, and the liberality of the managers.

A portion of the visiting comanittee have been regular in attendance, and have shown themselves deeply intertsted in the library and reading-room.

From the openng of the library to Fourth month 1 st, 1851 , cards of admission have been issued to 359 persons.

The number of readers now using the library, is 345 , of which 175 are males and 170 females. Number of books loaned out during the year,
Number of books loaned in reading-room,

Books remaining out, 215.
Guarantees recerved, 3-9.
Many books not in the library, have been called for, but very few persons have left without receiving instruction from those already provided.

There are now on the tables for the use of the reading-room-
7 Nos. of The Builder.
11 Nos. " Civil Enginecr und Arehitect's Journal.
1 No. " Practical Draughtsman's Book of Design.
12 Nos. " Journial of Franklin Institute.
3 Nos. " Eclectic Magazine for 1854.
2 Nos. " Greenough's Polytechnic Journal.
1 No. " North British Review for $1>54$.
2 Nos. " Penn. Farm. Journal.
1 No. " London Quarterly.
These have elicited a great deal of attention, and have been highly valued.

One of the most cheering scenes in the library is the presence of a number of youth, whose ages range Irom nine to sixteen. These children cnjoy advantages, never before within the grasp of the coloured youth of this metropolis. It is pleasant to witness the interest manifested, and the influence of this mode of mental and moral culture ; pleasant to look into the countenance of each as he pores over his volume, and endeavour to trace out the workings of his mind, the bent of his genius and his future position in the world.

Although the library thus far may not have realized your expectations, we feel more than ever the force of the injunction, Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days. Respectfully submitted by

James M. Bustill \& Wife.
Fifth mo., 1854.
There cannot be named a pursuit or enterprise of human beings, on which there is so little possibility of lailure, as a constant desire or prayer for sanctification.

## THEFRI』ND.

## SIXTH MONTH 17, 1854.

## NEW YuRK yearly meeting.

We have received from a Friend the following notice of the above-named Yearly Meeting.
"The Yearly Meeting of New York convened on Sixth-day, the second of Sixth month, the number in attendance being perceptibly less than on former occasions.
"There were lewer ministers in attend nce with minutes fiom other Yearly Mretings than has been common of later years. Richard Allen, from Waterford, Ireland, accompanied by Sanuel Bewley, of Dublin, were in attendance. Richard has a certificate, liberating him for service among Friends of Upper Canada, to which lis prospect seem to be coulined.
"Epistles were received from all the Ycarly Mcetings of Friends, and Iron the larger body of New Lingland, the reading of which, and the appointment of a cotmmituce to essay replies, occupied most of the morang session. The priated general epistle from London was also read and directed to be reprinted for distribution among the members.

4210 1363
"On the opening of the afiernoon session, on school, suitable for those children, who are rm the nomioation of the representatives, the clerks were reappointed, and the minutes of the Meeting that meeting had sent a Remonstrance to Cougress against the extension of the area of slavery by the Nebraska bill, and had petitioned the legislature of the State in favour of a prohibitory liquor law.
"On Seventh-day morning, the answers to the querics were considered, during which many remarks were clicited; and having proceeded as far as the third query and answer, inclusive, adjourned.
"In the afternoon, the consideration of the answers was resumed and finished, and a memorinl of the Monthly Meting of New York concerning Anne Mott was read, when the meeting adjourned to Second-day morning.
"Sccond-day morning, the minutes of the meeting for last year were read, which brought the subject of Nine Partners' Boarding-school before the meeting. It was discussed at considerable length. It appeared that the Yearly Meeting had discontinued the school, and left the care of the property to the Mecting for Sufferings. That meeting leased the property for school purposes to a Friend, with whom the meeting had placed those scholars who were educated out of the Permanent Fund, and that the property is going to decay. The discussion resulted in the appointment of a large committee, to consider the whole subject, and report their judgment of the best mode of dis. posing of it.

## "The trustecs of the 'Murray Fund' made a report.

"In the afternoon, the subject of slavery as presented in the reports from Westbury Quarter, was laid before the meeting, and discussed during almost the whule session. It resulted in the ap. pointment of a committee to take the subject into consideration, and if way should open, to prepare a minute to be scnt down to the subordinate meetings, calling the atteation of Fricods to the importance of abslaining from the use of the produce of the labour of slaves. A memorial of Phebe Field, a minister, was read. The reports from Farmington Quarterly Meeting, containing a request for the assistance of the Yearly Neeting in a case of difficulty, a committee was appointed to conter with the representatives from that Quarterly Meeting, and report their sense of the propriety of acceding to the request.
"Third-day morning, the subject of education, as prescnted in the reports from the Quarterly Meetings, was entered upon, and was discussed during almost the emtire session. It appears by the reports, which were confessedly incomplete, that there are between 1400 and 1500 children within our limits, of suitable age to go to school, and that between 100 and 200 only were receiving education at Friends' schools-the great mass of the large remainder receiving their education at the district schools. A committce was appointed to devise some mode of reliel, to report to a future sitting.
" In the alternoon, various subjects connected with the reports were disposed of. The proposition of Scipmo Quarterly Meeting to hold that mecting in the Ninth month at Hector, was approved. The committee on that subject reported in favour of assisting Farmington Quarterly Mecting at its request, and a committee was appointed. The committec on the matter of Nine Partners Boarding-school properly reported in favour of appointing trustces to take charge of that property, with authority, on the expiration of the present engngement, to lease the same for a Friends'
pients of the Permanent Fund, which waa proved of, and a committee to nominute truste was appointed; and then adjourned to 3 o'clock Fourth-day afternoon; the understanding bei that but little, if any, business except the sulj of education, and the cssays of epistles, was yet be disposed of.
"Fourth-day afternoon, the meeting received report from the committce on the subject of si very, which reporied a short minute to be insert in the extracts, setting forth the incompatibility slavery with the princip!es of the gospel, al urging that as the consumers of the produce slave labour sustain the institution of slaver Friends should carefully consider the subject, ar cherish any scruples they may leel, in relation the use of such producc.
"The committee on education reperted the they were united in the view that, in order to cart ry out the concern of Society, it was necessar that a Central Boarding-school should be estal. lished, on a scale of liberality and efficiency tha) would command the confidence of the Society and in order to accomplish this desirable of ject, they proposed that a committee be appointe that would devote their time to the formatioa of plan of such an establishment, and the raisio of sufficient menns to put it into successlul open ion. With this the meeting uaited, and a com mittec of five Friends was appointed ; to aid whic conmittee, the Quarters were directed to appoia committees, at their first meeting after the Yearly Mecting, upon whom the central committee could call for any assistance they might require, in the prosecution of their plans.
"Essay sof epistles addressed to the other Yearl! Meetings, and to the larger body in New Eng. land, were then read, and the mecting adjourned."

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Pacific steamship brings Liverpool dates to thr 31 st alt.
Cotton steady. Flour still declining.
The news from the armies on the Danube, and the fleets on the Black sea and the Ballic, indicates thal bloodshed and the destruction of property still continoes, but that no event of much importance had takeo place. Austria and Prossia, it is snid, ate now thoroughly leagaed with France and England, against Rossia.

CNITED STATES.-Yew York.-Two millions ando quarter in gold, from California, was received last week Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 188. Mayor Conrad has been inaugurated, and the new city is in quiet operation.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from S. M. Briggs, O., for Samael Stepheo, lo., $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from A. Rogers, agt., C. W., for Jobo Webb, \$2, rol. 27; for James G. Edwards, \$2, vol. 27; from 11 . Knowles, agt., N. Y., for D. Narmoar, $\$ 3$, rol 27 ; from A. Garretson, agt., O., for Barak Michener and S. J. Edgerton, \$2 each, vol. 27.

Maraied, at Friends' Meeting-house, Concord, Delaware County, Pa., on the 7th inst., Mark Balderstor, of Philadelphia, to Ass, daughter of William Scattergood, of the former place.

## indian civilization.

The Committee for the Civilization and Improrement of the Indian natives, are desirous of engaging a Friend and his wite to assist in the care of the tirm aod family at the Boarding-school nt Tuvessassah. Alsa a suitable Friend to take charge of the Sehool.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, No. 377 South Second street ; Tbomas Evans, No 180 Arch street.
Philada., Fifth mo. 31st, 1854.
PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Raastead Place, Fourth above Chestnat street.

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

wo dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subacriptions and Payments received by

## John Richardoson,

o. 50 north fourtil street, up stairs, pililadelphia.
to any part of Pennsylrania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any United States, for three mouths, if paid in ix and a-half cents.

From the Leisure Hour.
JOIN IIOWARD.
he north side of the priory of St. Barthosays John Stowe, in his "Survey of ' "is the lane truly called long, which from Smithfield to Aldersgate-street." ne when our venernble metropolitan to. $r$ recorded this characteristic notice of a wn locality, it was " built on both sides ements for brokers, tipplers, and such ut the brokers had the predominance Is, for an annotator upon Sirype de-ong-lane as "a place of note for the sale el, linen, and upholsterer's goods, both nd and new, but chiefly for old." It is n probable, that many a thrifty salesman veer old neighbourhood made a decent ut of his yearly gains, though only one now of has attained to any celebrity. This , that no fortune was ever laid up by any igent sons of trade in our great metrotined to a better use in the hands of the successor, than the fortune of him to e now refer. Many a father has felt wise man so touchingly expresses: "J the labour which I had taken under the use I should leave it to the man that after me, and who knoweth whether he a wise man or a foul ?" And survivors nessed a sad squandering by the new : of money scraped together by much lst not a little of self-denial. But the us tradesman in Long-lane, whom we thinking of, was honoured as the accuof riches which, instead of "perishing sore travail," became, through the beneof his son, the instrument of mercy to and the world, surrounding his name ustre at which generations to come will $k$ with reverence and praise.
Howard kept a shep somewhere about the f the place so noted for the sale of uphotgoods ; and when, by diligently following of business, he had obtained enough to " otium cum dignitate," he first retired d , and then removed to Clapton. About Clapton residence was described as a e mansion situated on the western side of , but much deca yed, and lately disfigured. on alter it was pulled down. There, in r. Howard must have been living in good ances, as in that yenr he paid the fine
serving as sherifi of London. He had on, about thirteen years old, who was on, about thirteen years old, who was
born in the Clapton house; though con-
siderable obscurity res's on the scene as well as may befall. Knowledge of a profession is no hur. He exact date of lis birth. This son was the den. A gentleman is not the less a gentleman John Howard on whose name, by universal accla because lie is conversant with law, with trade, mation, the title of philanthropist has been bestow - with medicine; nay, he is then more a gentleman ed-a title far surpassing any which beratds can than he otherwise could be, for be is more eomrecord or sovereigns confer. We fancy we sce pletely independent. He alone is perfect master him in his father's garden-a lad not tall of his of his nctions who has a personal mans of living age, yet thin and spare, and rather fragile in lis -some art or crali, knowledge or skill, of which make and appearance, with large nose, and eyes chance and change cannot divest him; wanting sparkling with benevolence, and compresed lips, this, his present iuterest or his fears for the future which show that he carries with him a will too must often mudify his bopes and warp his constrong to be easily broken. Hair cut short in front and curled behind, and costume somewhat like a full court dress in niniature, complete the portrait. Young Howard went to school for seven years with Mr. Worsley, a good Greek scholar at Hertford; and was then removed to the care of Mr. Cames, who was tutor in a seminary conducted in Tenter Alley, Moorfields, for the education of both dissenting ministers and laymen. Mr. Eames was of rare attainments, a friend of Sir Isaac Newton, and pronounced by Dr. Watts to be the most learned man he ever knew. But Howard, witl these advantages, never turned out a scholar. Strange to say, he not only knew very little of Latin, and less Greck, but he could never write his own language with propriety and correctness. But among his school associations there occurs one of those instances of generosity with which his history abounds. Mr. Densham was assistant to Mr. Eames, and won the respect and gratitude of Howard. The latter, just before setting out on lis last and fatal journey, gave his old tutor an unlimited order to draw on his banker for whatever sum he might stand in need of ; but the delicate conscientiousness of the poor scholar was as great as the benevolence of his rich friend, for though at the time having only twelve or thirteen pounds a-year, lie diminished his little capital rather than accept the discretionary privilege.

Howard's father did what few men in his circumstances are wont to do. Though he could leave his son a fortune, he determined to bring him up to trade, and therefore hound him appren tice to Messrs. Newnham and Shipley, wholesale grocers in Watling-strect. For that old thoroughfare with a Roman name, we must confess some considerable penchant. Memories of the time when the great masters of the world had their provinces in Britain, and Roman manners and Roman tiearts covered the banks of the 'Thames, all about that neighbourhood, come thick and fast before the mind's eye, as we sometimes thread that alley-lıke avenue to London Bridge, in preference to the broader and more crowded high. way of Cheapside. Milton's shade, of course, meets us at the corner of Milk-street, and we like to think also of the grocer's apprentice, grown
somewhat since we described him at Clatoton; who amidst hogsheads of sugar and chests of tea was nequiring habits of application to business of no little use to him in alier life. Meditating on this early portion of Howard's history, our
thoughts take the shape so well defined by his houghts take the shape so well defined by his a hour the turns of fortune. It is the part of enen happy in his choice, though his domestic wisdum to be armed and prepared for whatever which he afterwards so richly renped during the
ten years of wedted companionship he spent with to make, we stathd that a pig would not grow, if his second wift -his beloved Ilenrietta. The first Mrs. Iluward died in 1755, between two and three years after her marriage, nud lies turied in St. Mary's, White-chapet. "Il ward felt loncly when this tie was dissolsed, nod broke up housekeeping. giving away bis furniture to the poor of the village. The old gardener we have mentoned received for his share a bedstead and boddhag, a table and hatli a dozen ehairs, together with a new scythe-a dividend of the philanthropist's relies which, at a subsequent period, when the donor's fame had spread far nnd wide, Lecame mightily enchanced in valuc. We have no means of ascertaining the house where Hloward lived at Stoke Newington, but we know where be worshipped. We have a vivid recollection of the old independent chopel there, as it appeared about wenty years ago, then much in the same state it had becth in from the beginning. The small pulpit, surmounted with a buge sounding-board, and the tall-backed pews and heavy galleries, spoke of other days, constiuting an appropriate back-ground for the figure of young Mr. Howard in carnest prayer, or reverently listening to his pastor, Micaiah Townsend. The man of whom we write, it should be remembered, was eminent for his spinitual piety, no less than his active benevolence. He breathed through his letters and journals a devotional tervour which, while they rebuke the languid religious sentiments of frigid professors of Christianity, are calculated to excite a sympathetic ardour in the hearts of all who have any spiritual sensibility. The motto on his monument in Cardington chureh, written by himself, was expressive ol his evangelical creed, and his tone of humble confidence from first to last, "My hope is in Christ."
Howard removed to lodgings in St. Paul's churchyard, whence he proceeded to the continent, and where, we presume, he afterwards returned. That visit to the continent was a very eventful one. He was taken prisoner, and barbarously treated, and detained for some months a captive in Franco. There he saw and felt what entered into his soul, and afterwards helped to impel him onward in his astonishing eareer of prison visitation and reform. He was permitted to return to England, so strong was the confidence he inspired, to negotiate himself with the government for his liberation. He had pledged his honour to go back to prison if he did not succeed; and when his friends congratulated him on his escape, he desired them to defer their expressions of joy, till he had obtained an honouralle discharge of his obligations. So the shadow of Howard passes us in St. Paul's churchyard, out on parole, like another Regulus, prepared to re-enter the land of captivity if he cannot obtain liberty upon terms fair and just. A right noble study is that for the men of commeree, and for all sorts of men who pass by St. Paul's every day: My word is my bond. This sentiment, embodied in the conduct even of a heathen, ought surely to guide oll believers in that book which commends him who "sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not."
(Conclusion next week.)

Light for Animals.-We are often impressed with the gross neglect of otherwise intelligent men, in not securmy abundant light for animal life. To the ammal and the plant alike and to each and every human being, tight as well as warmth, is absolutely indispensable. I'ut a plant in a cellar and it will grow up colourless, flexible, healthless. Put it in a unrk place, and yet give it air, and it will hardly to better. Yel people will attenpt to bring up unmals imprisonced and housed. In some public remarks we had occasion
deprived of light. We soon offer met no old gentlemnn, and he had lived sixty years without discovering the lact, nad the first words he nddressed to us were;-" well, you told me why my pigs would not row. Two years ago, 1 put in a snug place under my barn, six pigs. It was warm but dark, and they were fed thrount the floor. In the spring I took them out, and they lowked like rats. They hadn't grown a pound.' A faraler of our aequaintace was some time since driving a mare. We asked him how she became blind. Ife told us that he put her and two other three year old horses into a perlectiy dark stable in the fall, and in the spring, soun after they eame to the light, they were stone blind. These illustrations show conclusively, that light is neccssary to every living and growing thing. Our barns are not light enough. Oar houses, too many of them, are too destitute of light. Parents pursue a blind ond benighted coursc, when they encourage their children in hving housed and imprisoned, when they encourage them in enveloping their faces under impenetrable veils, last their checks should blister. You cannot blister the eheck of a eherry or a peach. Better remember that the ruddy glow of priceless health, and the life and animation that irradiate betaty, can never exist in perfection, unless in full and free exposure to air and sun light.-Toledo Blade.

## "I ain't going to Ieara a Trate."

Ain't you? I should like to know why not, Hundreds and tens of thousands have learned one before you, and many more will do the snme thing. A trade well learned, may make a name and a fortune well earned. If you ever get either without working for it, you will be either very lucky," or very uniortunate.
1 don't think much of a boy who says he is not going to learn a trade. If his place in the world is such that he can learn a good trade and have a good situation, he will be very unwise not to seize the opportunity. A boy who goes to a trade, determined to make himself mas er of his business, and to be a well-informed and intelligent workman, will soon rise to the head of his profession, if he pursues the right path. The fainhful apprentice who delights to do his day's work well, and to do it to the best of his ability, so as to earn the praise of his employer, will feel hap. pier, and le a more hunourable man, than he who does just enough to shuffle along through the day, and then hurries away from his work as though it were a nuisance.

1 knew a boy who was too poor to go to school and college, although he would have liked that course very well. But he had to work. So he went to learn a trade. He tried to do his work always to the very best of his ability. He went to a place, and the first day his master came to look at what he had done, and after closely examining it, he turned round and said to his foreman, "James, that is very exeellent work for a new boy. It is about as good as any of our journeymen do it !" Did not that little fellow feel as proud as if he had won a triumph? He was rewarded from the start with the good opinion ol his employer, and he never forgot the pleasure with which be heard his master's eneouraging words.
Not long ago a boy was about leaving school, and as I had a chance to speak to him, I asked, What nre you going to do?" "I am going into a merehant's joubing house." " Going to the a clerk, then. Why do you not learn a trade?" 'Trade!" said he, "I aint going to learn a
"Not going to learn a trade! I should like to know why a trate is not as good as a clerkship. I suppose you think it is more genteel and respec. table! What would you do, if nobody learned a Irade? Where would you be with your jobbing. house, I wonder. Now, if you would only be a book-binder, or printer, or carpenter, or mason, or shoemaker, and act with the true spirit of s noble workman, you may reach the head of your business, and become the best known man in yout line in the country."

## "What, be a cobbler !"

"Certninly. You had better be a good cobbler, and a successful man in your character and lile, than a bad clerk or a doubtful merchant. Have you never heard of men that have learned trades, and what they have done? Now, suppose 1 and my brother, and a good many others, gou work at our trailes, and we make boots, shoes hats, tin-pans, kuives, threshing mills, watches and other things, and then, because you have never learned a trade, and don't know enough to be of uny other use to us, suppose we ask you " sell these for us-how much more gentecl aa you than we? Is it genteel to earn a living it some way, without b ing obliged to take off you: coat and dirty your hands? It may be genteel in one sense, but the elerk who begins in thu spirit will pretty surely make a bad merchans The merehant or the clerk who will not take ol his cuat, and lift a bale of goods, or nail up ! box, but makes the porter do it, because it beneath him, may get along in the world, but tb chances are against him.

Learn a trade! Did you never hear of sucl a man as Ben. Franklin, who learned the priation trade, and became one of the most distinguishel men of modern times? Have you never heard o a carpenter named Rittenhouse, or a man wha made philosophical instruments, and afterward revolutionized the -world with his discoveries in the steam engine? Have you heard of Jame Watts, or is it genteel not to know any bin, about trades or those who have learned them Who was Arkwright, that followed the trade of barber? Or Whitney, or Fulton? Whowa Guvernor Armstrong, of Massachusetts, or Isaa Hult of New Hampshre, who learned the tradec a printer. Did you ever hear of the man why swung his sledge at the anvil, and became th distinguished blacksmith, named Elihu Burriky And talking about colblers, did you ever hear a distinguished cobbler named Roger Sherman Or of the illustrious lame cobbler of Londo named John Pounds, who founded Raggel Schools, and put into operation one
greatest pi
"No!"
"You haven't? Well, you know just enoug? to be a elerk? You should leel it to be an honou to stand on the same platform with such menf even if they are distinguished cobblers and blacl miths.
But go on! Be wise! Resolve to do alvoet as you know how! Be faithiul, and persevert By and by we shall perhaps hear of your beir a distinguished merchant-distinguished for pry vate and public virtue."

So we bade our young friend good-bye, wi our best wishes, and resolved to say to or readers in the Evangelist, about the same, as we said to him.-N. Y. Evangelist.

A Furious Elephant at Large-Three Horsh killet.-We learn trom the Providence (R. W Journal, of the 6 th inst., that the large elcphar Hammbal, attached to the Broadway menageris which was at exhibition at Pawtucket, on the:
got loose from his keeper on the way awtucket to Fall River, carly yesterday Before starting, his keeper made him cinder part of a wagon loaded with 3500 for the purpose of getting it into line. It sed that this, although not unusual, might ggested to him the mode of attack which ed afterwards. When about seven miles wtucket he became furious, turned upon er, who had to fly for his life and take a a house, got free, and rushed along the stroying every thing in his way. Meetrse and wagon belonging to Mr. Slafford e thrust his tusk into the horse and lifted agon and rider into the air. He mangled e terribly, and carried him about fifty feet ew the dead body into a pond. The vas broken to pieces, and Mr. Short cony hurt. The elephant broke one of his is tusks in this encounter. A mile farther hant, now grown more furious, attacked me manner a horse and wagon, with Mr. W. Peck and his son. He broke the nd wounded the horse, which ran away. $k$ was pretty badly hurt in the hip.
the keepers were engaged in securing aller elephant, who had not, however, ed any signs of insubordination, the ne got off from them, and went through ille, when Mr. Mason Barney and anoa mounted their horses and kept on his .near to him as was prudent, giving warnhe danger to the passengers whom they he way. The elephant would occasionto look at them, but did not attempt to hem.
$x t$ man in the path was Mr. Pearce, who g with his little son in a one horse wagon. coming towards the elephant, and belly by Mr. Barney, turned around and put e to his speed, but the elephant overtook I seizing the wagon, threw it into the arr, it to pieces, and breaking the collar bone of Mr. Pearce. The horse, disengaged e wagon, escaped with the fore wheels, elephant gave chase for eight miles, but eatch him. The elephant came back from jecesstul pursuit, and took op his mareh the main road, where he next encounC. J. Eddy, with a horse and wagon. He p the whole establishment in the same before, smashed the wagon, killed the nd wounded Mr. Eddy. He threw the 'enty feet over a fence into the adjoining broke down the fence, went over and up the dead horse and deposited him in , where he had first met him. He killed r horse, and pursued another, who fled to the elephant followed, but at the door by a fierce bull dog, which bit his leg e him off. Once on the route, the keeper lead of him, saw him plunge over a wall se for a house. The keeper got into the rst, hurried the frightened people within per story, and providing himself with an sceeded in driving off the furious beast. hant finally exhausted his strength, and self down in the bushes, about two miles ade's Ferry. Here he was secured with and carried over the ferry to Fall River. of the time he ran at the rate of a mile in nutes. $\$ 700$ were paid in damages.
sparency of the Ocean.-Commander of the United States Navy, has furnished erican Scientific Association an interesting this subject. The lowest depth at which are visible from the surface, under the
most fravourable circumstances, he finds to be twenty-five fathoms, or one bundred and fifly fiet, and the temperature at that depih 89 degrees Fahrenheit. The peculiar transparency of this spot (in the Pacific Ocean) he attributes to its freedom fiom admixture with the comparatively turbid waters of the great rivers of the East and North-east of Asia, and partly to its high temperature. Near Cape Horn the limit of vision is about ten fathoms-sixty feet.

Selected.

## "I have a great mind."

"I have a great mind," said Jellery Jones, as he sat alone by the fire, looking listlessly at the live coals, and the flickering flame; "I have a great mind to do it to-morrow."

The case to which Jeffery alluded was this. He had an aged relation to whom he had acted unkindly, nay, very unkindly, and what was worse. he had never acknowledged his fault. As he sat by the fire on, the last night of the year, reflecting on various events, his conscience sinote him, and then it was that, feeling compunction for the fact, be thought about writing to his relative and confessing his fault. "I have a great mind," staid he, "to do it to-morrow."
Now the great misfortune of it is, that when one says he has " a great mind" to do a thing, his mind is seldom or ever great enough to do it. He merely means that he has some inclination to do it, but this by no means amounts to an intention. So it was with Jeflery Jones. He had pen, ink, and japer withon his reach, and his time was at his own disposal; why, then, could he not write his letter that night as well as in the morning?

As Jeffery continued looking at the fire and musing on things gone by, he remembered, also, that a neighbour of his had done him an injury, though not intentionally. It is true that he had endeavoured to atone for it, and earnestly implored to be forgiven, but this forgiveness had never been granted. The last night of the year however was not a time to be implacable, so the thought of calling on his neighbour in a kindly spirit occurred to him. "I have a great mind," said he, " to call on him to-morrow."

It was but six o'clock when he said this; why, then, could he not have put on his hat and great coat and seen his neighbour at once? He would then have bealed the wounded heart of another, and afforded satisfaction to his own.

As Jeffrey Jones went on in his cogitations, it occurred further to his memory that a few days before a case of great distress had been mentioned to him. A poor, descrving woman, well brought up, had, by the siekness and death of her husband, been reduced to extremity, so that a little temporary assistance was required to enable her to keep her house over her head, and support her little ones. There were many who were ready to help her, but some one was wanted to take the lead. Jeffery Jones was rich enough to spare from his own purse the required sum wathout inconvenience, or by the effort of an hour he might have obtained it from others, but he neglected to take either course. The last night of the year brought the matter home to him, and be began to think of going to the poor woman and telling her what he intended to do. "I have a great mand," said he, to go to her in the morning."
O Jeffery! Jeffery ! hadst thou had the cause of the poor woman at thy heart, thou wouldst have gene that very hour; the fatherless might then have blessed thee, and the widuw have put thy name in her prayer.
Jeffery Jones mused another hour or two by his
"grent mind" to do many things, but ending all in doing nothing. 'Thr- cold weather gave nn additional charm to his fireside; a combirtable tea and a hot supper drove away from his thoughts his aged relative, his penitent noighbour, and the poor widow; and Jeffery Jones retired to a downy bed, very litle affected with other people's miseries.

The morrow came and brought wihh it its accupations and its cares; and though Jeffery was in a great degree, a man of leisure, he found enough busincss of one kind or another to engage his attention ; absorbed by the events of the passing hours, the reflections of the preceding night no longer held a place in his memory.

A week or two of the new year had flown before Jeffery Jones gave himself the trouble to inquire after the widow, and be then learned that as no one had stepped forward in her favour, the landlord had distrained upon her for rent, and the poor broken-hearted woman with her little ones, had departed no one knew wherc.

Go get thee to thy comforts, Jeffery Jones; eat, drink, and sleep, if thon canst, without compunction; but for all this thou art not guilless concerning the fatherless and the widows. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble-the Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing: thou wilt make all his bed in his sickness." Psa. xli, $1,3$.

It might, perhaps, be as mueh as three or four months afier this, for the hawthorn tree was then in blossom, and the birds were singing, when the news came suddenly upon Jeffery Jones that his neighbour had left the country for Canada, having deelared that if one thing more than another oppressed his mind on quitting his native land, it was the circumstance of his never having obtained the forgiveness of the neighbour whim he had unintentionally injured.
And so, Jeffery, thou hast allowed thy neighbour to cross the wide seas with an arrow in his heart, though with a word of kindness thou mightest have removed it, and poured oil and balm into his wounds.

Thou hast prepared bitter herbs for thy repast, and planted thorns in thy pillow. "If thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and if he repent, forgive bim. And if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee saying, I repent : thou shalt forgive him." Luke xvii. 3, 4.
It was when the reapers were at work with their sickles, and binding the sheaves in the fields, that a letter with a black scal came to Jeffery Jones, which made his heart misgive him. It was, as he feared, to say that his aged relation, to whom he had acted unkindly, was dead.

And what thinkest thon now, Jeffery? The poor widow wandered away in her distress without thine aid; thy neighbour left his country without the consolation of thy forgiveness ; and thy aged relation has been called away from the world without an acknowledginent from thee of thine nokindness. Truly thou hast encompassed thyself about with many sorrows.
'To waste that time in profitess musing, which ought to be employed in benevolent action, is a great, though a common error. When our plough. ing and sowing is ideal, our harvest is not likely to be real. We may point the finger of reproach and derision at Jeflery Jones: but are we ourselves free from his sinful infirmity? Do our deeds equal our determinations? and are we aware that he who deters till to-morrow the duty of today, risks the hazard of never doing' it at all?
Reader, time is hastening on with giant strides,
and eternity with all of us is well nigh nt hand if thou hast in fault to conless, an injury to forgive, or a kindness to periorm, be not conient with cery member of the Society of F. riends, capable
having " $n$ grent mind" to do it, but sel about it of readng, shall be furnished with a good copy of wih all thy hearl, and let it be done direelly, 一

> Remembering, in this world of sin and sorrows,

That one "tu-day is worth a score "to-morrows."
0. 11 .
bible assoriatilis of friends.
Tuenty-fth Anmual Report of the Bibic Association of Friends in America.
The Manapers report, that there has been sold or pratuitously disposed of during the past year, 2369 bibles, 1265 trstaments, and 164 eopies of testamemts and psalms. Oi these, 1219 bibles, and 919 testaments, have been furnished to Auxiliary Associations, lir gratuitous distribution or sale at low prices, at therr diseretion. An edition of 1500 copies al the Reference Bible, one of 2000 of the School Bible, and one of $200 t$ of the $: 24 \mathrm{mo}$. 'Testament, have been printed during the same period.

A statement of the 'Treasurer's nccount, exhibit. ing the receipts and disbursements, is herewith submitted; and also an account of the stock of books on hand.

Our esteemed friend Margaret Sheppard, lately deceased, bequeathed $\$ 500$ to the Association, and this sum has been paid to our Treasurer. It is expected that the legacy of $\$ 1000$ buqueathed by onr late esteemed friend John Paul, and payable on the decease of his widow, will soon be received. It is intended that the amount of these legacics shall be invested, so as to increaso the pernanemt lunds of the Association.
Reports have been received from 12 Auxiliaries, viz., Vassalborough, Maine; Burlington, New Jersey ; Philadelphia, Fairfield, Chesterfield and Alum Creek, Olio ; White Lick, Concord, Hamilton and White Water, Indiana; Salem and Three River, lowa.
One new Aux:liary Association has been recog. nized since the last annual meeting, viz. : that of Concord, Indiana. From a number of them, no reports have been received, but an examination of those which have come to hand, shows that our friends, who are willing to co-operate with us in various parts of this widely extended country, continue sensible of the interest and importance of the work in which we are joinly engaged.

The gratuitous distribution to the more distant Auxiliaries appears to have been acceptable and useful, ns will be shown by a few extracts from the reports. One Auxiliary says; "We desire sincerely to express our most grateful feelings to you, for y our very liberal supply of bibles and testaments, to us the past year, there's placing in our power the means of doing much good." Another ; " We believe that much grod has arisen to Friends within our limits, through our feeble endeavours to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures." Another; " We can most thankfully acknowledge the recep. tion of a box of Bibles and Testaments from the Managers, which has enabled us to furnish some families and several individuals with good Bibles and Testaments, which have generally been thankfully received. We have an extensive field of labour open before us, situated as we are in n new country, and many of us with young and rising families, and in but limited circumstances, yet we do not feel like reliaxing our labours in the cause we have so recemly eimbarked in, but, owing to our wide spread borders and frequent immigration, we have but little hopes of soon being able to supply all our nembers with the Sacred volume."

Within the limits of some of them, lhere appears adds nothing to the genernl wealth. With thee, ception of rent, they pay out nothing, subsistin! as they do, only upon rice and dried fishl, a year supply of which they bring with them from hom the Buble.

In others there is not much remaining to be thate in that respect, but we think it highly desirable that Auxiliaries thus lavourably circumstanced, should keep up their orgnazation, and enntinue their interest in this work of Christian benerolence. We teel the value of their aid and co-operation, and would sugnest that when the wanis of our own members are adequately provided for, they should in the exercise of a just discretion, in some measure extend the sphere of their operations, more particulariy among those who, hough nut in membership wih Friends, yet attend our religious meetings. 'The wants of their coloured neighbours, may with great propriety be investigated and supplied, and we apprehend not untrequently other cases will come to ther knowIedge, in whieh they have reason to believe donations of the Sacred Volume will conler a benefit upon the recipients. We would repeat the invilation heretofore extended to Friends in those neighbuthoods where no Auxiliaries have been formed, or where they have been suflered to decline, to an examination of the subject, and can tassure them of the cordial co-operation and aid of thes Associmion, if they feel disposed to join in this labour of love. Notwithstanding the endeavours used for years past, to ascertain and supply the wants of Fricnds generally, we apprchend there may still be localities where no Auxiliaries exist, and yet where the memters of our religious Sociely are but imperiectly furnished with the sacred writings. In such places, Auxiliary Associations might be formed to great advantage, and our dear Friends who may engage in the pertormance of this Christian duty, may, it is to be hoped, be themselves benefitted by the closer attention they will probably thus be induced to give to the Holy Scriptures, which "are able to make wise unto salvation through faith, which is in Christ Jesus."
Signed on behalf and by direction of the Board of Managers.

> William Bettle, Secretary.

Philada., Fonrth mo. 13th, 1854.
Summary of the Treasurer's Account. Payments.
For Salary, Printing, dc. \&c. 393010
Balance on hand Fourth mo. 7th, 18.54, 54415 8447425

## Reccipts.

From sundry sources, . 255503
Lehigh Loan belonging to Sinking
Fund, paid off by the Company,
50000
Legacy ol Margaret Sheppard,
50000
$\$ 447425$

The Chinese in California.-The San Francisco editors do not seem to hold their celestial brethern from ncross the ocean in very high estimation. The Commercial says, that within the past years the Chinese pupulation in that city has inereased very rapidly, so that now a person passing through some large sections of that city might easily imagine himself among the low streets of
Canton or Ilong Kong. Nauseous odours, horrid caterwaulings, and dirt and filth in abundance, characterize the localities where they reside. Their

Their money is all carelully hoarded, with th hope of cmioying its benefits upon their retarn t China. But this is not all. They are even wors than useless. They have, by a powerful conib nation nmong themselves, secured a position wher they may set at defiance the mandates of the court Crimes committed by them go unpunished fo want of witnesses sufficiently courageous to testif? in the face of their threals and intimidntions, a a perjury is so common among them, that the Recol der considers it his duty never to render a cont viction on uncorroborated Chincse evidence. Frou these accounts, it would appenr that the Chinew or at least the lower classes of then, by no meap furnish a desirable addition to the motley popula tion of our Pacific shore.

## Selected.

THE TORLD IS NOT THNE FRIEND.
Lo where a crowd of "Pilgrim's toil" Yon cragged steeps among I
Strange their attire, and strange their meio, As straight they "press" aloug.

Their eyes with hitter streaming tears Now beud tuwards the groand,
Now 'rapl, to beaven their looks they raise, And bursts of joy resound.

And lank I a voice from 'midst the throng, Cries, "Stranger wouldst thou know Our aame, our race, our destined bome, Our caase of joy or woc ?
"Our country is Emanuel's land; We seek that promised soil;
The songs of Zion cheer our hearts, While strangers here we toil.
"Our aching hearts do oft o'erllow, Our eyes oft bathed in tears,
Yet nought bat heaven our hopes can raise, And naught but siu our fears.
"The flowers that spring along the road, We scarcely stoop to pluck;
We walk o'er beds of shining ore, Nor waste oue wishful look.
"We tread the path our Master trod, We bear the cross He hore,
And every thora that wonnds our feet, Has woanded Him before !"
Our powers are of dissolved away ln ecstasies of love;
And while our bodies wander here, Our souls are fix'd above t
We purge our mortal dross away, Refining as we raa;
And whilst we die to enrth and sense, Our beaven is here began I

Wonderful Eggs,-In 1848, in consequence of land slip on the side of a hill in Madagascar, i the county of the Sakalaves, the eggs and bone of an immense bird were brought to light. In 1850 two eggs and some fragments of bones were sen to France, and placed in the Museum of Naturn History, at the Jardin des Plantes. M. Geoffre! St. Hilaire declared these eggs and bones to belon to a species to which he gave the name of Ephy noris. Captain Armange of the French merchad service, has just brought home two others of thes eggs, and he declares that the Malgaches assure him in the most positive manner, that a hug bird still exists in the interior of the island, an that it was nble to earry off a cow. Up the present time no fact has come to light in sul port of that assertion. One of the two eggs no brought home contains, Captain Armange declare occupations are generally of a character which a litre and a half more than those in the Museun

## For "The Friend."

## biograpilical skethes

ars and Elders, and other concerned members it the Yearly Heeting of Philadelphia.

THOMAS LLOYD.
(Continued from page 316.)
ecords of the meatings for discipline in phia show, that 'I'homas Lloyd was held estimation by his brethren, inasmuch as ittees appointed on cases of importance usually one. We do not purpose folhim through all the difficulties of his te. It is enough to say, that he was for ears much employed therein, and that unscientiously fulfilling what he believed , his motives were not always properly ted by some, and he suffered unmerited 1. As one of the council we find him very y at his post, being absent from but two during the year 1684. About the month of 1684 he married Patience I New York, and in that city appears to ided for several years, although he cono attend to his duties in Pennsylvania, as he council, as president of the council, ty-governor, and as master of the rolls, fices he at different times held. At his ; in New York, a meeting for worship netumes held, and it seems likely from acient documents, that Flushing Moathly was held there for a time, occasionperiodically. We find in the Sixth 1686, that Casper Hoet and Elizabeth ne having been allowed to marry by , Monthly Meeting, consummated the marthe house of Thomas Lloyd, in the city of ork. In the previous Third month, his ghter Hannah was married in a meeting the house of John Bowne, at Flushing. ay indicate that the "Weekly Meeting" ouse of 'Thomas Lloyd, was established the Third and the Sixth months, 1686. ugh not employed on society matters in phia Monthly Meeting, from the close of the middle of 1689 , during which time ence was probably at New York, Thomas ill regularly attended Philadelphia Yearly , and was therein frequently appointed to epistles. After his return to Philadel phia , we find him much made use of in all ents of religious Society there.
as a steady opposer of George Keith, and aithfulness to bis religious duty towards slate, he sutfered much contumely. His say that all the difficulties and trials he in his native land were small "comthe many and great exercise, grief and he met withal, and went through in PennIt is hard to declare what we have of them; he with much meekness and bore all, and we are well satisfied his s great with the Lord. The revilings, t provocations, the bitter and wicked lannd rude behaviour, which the Lord gave ence to bear and overcome; he reviled not or took any advantage, but loved his ened prayed for them that dispitefully abused
source of trial to Thomas Lloyd and other Friends in America, was the fact, that their beloved brethren in the Truth, in 1, did not at first detect the bitterness of and departures in doctrine of George These were nt first inclined to think that a contention of George was as much the heat of his zealous opponents, as of any cong in his belief or in actions. William

Penn, in one of his off hand letters written before he understood the condition of things, does not besitate to attribute the difference to a puerile vanity of scholarship between George Keith and Thomas Lloyd. Ho soon saw the ansoundness of this view, and without doubt he sincerely regretted having penned such a sentiment.

The reproaehes of open apustates, the cold ac. cusation of too much zeal from misinformed friends, the insinuation of more unworthy motives, were all horne by Thomas Lloyd, with Christian patience. He lived to know that his firm stand against Keith was at last appreciated in England, and the love and respeet of the honest-hcarted on the American continent, were much drawn to him.
In the Filith month, 1633 , his daughter Rachel was married with his consent to Samuel l'reston, at Lewes, in Sussex county, on the Delaware. This match was satisfactory to Thomas Lloyd. Samue! Preston was a valuable Friend, and Rachel was an exemplary and woriby woman. In the First month, 1694, his daughter Mary was married to Isauc Norris, in Philadetphia. 'The prominent station so long held by the father of the bride, perhaps occasioned many to be at the meeting on the day of the marriage, who were not accustomed to he at such a place. Among these some disturbance took place, which one of the followers of George Keith made a subject of complaint against Thomas Lloyd, to George Whitchead and Friends in England. When the members of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting heard of this eharge, they directed a letter to be adressed to George Whitehead, clearing their beloved Friend, then gathered to his everlasting rest, from all blame in the matter.
It appears that Thomas Lloyd never heard of this attack on his Christian character. On the 5 h day of the Seventh month, 1694, he was taken with a malignant fever. His pain was very severe, but the Lord was with him, enabling him to bear it all with much patience. His bodily powers however rapidly failed under the disease, and it was soon evident that his death drew nigh. Many Friends, notwithstanding the malignancy of the disease, were gathered in his chamber, a short time before his departure, to whom he addressed the following comforting expressions. "Friends, I love yon all, and I am going from you; I die in unity and in love with all faithful Friends. I have fought a good fight, and have kept the faith, which stands not in the wisdom of words, but in the power of God. I have fought not for strife and contention, but for the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the simplicity of the gospel. I lay down my head in peace, and 1 desire you may all do so. Friends, farewell all!" Addressing Griffith Owen, he said, "I desire thee to mind my love to Friends in Old England, if thou livest to go over to see them. I have lived in unity with them, and do desire the Lord to keep them all faithful to the end, in the simplieity of the gospel."

After six days' sickness, his Friends add, it pleased the Lord to remove him to himself, out of the sorrow, grief, and troubles of this world, to the kingdom of everlasting joy and peace, which is his great gain, although great loss to this country." He died, Seventh month 10 th, 1694 , in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Philip Henry recommended it as a good rule, to lay by for eharity in proportion to the circumstances: as it will be easier to lay out in charity, and we shall be more apt to seek for opportunities of doing good, when we have money lying by us, of which we have said, "This is not our own, but the poor's."

## tof "The Vistend."

## FRLITS UF QUSLERISM,

In reflecting on the great changes in reference to the observance of many of the requirements of the Christian religion, that have manilested themselves within the last two hundred years, more especially among its professors in Great Britain and America, it is very observable that nearly all of them are upon those points of doctrine and practice, which were opened on the minds of our early Friends by their Divine Master, which he called on them to preach to the people, and for which they were first scoffed at and derided, and afterwards imprisoned and persccuted many even unto death.
The fundamental doctrine of the indwelling of the Iloly Spirit as a light and a guide for man; the obligation resting on him to obry its teachings under all circumstances, and the inalienable right to liberty of conseience necessarily flowing from it ; the testimony against war ; that against oaths ; that against slavery; the development of the true relations subsisting between a community and the individuals composing it, and the obligation to perform, with promptness and liberality, the dufies growing out of those relations; each and all of these were eilher specifically proclaimed by George Fox and his coadjutors, or immediately sprung from the principles which they spread broadeast over the land, which were nurtured by their sufferings, and which many of them sealed with their blood. Within the last few years, many among other religious professors, in reviewing the progress of society and the advances made by it in the discharge of its civil and religious oblygations, have admitted the debt it owes to those worthy sons of the morning; the world has condescended to acknowledge to a certain extent the grievous wrong it inflicted on them, and stands ever ready to welcome with its blandest smile, every advance that Friends are willing to make towards tellowship with it.

It is perhaps difficult to estimate how large a portion of the changes alluded to are attributable to the extraordinary enlightenment of early Friends, their unflinching dedication to the cause of Truth, the faithfulness of the Suciety generally during the first hundred years of its existence and of very many of its members, down to the present day; but it is still more diffisult to conceive, to how much greater extent the world would have been changed for the better, had all those who have professed to believe in the sante doctrines and testimonies that the early Friends promulgated, continued to walk consistent with their high profession, adorning the doctrince of God our Saviour; instead of so many of them abandoning the self-denying path whereinto we aro all called; and thus not only obscuring the light, it was intended we should ditluse on all around, but giving occasion of offence and stumbling to others who were seeking freedon' from the thraldom of $\sin$, and the yoke of ceremonial performances. Undoubtedly it was the will of Him who called us to be a people, that Friends should be living practical wituesses for the truth as it is in 1 lm , illustrating the purity and spirituality of this last dispensation to man, and by bringing forth tho fruits thereof in life and conversation, drawing others within the sacred enclosure, and thus spreading the kingdom of Christ in the earth. But the manner in which large numbers claining the right of membership, are turning their backs on their high calling, vitinting the liith the Suciety has always protessed, and assimilating with the world in their manners and mode of living, and even of cenducting the affairs of the Society, has defeated, and is defeating the design of the Head
of the Church concerning it, and preventing the and for the destruction of their enemies. Bu more wide dissemination of its principles and testımonies.

John Griffith, in relerence to these things, says, -" Is not the great design of the Almighty obvious, in gathering us as a people into his fold, to sit under his teachings, and consequently under his glorious manilestation, showering upon us great plenty of rain from above, and heavenly dew as upen Hermon's hills, that we might be as the garden of the Lord, full of lruitful plants and fragrant flowers, sending forth a sweet smell, yea, to be as a fountain of gardens, and wells of living water, and streams from the goodly beautiful mountains of Lebanon. It is written, 'Out of the belly of him that believes, shall flow rivers of liv. ing water.' By this it plainly appears, that the Lord's chosen people are like conduits, channels, or water-spouts, to convey the water of lite into the wilderness, that it may become a fruitful field, and that the desert land may come to rejoice, and blossom as a rose; also into the sca, viz. amongst the nations, languages, tongues and people, to heal the fishes that are in this sea, the backsliders and distempered of maukind.
"But oh, how slowly doth this work go on! and what a little progress it hath yet made, to what was expected by those valiants, who first engaged agninst Babylon in the morning of our day, and made that kingdom shake! Many under the same profession in this day, are turned against the Trulh, and at the same time that they pretend to maintam its cause, a re supporting and strengthening the kingdom of Babylon in all their power, which is exceeding strange, and perhaps would not be believed by hundreds that really are dong it. The reason is, they first of all have taken some draughts of the wine, out of Babylon's golden cup, whereby they are so intoxicated, as not to know what they are doing; so that, when they think they are serving God, they are serving satan. Were not the Jews drunk wild this cup, when they dreamed that God was their father, and at the same time were in reality of their father the devil, doing his works, when they thought they were doing Gou's works? This woful mistake has been, and is almost general among mankind. When they suppress the measure of grace in themselves, and drink a few draughts as above-said, they are then fit to follow anti-christ whithersoever he will tead them. But he will take care, not to have much cross to the will of the flesh in his religion, lest they should be tempted to leave him; that being the very reason of the violence they have offered to the divine Witness, which formerly rose up against them in their minds, viz., because they saw if they lollowed that, the cross must be taken up, and silf must be denied. At this they have stumbled; and although little sense is at present retained thereof, by reason of their intoxication, yet when they are summoned before the judg-ment-seat ol Christ, and the books come to be opened, all will then see things as they really are, which do not at all change their natures, though, by the delect in the capacity belore described, they be not seen or understood.
" It is worthy to be remembered, and decply pondered by great numbers in our Society, that It was the rebellion and unfaithfulness of the children of Israel, that was the cause of their being turned back agaill into a barren, doletul, howling wilderness, when near the borders of the land of promise. They doubtless might then have entered, subdued the idolatrous inhabitants, and taken full pussession thereof, had they believed in and obeyed the mighty Jehovah, who with an outstretched arm had brought them out of the land of Egypt, dividing the Red Sea in morcy to them,
what a long wilderness travel they had atterwards, for about the space of thirty-eight years, until all that people had fallen, except Caleb and Joshua, men of upright henrts whom the Lord hononred with being the leaders of an entirely new people to possess the land. Cannot the empty formal professors amongst us, who, under great pretensions, have suffered a heart of unbelief, a rebellious heart, that has departed from the living God, and embraced this present world, read their own condemnation in this account? Shall they ever enter into the heavenly Canaan, or be nccounted worthy to carry on his glorious work in the earth? No, verily ; but they must fall into great condemination, except they repent and redeem their misspent time, and another people be raised to maintnin this glorious cause, to whom the Calebs and Joshuas in our Society will be as leaders and directors; like Priscillas and Aquilas, to expound unto them, who inquire the way to Sion, the way of the Lord more perfectly; for 1 ans fully persuaded, our Suciety will not cease to be a people, nor the glory ever depart therefrom "holly, as it did from the Jewish, and in a great degree the lapsed Christian church."

Notwithstanding the degeneracy this worthy man then saw among the members in his beloved Society, he jet had faith to believe a remnant would be preserved faithful to their God, who should be as a seed, and to whom in time others would be gathered, until the ranks that were broken by the desertion of those who rebelled against the Truth, should be filled up, and an army prepared, as in the beginning, to uphold pure Christianity, and to make war in righteous. ness against the man of sill. He remarks, "1 have no doubt but that a p:ople will be preserved from generation to gencration, to contend earncstly for the faith once delivered to the saints, and to maintain the same with the doctrines and principles resulting therelrom, so eminently revived in our predecessors, and most surely believed by us. So that when it shall please the Lord to awaken the nations, there will be no occasion to expect new discoveries or other manilestations, but the Lord will show where he feeds his flock, and where they lie down at noon."

## From the Cbristian Advocate and Journat.

## BIRDS' NESTS AND songs.

Yea, the sparrow hath found a honse, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay ber young, even thinc attars, 0 Lord of hosts, my King, and my God.Psalm, Ixxxiv. 3.

Since I wrote a few days ago, our feathered visitors have much increased in numbers, variety, and songs. All of them are busy with their nests. I can now watch around my cottage the blue-bird, the wrens, the catbird, and the robin, industriously employed in this important business of their lives. In the adjoining field, the meadow lark is at the same work. She builds on the ground, beneath some turl, to hide and shelter her dwelling.

With the music of this bird comes its mirth and many pleasing associations; the verdant fields, the grove, the golden break of day and the early matin bour, the fluttering from branch to branch, the soaring in the air, and the answering of its young. These united, elevate and cheer the mind, and hence it is so delightful to behold the lark warbling upon the wing, and elevating its notes while soaring, until the little musician seems lost in the immense height towards the heavens. The -strains continue, although the singer himself is unseen. Then be descends with a swell, while
coming down from the clouds towards the ap which has promoted all these outpourings of je and of "ladness. He has had his loved parta the whole time in his eye, nor once lost sight. he nest, while he was ascending and descendio,
Iluman calendars often fail; but in some coun tries the well-known notes of the lark and tl cuckoo become to the husbandman the true con mencement of the season. But the smaller bire mark it with the greatest distinctness: the re breast, the wren, and the thrushes, earliest sin their midday notes, and often before the summe strangers come.
Our litte wrens are certainly remarkable for th loudness of their tunes, compared with the littl body whence they issue. This dispropertion bx tween the voice of a bird and its size is ver striking and wonderful. Peacocks can make louder noise than a lion, nnd the diminutive wre than many an animal. What musicul instrumen, of its size can equal the canary, the nightingath or the mocking-bird; especially the latter, th prince of all sonysters?

Singing, among the feathered tribes, is the pris rogative of the male. Not so with man. Th wil ot incubation, and the fatigue of nursing th belpless brood, becomes the duty of the femal bird. But to cheer these labours and to suppol her under them, their all-wise-Creator has give song to her faithful companion. At first it is th voice of affection and love-then cheers the hoor of her confinement, and becomes also the note of seeurity. While she is hatching, he sits upo some near branch, and thus continues to watchan. to sing. As long as he is heard, she rests in per? feet security. As some poet expresses it-

> "Most blest when most unseen."

Lot any danger approach or intrude, in a moment all of a sudden, these cheerful notes stop-thy most certain signal for his companion to take can of herself and young.

The nests of small birds show more contrivane than the larger, and are generatly warmer oo deeper. Their eggs, liable to cool quickly, requir this increased warmth and protection. Hence too, the mother is so constant on the nest, whit the male occupies when his mate is obliged to ab sent herself, seeking food. Within a few daya : have noticed the first humming-birds of this sea son-the least, but the most beautilul of all birds They are most innocent and sportive, and deligh to luxuriate among the brilliant flowers of a honey suckle now blooming at the end of my cottage What canequal their changeable coloured feathers -crimson, varying like an opal in different lighas —black, and glossy greenish brown, which silks and velvets cannot imitate? Their heads are small, with very little round eyes, and black as jet. Thes seem to bo never still, and use their wings wit such rapid motion that you cannot discern theil colours, except by their glittering. Visiting flowe after flower, they extract its honey with theil little forked tongues, as if with a kiss. The rapid motion of their wings produces a hummiag sound: hence their names. Not less curiow are the nests of these birds, suspended in the air at the point of an orange, pomegranite, or citrontrec. 'They are about the size of a hen's egg. cut in two, admirably contrived, and warmly lined with cotton. The bird lays two eggs at a time white as snow, with yellow specks; and during the short interval when she quits her work ful food, the male takes her place. The eggs areso small, that a short exposure to the cold would ia jure them. At the end of twelve days the nesting appears, about the size of a blue-botle fly.
The visits of these migratory birds become visit
d mercy to man. The same swallow

## Twitters from the straw-built sheds,"

ad and France during the summer, dedark sons of Afriea in the winter, as they their insect prey, over the plains of that atinent. The same cuekoo which stopped urehin on his way to the rural school, by nown lay, startles the éar of the young avage, as he roams amid his natuve wilds
hen, would not love and care for the Jur blessed Saviour noticed the sparrows d" Goal heareth the ravens when they rive them not from your trees and fruits. eat storehouse of God's beautiful creation nough for the wants of all.
duty over, these leathered songsters, by ret impulse, will soon wing their way over sea, rising far above the storms of both. still onward, they keep their steady atil they reach the happy desired shore, an unscen hand had mercifully guided
n easily imagine, in this wonderful flight, al emblem of the race of the pious Chris. seeks his rest in heaven. He listens to unheard by the outward ear, "Echold of your rest." His views and hopes are d the regions of the earth. As he adhese disappear, until at last he enters the the skies, rests at the feet ol his Savis singing hosannahs and hallelujahs els and blessed spirits before the throne
G. P. D.
ve, June, 1854.

## For "The Friend."

## GOSPEL DISPEXSATION.

ook Peter, John and James, and went up untain to pray, and as he prayed, his face e as the sun, and his raiment was white ht ; and there appeared unto them Moses , talking with him.' The aposiles being id and not altogether comprehending venly appearance, Peter said to Jesus, it is good for us to be here; and let us ree tabernacles; one for thee, one for ad one for Elias.' While he was yet a 'bright cloud overshadowed them; ce came uut of the cloud, saying, this is ed Son, hear him.' In after-time when 3 writing to those who had obtained like faith with the apostles, and alluding to zorable time, it is evident that be now eets had passed away, that Jesus Christ adorable Head of the chureh, and that ing of his boly Spirit, the light of the gospel, was the more sure W ard of pronto which they would do well to take he apostle Paul having also seen clearly lispensation of the Gospel, in writing to ews, says, 'God, who at sundry tumes ivers manners, spake in time past unto rs by the prophets, hath in these last ken unto us by his Son, whom ine hath Heir of all things, by whom also he worlds.'
Fox, in his epistle for all the children ery where, who are led by his Spirit, in his Light, in which they have liie, fellowship with the Father and the Son, with another, says, 'All stand steadast Jesus your Ilead, in whom you are all and female, and know his government, rease of whose government and peace
there shall be no end; but there will be no end of the devil's, and of ull that are out of Christ, who oppose it and him, whose judgm nt doth not linger and their damnation doth not slumber. Therefore in God and Christ's light, lite, Spirit and power, live nnd walk, that is over all (and the seed of it) in love, in innocence, and smplieity. In righteousnens and holmess dwell, and in his power and Holy Ghost, in which God's kingdom doth sland. All chaldren of new and heavenly Jerusalem, that is from above, and is free, with all her holy spiritual children, to her keep your eyes. As for this spirit of rebeltion and opposition that hath risen formerly and lately, it is ou: of the kingdom of God and heavenly Jerusalem; and is for judgment and condemuation, with all its books, words and works. Therefore Friends are to live and walk in the power and spirtt of God that is over it, and in the Seed that will bruise and brenk it to preces. In which Seed you have joy and peace with God, and power and authority to judge it; and your unity is in the power and Spirit of God, that doth judge ${ }_{\mathrm{G}}$ it : All God's witnesses in his tabernacle go out against it, and always have and will.

Let no man live to self, but to the Lord, as they will die in him, and setk the peace of the church of Christ, and the peace ol "men in him, for 'blessed are the peace-makers.' Dwell in the pure, peaceable, heavenly Wisdom of God, that is gentle and easy to be intreated, that is full of merey; all striving to be of one mind, heart, soul and judgment in Christ, having his mind and Spirit dwelling in you, building up one another in the love of God, which doth edity the body of Christ, his church, who is the holy Ifead thereof. Glory to God through Christ, in this age and all other ages, who is the Rock and Foundation, the Einanuel, God with us, Amen, over all, the begioning and the ending. In bun live and walk, in whom you have life eternal.
All children ol New Jerusalem, that descends from above, the holy City, which the Lord and the Lamb is the light of, and is the Temple; in It they are born again of the Spirit. These that come to heavenly Jerusalem, receive Christ ; and he giveth them power to become the suns of God, and they are born again of the spirit; so Jerusalem that is from above, is their mother. Such come to heavenly Muant Sion and to the innumerable company of angels, to the spirits of just men made perfect; and to the church of the living God written in heaven, and have the name of God written upon them. So here is a new mother that bringeth forth a heavenly and spiritaal generation. There is no schism, no division, no contention nor strife in heavenly Jerusalem, nor in the body of Christ, which is made up of living stones, a spiritual house. Cbrist is not divided, for in him there is peace. Christ saith, 'In me you have peace.' And he is from above, and not ol this world: but in the world below, in the spirit of it there is trouble, therefore keep in Christ and walk in him, Amen.
New Jersey.
The people of the metropolis of London have gone to work in good earuest, in preparing a vast necropolis, having purchased 2116 aeres at Guilford, on which to construct a cemetery.

Written on a leaf containing the dying expressions of a distinguished servant ol Christ:-
"Thus weary seamen, as they ply
Through dashing waves the tabouring oar, Sthould they the wistied for lanad desery,
With shoutangs bait the opeang shore ;
On binder barks cast back an auxious eye, And raise the animating signal high !"

Bending Timber.-An exhibition and trial of the model machine of the Ship-limber Bending Company, took place lately, at the office of the Com. pany, in Trinity Building, and was witnessed by a considerable number of ship-builders and other persons interested. Experiments were ande with pieces of wood of various sizes, mostly of live oak, which were easily bent in any desired curve, without steaming. The leading prineiple in tho process consists in the application of an "end pressure" to the timber, at the same time that it is compressed and turned, thereby destroying the eapillary tubes by forcing them into each other. The model employed was one twelfth of the size of the working machine. It is alleged that there is no longer a necessity for scarehing the forests for crooked sticks suitable for ship-building, as all timber, under the new process, is equally serviceable; and it is claimed that the bent timber is stronger, and less liable to defect than the crooked and cross.grained pieces ordinarily selected. Cabinet-makers can also be furnished with ma. terials suitable for their purposes. A thick pieco of black walnut was shown at the uffice, which has been bent in the form of an ellipsis, the two ends meeting. Mahogany, and other woods equally brittle, are said to bend with the samo ease. So far as we observed, the spectators were well satisfied with the result of the trial. Mr. Jarvis, timber inspector nad measurer at the United States Navy Yard, Gosport, expresses the opinion that the whole frame of a ship, except perhaps the floor-timbers, will ultimately be bent in this way.-N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Christian love cannot be cultivated, nor envy destroyed in our hearts, but by the power of the Holy Spirit. We may as well try to pull up by the roots the oak of a century's growth, or overturn a momantain by our own strength, as to eradicate the vice of envy from our hearts, withoat the aid of God's own Spirit, that aid is promised to lervent and persevering prayer, and if we have it not, the fault is our own.

As thou walkest in the garden, dost thou observe the slow motion of the shadow upon a dial there? It passes over the hour-lines with an imperceptible progress, yet it will touch the last line of day-light shortly: so thy hours and moments move onward with a silent pace; but they will arrive, with certainty, at their last limit, how heedless soever thou art of their motion, and bow thoughtless soever thou mayst be of the improvement of time, or the end of it.
"A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speakill, requires only our silence, which costs us nothing."

## THE ERIEND.

## SIXTH JUNTH 24, 1854.

11 is with great regret we witness in many parts of the slaveholding Slates, evident tokens of a retrugrade movement, in relation to the crael and oppressive system which exists in their midst, and which they appear not only desirous to cherish among themselves, but determined to spread throughout all the vast terratory that is held under the government of the United Siates. There was a time when the advocates of the rights of the poor slaves were eheered with assurances, conmg now and then Irom different quarters in the slave districts, that there were many therem, among the professurs of the baign religton of Christ, who clearly recognized the evila of the
unchristian system, and were steadily exerting their influence, so far as the law of the land would permit, to mitigate its horrors, and circumscribe its existence. These were ever ready to admit the direful effect slavery produecs not only on the bondsman, but upon the masters and the soil, as well as upon the social system that admitted it within its limits; and though they plead the laws of their respective States as completely fettering their hands, and preventing them from making active exertions on behall of the thousands in fetters around them, yel they prolessed to hail with joy, the day, though but in distant prospect, which would witness the breaking of every yoke, and letting the oppressed go Iree. We are willing to hope there are many, very many, now in the South, who entertain correct views of the cvils of slavery, and the obligation resting ou them to strive for its amelioration and final removal from our country; but their voices are hushed amod the outcrics that attend the present onslaught on freedom, and on all who are defending her cause, or pleading for the rights of the oppressed; and in the violence with which the arrogant pretentions of the slaveholders are urged, and the plea for
justice to the free States denounced and defied, there is not found with many moral rectitude and courage sufficient to withstand the torrent of cvil, or maintain the ground taken by them in better days. This is sorrowfully manifested by the action of the li.te "Conterence of the Methodist Church, South," which it will be stew by the following extract from the Journal published, at New York, by that denomination of prolessing Chrislians, has expunged from their discipline the rule that prohibited any of their members Irom purehas ing or selling any slave for mere pecuniary profit.

The Methodists are a numerous body in the Southern States, and by their lestimony against slavery, imperlect as it confessedly was, did much towards modifying the public opinion there respecting it. In an evil hour they have made a retrograde step, and the sorrowlul eflects of it will, we venture to say, be felt for years to come.

Southern General Confcrence.-The Conference adjourned on Wednesday evening, May 30th. The ordination of the bishops-elect-Mlessrs. Pierce, Early, and Kavanaugb-took place on the afternoon of the 25 th. On the morning of the same day a report of a committee, recommendiog that the section on slavery be expunged from the Discipline, was adopted by a rising vote, only one member being opposed. A resolution of the same report, which recommended striking ont the clause in the General Rules which forbids the "buying and selling of men, women, and children, with intention to enslave them," was laid on the table, but was taken up on the following day. After considerable discussion a vote
was taken, when 65 were found to be in favour of striking out, and 42 against. As it required a two-thirds Vote to change the General Rules, the resolution, though it bad a large majority, was lost. Another resolation was then offered, declaring that the rule in question " is understood as referriag exclusively to the slave trade as prolibited by the Constitution and laws of the United States." This was carried by a vote of 96 to 10. Therefore the General Rules of the M. E. Church, South, as thus interpreted, tolerate any kind of slare-trading which is not "prohibited by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

So numerous have been the recitals within the last year of earthquakes oceurring in various parts of the globe, that it reminds us of the expression of Cowper, in relation to their frequency in his time,

> "The old nad crazy earth
> llas had her sbakiug fits more frequent, And toregone ber usual rest."

We have however heard of none in the western world, in which the destruction was more imnediate or more general than in the awful convulsion that laid San Salvador in ruins.

The following account of it wo tako from the Ledger :

The Irreadful Earthquake at San Salvador.-Inss of L, ife. - A circumstantial account of the terrible earthquake which occurred at sau Salvador, on the 1 Gth of April last, is giren in the government orgun of Sum Salvador,
which we find translated in the New York Пerald. The which we find translated in the New lork Merall. The work of destraction was accomplished in ten scconds. The popalation of the city is about 25,000 . Sin Salvador is the capitol of the country of that anme in Central America. It has suttered greatly in past times from earthquakes. Suvere ones are recorded as having occurred in the years $1575,1593,1625,1656$, and 1798. Another, which occurred in 1839, shattered the city, and led the people to think of abandoning it. The volcano has also, several times, thrown out sand, and threatened geberal devastation. But none of the earthquabes alluded to were comparable in violence with that now recorded. The event has inspired so profoond a terror, that the people do not propose to return agaiu to the same site, but to sclect a new locality for their capitol.
Ruin of the City of San Salvador.-The night of the 16th of $\mathrm{A}_{\text {pril, }} 1854$, will ever be one of sud and bitter memory for the people of Salvalor. On that unfortuoate night our happy and beautiful capital was made a heap of rains. Movements of the earth were felt on the morning of IIoly Thursday, preceded by sounds like the rolling of beary artillery over pavements, and like distant thualer. The people were a little alarmed in consequence of this phenomenon, but it did not prevent
then from mecting in the churches to celebrate the then from mecting in the churches to celebrate the
solemnities of the day. On Saturday all was quiet, and confidence was restored. The people of the neighboarhood assembled, as nsual, to celebrate the passover. The night of Saturday was tranquil, as was also the whole of Sunday. The heat, it is true, was considerable, but the atmosphere was calm and serenc. For the first three hours of the evening nothing unusual occurred; but at balf-past nine $a$ severe shock of an earthquake, occurring without the asual preliminary noises, alarmed the whole city. Many families left their bouses and made encampments in the public squarcs, while others prepared to pass the night in their respective court-yards.

Finally, at ten minutes to eleren, without premonition of any kind, the earth began to bease and tremble with such fearful force that in ten seconds the entire city was prastrated. The crashing of houses and churches stunned the ears of the terrified inhabitants, while a cloud of dust from the falling ruins enveloped them in a pall of impenetrable darkness. Not a drop of water could be got to relieve the half-choked and suffocating, for the wells and fountains were filled up or made dry. The clock tower of the Cathedral carried a great part of the edifice with it in its fall. The towers of the church of San Francisco crushed the Episcopal Oratory and part of the palace. The church of Santo Domingo was buried bencath its towers, and the college of the Assumption was entirely ruined. The new and beantiful edifice of the University was demolished. The Church of the Merced separated in the centre, and its walls fell outward to the ground. Of the private bouses a few were left standing, but all were rendered uninhabitable. It is worthy of remark that the walls left standing are old ones; all those of modern construction bave fallen. The public edifices of the government and city shared the common destraction.

The devastation was effected, as we bave said, in the first ten seconds; for although the suceceding shocks were tremendous and accompanied by fearful rumblings beneath our feet, they had comparatively trifling results, for the reason that the first bad left but little for their ravages.
Sulemn and terrible was the picture presented on that dark, funcreal night, of a whole people clusteriag in the plazas, and on their knees crying with loud voices to hearen for mercy, or in agonizing accents calling for their children and friends, whom they believed to be buried beneath the ruins! A beaven opaque and ominous ; a movement of the carth rapid aud unequal, causing a terror indescribable; an intense sulphurous orlour filling the atmosphere, and indicating an approaching eruption of the volcano; strcets filled with ruins or overbung by threatening walls ; a suffocating cloud of dust almost readeriag respiration impossible. Such was the spectacle presented by the unhappy city on that memorable aud awful night.

A hundred boys were shut up in the college, many invalids crowded the hospitals, and the barracks were full of soldiers. The sense of the catastrophe which must have befallen them gave poignancy to the first moments of reflection after the earthquake was over. It was believed that the at least a fourth part of the inhalitants had been buried beneath the ruins. The
members of the government, howerer, hastenod to certain, as far as practicable, the extent of the cata troplie, and to quiet the public mind. It was foued th: the loss of life had been much less than was suppore and it now appears probable that the number of tt killed will not exceed ono hundred, and of wooede filty. Among the latter is the Bishop, who receired severe blow on the head; the late President, Selr Tuenas; a daughter of the 1'resident, and the wife the Secretary of the Legislativo Chambers-the latu severcly.
The morements of the carth still continue, $\quad \mathrm{i}$ strong shocks, and the people, fearing a general aws owing up of the site of the city, or that it may buried under somo sadden eraption of the volcamo, al hastening away.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

UNITED STATES.-The Grand "Pacific Railron Company" of New York appears to be a great cheal Nominally ocarly one hundred million dollars have bee subscribed to the stock, really the whole property of al the subscribers would scarcely reach one millied, ou ill on a huudred dollars subseribed, has been paid is Wheat crop in Indiana is suffering from fly; io Yis souri the crop is excellent. Wheat harvest is orer is part of North Carolina, and the new grain is already $i$ large quantities coming northward for a market. Nore' Patent for the Telegraph has been extended for sere ears.
Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 177 The new Mayor bas prolibited by proclamation th. keeping taverus open on the first day of the week, an declaring his intention to enfurce ancient laws against th: selling of spirits, segars, de., on that day. In consequene' the cily was onusually quiet on the 18 th. The proprie tors of two or three hotels, and of a few taverns and smali
shops, have been arrested and bound over for violatiby the ordinance.-But little sale for flour. The marke: depressed, but prices have not gireu way much. Bee has fallen in all the Eastern cities. Money scarce, an of course stocks are low.

New York.-Deaths in the city last week, $429 ; 0$ these 57 were from Cbolera. Number of deaths, fron the beginning of the year to this time, 11,022 ; to the same period last y car, 8,500 . Aa increase of deaths
about 30 per cent.; the increase of populatiou is froa 8 to 10 per cent.

## RECEIPTS.

Received Fourth mo. 14th of W. B. Oliver, for Avis Ket \$2, vol. 26 ; for Nathan Breed, $\$ 2$, vol. 26 ; for Phili Chase, $\$ 4$, vols. 26 \& 27.

Married, on the 15 th instant, at Friends' Meetiog House, Parkersville, Chester county, Pa., Chasass Allen, of Philadelphio, to Martha D., daughter of Wiil lian and Phebe W. Honse, of Pocopson towaship Chester county.

Dred, on the 3 d instant, of pulmonary consumption Josian Leeds, in the 36th year of his age. He bore the sufferings of a lingering illness with much patience and resiguation to the Dirine will. For some months pre vious to his decease, he had given up all expectation 0 recovery, and spoke with entire composure of the ap. proaching event. A day or two before his close, being asked if he wished anything, he answered, "No ; nothint but a little more patience and strength to carry through, for which I tnust look to my heavenly Father. Growing gradually weaker, he quietly passed sway leaving to his surviving family and frieads the consolinf beliet, that their loss is his gain.
on the morning of the 15 th instant, in the 7 til ear of her age, Asn E. Jenks, a member of the Monthl Mecting of Friends of Philadelphia.

## INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Committee for the Civilization and Improve ment of the Indian natives, are desirous of engaging Friend and his wife to assist in the care of the farm an
family at the Boarding-school ut Tnncssassah. Also family at the Boarding-school ut Tnncssassah. uitable Friend to take charge of the School.
Application may be made to Joseph Elkinten, No 377 South Second strect; Thomas Evans, No 180 Arcl street.
Philada., Fifth mo. 31st, 1854.
PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut streeh

# THE FRIEND. 

A. RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## XXVII.

SEVENTII-DAY, SEVENTH MONTH 1, 1851.
$2 v 0.42$.

## PUBLISIIED WEEALY.

two doltars per annum, payable in advance.
Subacriptions and Payments received by

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## From the Lcisure Hour.

JOHN HOWARD.

## (Concluded from page 322)

ing the other London haunts of Howard, plunge into the prison wortd of the last Elsewhere in the metropolis, what we him for the rest of his life is next to no$t$ is a wonderful progress we have to we follow this illustrious individual in his vigation of charity, " not to survey the usness of palaces or the stateliness of not to make accurate measurements of ins of ancient grandeur, nor to form a the curiosity of modern art, not to collect $r$ collate manuscripts; but to dive into is of dungeons, to plunge into the infecospitals, to survey the mansions of sorpain, to take the gauge and dimensions $y$, depression and contempt, to remember otten, to attend to the neglected, to visit ken, and to compare and collate the disf all men." The augean stable which ; undertook to cleanse is no unapt symbol ens of corruption, tyranny, cruelty, and ich Howard resolved to purify and transgen he entered on his great work of prison ion. In bis book on prisons, he gives the his earlier visits to those in London; and t source, aided by kindred documents, we e materials of what for the most part will rest of this paper. The following pasve a graphic character about them, and s to catch a glimpse of the philanthropist gaged in his errands of mercy :-"At it I entered every room, cell, and dunth a memorandum-book in my hand, in noted particulars on the spot." "I have quently asked what preeautions I use to myself from infection in the prisons and ; which I visit. I here answer, next to goodness and mercy of the Author of my mperance and cleanliness are my pre-

Trusting in divine providence, and myself in the way of my duty, I visit noxious cells ; and while thus employed, evil. I never enter an hospital or prire breakfast, and in an offensive room I draw my breath deeply."
eral description of the London prisons by , gives a fearful idea of the negleet ol diswhich prevailed when he began his reThe statistics which Howard supplies to the prison world of London, afford teright into tho miseries experienced by the

Newgate was rebuilt between 1778 and 1780 . ceilings very black, being never white-washed. As then ereeted, and as it still remains, it presents There is no infirmary, woth. It was in refera great improvement upon its predecessor; but, ence to this debtors' prison, that the Spectator as Howard observed, it is far from being a model, says: "Passing under Ludgate the other day, I and at the commencement of the present ceutury beard a voice bawling for charity, which I thought the gaol fever broke out there, which he predicted I had somewhere heard before. Coming near to would be the result of its defective and faulty ar- the gate, tho prisoner called me by my natne, and rangements. One shudders on entering the con- desired I would throw something intu the box." demned cells which Howard opens for our inspec- Happily it is all now swept away, and so is the tion. There are upon each of the three floors five, Poultry compter, with regard to which Howard all vaulted. The strong stone-wall is lined all remarlis: "At the roof of the prison are spacious round with planks studded with broad-headed leads, on which the master's sile debtors are nails; and such is the aspect of these darksome, sometimes allowed to walk, but then the kecper solitary abodes, that eriminals, before unmoved, is with them, for the leads communicate with the have been struck with horror, and have shed tears adjoining houses, one of which affords a ready on entering them. Fifteen condemned cells hap- escape from so close a prison in case ol fire." pily appear to us, now that the criminal law has From this specimen of hecdlessness about the sebeen reformed, a most unnecessary provision; but curity of the prisonera, Huwarl next takes us to alas! when Howard wrote, they seemed not more the Wond street eompter, where all are kept secure than to suffice for the demand which was created enough; there we are shown a room about 35 by the Draconic severity of the judicial code. In leet by 18 , with 23 beds ranged round the walls, twelve years 467 executions took place in London, including two by burning, the two eulprits being women, one condemned for murder, the other for coining.

The bardened criminal and the juvenile offender were elosely associated, and if the latter resisted his initiation into the mystery of the prison-house, be underwent a mock $t$ rial by some impudent offender, who assumed the office of judge, and tied a knotted towel on his head to imitate a wig. Prisoners were requested to pay "garnish," as contributions to riotous entertainments were called, and the miserable creature who had no money was stripped of his elothes, in discharge of the villanous demand.

A singular relie of the ancient administration of torture is mentioned by Howard as continuing in a form which was observed in his time. When prisoners capitally convicted at the Old Bailey were brouglit up to receive sentence, and the judge asked, "What have you to say why judg. ment of death and exccution should not be awarded against you?" the executioner slipped a whipcord noose about the thumbs.

The Fleet Prison stood not far off Newgate, and there the philanthropist discloses some startling scenes of disorder. "They play in the courtyard at skittles, mississippi, fives, tennis, etc.; and not only the prisoners, for I saw amnng them several butchers and others from the market, who are admitted here as at another public house. The same may be seen in many other prisons where the gaoler keeps or lets the tap. Besides the inconvenience of this to prisoners, the frequenting a prison lessens the dread of being conthed in one. On Monday night there was a wine club, on Thursday night a beer club, each lasting usually till one or two in the morning. I need not say how much riot they oceasion; how the sober prisoners and those that are sick are annoyed by them."

We are next conducted to New Ladgate, in Bishopsgate street, a prison for debtors, free of the city, and for clergymen, proctors, and attorneys. 'I'he common side debtors are in two large garrets, the forest and dock, which have no fireplaces. The prison is out of repair, the walls and
on three tiers of shelves. At one of his visits, he informs us, there were in this room thirty-nitie debtors, seven of them with their wives and chil. dren. 'I'he room was swarming with bugs. There was a chapel in the cirurt, and under it a tap. room; within the unwholesome precincts of this place, eleven prisoners died in 1773.

We pass on next to Bridewell, where there was no court, and liresh air could be obtained only by means of a hand-ventilator, with a labe to each room of the women's ward. It enjoyed a privilege peculiar to itself, that of having an allowance ol rye straw once a month. "No other prison in London," says ILoward, "has any straw or bedding." In the new prison, Clerkenwell, our reformer notices some commendable arrangements; but condemned certain cabins or cupboards, five in number, only 10 feet by 5 in measurement, each with a barrack-lرed for two prisoners: miserably close and unwholesome cells, having no air but from grates over the doors into the gallery. On visiting the Clerkenwell Bridewell in 1777, he found thirty convicts, comonitted for a term of years. Some of these, and others besides, were sick, and complained of their feet, which were actually turned black. In 17-3 five were ill, one was dying with little or no covering on, and in another room one was laid out dead. In the women's sick ward, twelve were lying in their elothes on the barrack-bedstead and on the floor without any bedding whatcver. In this strango tour about London, which, in proportion as the seenes deseribed shock our sensibilities, must have been to our philanthropist a series of tortures, we arrive next at W'hitechapel prison, which presents nothing noteworthy, except the fact of the debtors hanging out a begging-box from a little closet in the front of the house, and attending to it each in turn. It brought in only a few pence daily, of which pittance none partook but those who on entranee paid the kecper half a crown, noll treated the prisoners with hall a gallon of beer. We has. ten by the 'Tower Hamlets' (iaol, in Well-closo square, and St. Catharine's (raol, which Howard, though he had visited them repeatedly, only briefly notices, nor can wo tarry at the Savoy, with its military guard-rooms, where the philanthropist
had seen many sick of tho gaol distemper, but where he atierwards found a decided improvenent in lealth, owing to bether sanitary regulations, We must, humer rolate n striking incidewl whinh will ever assoctate wiht the history of the echo back nature's sweet music; he has to tramSavoy, the remembrance of Howard's amazing ple on serpents, to rend astunder chains, and personal courage and influence over prisoners., to let rays of light and love into the cells of the During an alarning riot there, the men confined enphwe. Appropriate is the stutue to him in St. had killed two of their keepers, and no person l'atul's, with hage iron manaetes and fetters underdared to approaeh them, until the intrepid philan- foot, and a great key in his hand. But, nlier all, thropist undertook to do so. Galers ind iriends lloward only walked nt a humble distance in the endenvoured to dissuade lim ; but in he went lootsteps of him whom the Hebrew Seer deseribed nmong two horrid ruffians, whose savage spirits as binding up the broken-hearted, proclaiming he so completely suldued by his persunsions, that liberty to the captives, and the opening of the they allowed themselves to be quielly conducted back to their cells. At Tuthill Fwlds, Bridewell, he informs us, the prisoners washed their hands and faces every morning, before they came for their allowance, a practice that must have bern very grateful to him, lir he ever enforced the strictest cleanliness on those over whom he had any control; and we remember hearing from an old man, who lived at Cardington, how he would notice and reward the children whose hands were clean; and that he once said to a cottager who was nol over-fond of selfiablation, "Joln Basset, go home and wash your hands, or to dinner." Howard describes Westminster (iate-house as cmpty, but the King's Bench, Southwark, as full to overflowing. It was so crowded in the summer of 1776 , that a prisuner paid five shillings a-week for half a bed, and many lay in the chapel. The debtors, with their fumilies, two-thirds of whon were within the prison walls, amounted to a population of 1004 .
But, perhaps, of all lice London prisons, the Marshalsea was the worst, where debiors and pirates were buddled together in dagk narrow rooms, four men in caeh, sleeping in two beds. The tap-rtoom was let to a prisuncr, and there the inmates of the place, at times, slept on the floor; and to show the habits of drinking which prevailed, it is sufficient to repeat a statement by lloward, that one Sunday 600 pots of beer were brought in from a neighbouring public housc, because the prisoners did not like the beverage supplied by the tapster within the walls. The spot where we close this melancholy ramble, amidst the scenes of prison life three-quarters of a century since, is the Borough Compter, the last place of confinement of the whole number in London which Howard describes. It was out of repair and ruinous, had no infirmary and no bedding, while most of the inmales were poor creatures firm the court of conscience, who lay there till their dibts were paid.

It is dreary enough to pursue this piltrimage from prison to prison; but it is instructive as an illustration of the fallen state of humanity. Where but in a world where things are sadly out of order, and the relations of the creature to the Cieator are disturbed, could such flagrant abuses prevail under the colour of political justice? Nor can we help congraulating our country, and blessing the God of nations, for the improved state of things existiug in our prisons at the present day, mainly through the instrumentality of him whose shadow we have been following. It was a tremendous strong.hold of iniquity that he dared to assault, enough to make the courage quail in even a braver heart by nature than hiis own; but sustained by help from heaven the nobly earried through his mission, and crowned it with a success which, if not complete, was signal. His lite was a truly earuest one, a battle with wrong, and tun errand of richest mercy. 'Tis pleasant to follow poets and painters through their carcer of elegant literature and art; but we feel ourselves to be in a
prison-doors to them that were bound. Howard's benevolence was but a reflected beam of his, who gave himself for the redemption of our race out of a bondage worse than that of English or even Algerian gaols. His ben ficent course was ouly an outgrowh of the gospel he embraced. Ah! reader, do you really believe this gospel? do you love its conipassionate Author? and are you striving alier his likeness?

The story of llowarl's personal exploits almost exhausts our store of London associations in connection with his name. We remember only one more, of a very different character from the foregoing. With this we must close our paper. Great Ornond-street has been the residence of several celcbritios. There lived Hicks, the learned author of the Thesaurus; there lived Dr. Mead, and Dr. Stukely, and Dr. Hawkesworth; there too lived Lord Chancellor Thurlow, when he was robbed of the great seal by a gang of housebrualiers; and there too, for a little whate, Howard took up lis London abode, in a house leli him by his sister. While there, a female of rather forbidding appearance made repeated ineffectual attempts to see the philanthropist. At last she succeeded, and gained admittance to the library. He thought, from the visitor's look, that one of the other sex was come to hin disguised, with some evil intent. So he rung the bell and intimated a wish that the servant should remain in the room. But it was quite needless; for the strauger turned out to be a real woman, but a rather enilhasiastic worshipper : for she first poured forih a flood of extravagant compliments, and then took her leave, deelaring that, atier having seen the man she so much admired, she could go home and die in peace.

## adoress to christevdoy.

Oh, Chritendon! believe, receive and apply Christ rightity; this is of absolute necessity that thy soul may live forever with him. He told the Jews, "if ye believe not that I an he, ye shall die in your sius, and whither I go ye cannot come." And because they believed him not, they did not receive him, nor any benefit by him; but they that b-lieved him, received him; "and as many ns received him," his beloved disciple tells us, "to them gave he power to become the sons of God, which are born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." That is, who are not the ehildren of God atter the fashions, prescriptions and traditions of men, that call themselves his church and people, whech is not alter the will of llesh and blood, and the invention of carnal man, unacquainted with the regeneration and power of the Holy Ghost, but of God ; that is, according to his will, and the working and sanctification of his Spirit and Word of life in them. And such were ever well versed in the right application of Christ; for he was made to them indeed propitation, reconciliation, salvation, righteousness, redemption and justilica-
tion. So unless thou believest that he that stands al the door of thy heart and knoeks, and sets thy sins in order beliore thee, and calls thee to repent. ance, be the Saviour of the world, thou will die io thy sins, and where he is gone, thou wilt never come. For if thou believest not in him, it is im. pussible that he should do thee good, or effect thy salvation ; Christ works not against faith, but by it. It is said of old, he did not many mightiy works in some places, because the people believed not-in hion. If thou truly believest in him, thiod car will be attentive to bis voice in thee, and the door of thine heart open to his knocks. Thoo wilt yield to the discoveries of his light, and the tenchings of his grace will be very dear to thee.
It is the nature of true faith to Leget an holy fear of offewdiug God, a deep reverence to his precepts, and a most tender regard to the inward testimony of his Spirit, as that by which his clill. dren, in all ages, have been saiely led to glory. For as they that truly believe, receive Clrist in all his tenders to the soul, so, as true it is, tho those who receive him thus, with him, receirs power to become the sons of God; that is, a0 inward furce and ability to do whatever ho te quires ; strength to mortify their lusts, control their uffections, resist evil motions, deny them selves, and overcone the world in its must enic. ing appearances. This is the life of the blessei cross of Christ, and what thou, O man, must the up, if thou intentest to be the disciple of Jesus. Nor canst thou be snid to receive Christ, or belien in him, whilst thou rejectest his cross. For as the receiving of Christ is the means appointed ol God to salvailion, so bearing the daily cross afien him is the only true testimony of receiving him; and therefore it is enjoined by him, as the great token of discipleship. "If any man will comid after me, let him deny hinsellf; take up his crose daily, and follow me.'"-Luke ix. 23.- l'enn.

The Cashmere Goat.-The editor of the Farme and Planter says: This goat, which has recently been introduced into the United States from Tuit key, by Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, is of lar ger size than our common gont, is as easily kep and by this experiment is proven to be adminably adapted to our climate. Its great excellence is that instead of a coat of hair, it has a fleece of fol sillsy appearance, from four to six inches long in one year's growth. It is from the fleece of his gat the celebrated Cashmere shawls from China ard made. Besides its beantiful and silky appcaranoes textures made from the flecce of this goat outweal all known substances. Stocks made of it have been worn six winters without material injury. They ran be shorn annually, and the averag weight of each flecee is about four pounds, some times weighing as much as seven pounds, beiop equal in value to the united fleeces of about sisteen Merino shcep annually. Dr. Davis considers these so well adapted to the climate, and so valuablet that he reluses to sell full blood ewes at all, bu sells the bucks from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 200$ ench. He in very liberal, however, and has given several if his friends.

Einglish orders for American Ships.-The Li urpoul Courier of May 12h says: "Capt. M'Ky brother of the celebrated ship builder, takes his def parture in the steanecr 'A merica,' for Boston, thit atiernoon. Since his arrival here in the 'Light ning,' he has made arranyements for his broibe (1) build fur different Laverpoul houses neari! £200,000 worth of shipping-a pretty good spe cunen of the business-habits of the cutcrprisin Yanke."

## FOX and wiltelieid.

on a collection of the epistles, written by Fox, was about to be published, George iead, who had been his cotemporary many wrote an epistle by way of preface to the From the very intimate knowledge he had t eminent man, the character which he and the account of his laburs and his an faith, nre instructive, nud worth being by his successors in religious profession. ore we are acquainted with the founders of :iety, the more we shall discover the sound. -their religious prineiples, and the honesty doubtiog firmness with wheh they believed oclaimed them as the doctrines of the New reat, which shall never fall to the ground, winue to spread and finally to prevail over osition. He says, "Tho simplieily and :ss of the author's style is not to be deshe being more in life and substance than wisdom of words, or elequence of speech, e Lord being pleased to make great use ol
id to do great things by him, for his name, ed's sake, of which there yet remains of witnesses, even to that divine power, and wisdom of God, in the mystery of Chrisl, vas with him, and supported him, and lifted head through many great fights of aflliction
our long and frequent conversation, knownd intimacy, together wilh his living and testimonies, his godly care and zeal for honour and prosperity, I have deeply nd known the author, his unfeigned love, acy and integrity in the blessed living whose Christian care among many other relating to the churches of Christ, the good order and discipline thereof, greatly at no offence in any thing might be given; e ninistry might not be blamed; well g what trials and proofs attended Christ's rs and ministry in these latter days, in
degree, as in the primitive Christians' namely, that he, with many others in his pproved himself and thenselves as the of Christ, in much patience, in deep es and cruel heatings, in prisons, in tumulis, urs, by watchings ; by fastings, by purity, wledge, by long-suffering, by kindness, by
ly Ghost, by love unfeigned, by the word h, by the power of God, by the armour of asness on the right hand and on the left, sur and dishonour, by evil report and good as deceivers and yet true; in which proofs $s$ ministers, this, his ancient servant, had share, and the true root of the matter was far beyond his expressions."
ugh many false predictions, prophecies and reats were early breathed out by persecutors vious spirits ayainst him, and his friends ethren, whom he unfeignedly loved, and his and our holy profession, way and tesas if in a very short time all would come to and he laid waste, yet they have all been inted, and proved false; and his Chrising testimony and work further manifcst - God, and not of man, nor of the will of or Truth hat is strongest of all, hath still $d$ and must prevail. And though the - of our deceased brother and laithful of Jesus Christ be still greatly reviled, most grossly defamed by some implacable ries and hardened apostates, who could not heir evil ends and destructive designs
him in his lifelime, yet his memory is him in his lifetime, yet his memory is

God nod love his Truth, who have a truc inward
sense, that such a divine power and providence attended him in his innocent Christian testimony, ministry, labours and sulferings, that the devil and all persecuting agents conld never stop nor frustrate his testimony or service, in turning many to righteousness, cven from darkness unto lighi, and Irom the power of Satan, unto God.
" In many of the epistles he often mentions the Seed, the lie, the power of Gend, and the like; whereby he intends no uther than what the floly Scriptures testify of Christ; which we know he truly luved and esteemed, and was often conversant in reading them, and had an excellent memory, and spiritual sense thereof given him of the Lord. By the pure, holy Seed, he meant and deelared Christ, the promised Seed, wherein all the promises of God are yea and amen. And as Christ is the Word of God, the Word of Life, the Word of faith, he is that immortal and incorrup. tible Seed, of which all true and spiritual believers and children of the light are begotten to Giad and born again ; and which Sced or Word of eternal life abideth in him that is born of God, and sinneth not because thereof. And as the generation of God and children of his kingdom, and of the promise, are called the good seed, and counted for the seed, being born of that incorruptible Seed or Word ol life, which endureth forever; being that blessed Sced and holy generation, which was fore. told Christ should see, and for which the travail of his soul was.-1 Pet. i. 23, 15: Isa, 53.

This our deceased friend and servant of Jesus Christ truly testified of Him in all respeets, both as come in the flesh and in the Spirit; both as Christ was and is our only Mediator and Advo. cate, and as he was and is God over all, blessed forever; whom he so dearly loved and honoured, that hc often offered up his life, and deeply suffered for Him; and that in dear and constant love to his seed, that a holy generation might be raised, strengthened and increased in the earth among the children of men. His knowledge and minisry of our Lord Jesus Christ, being aflier the Spirit, in life and power, did no ways imply any lessening of the dignity or glory of Christ, nor any defeet of faith or love to Christ, as he came and suffered in the flesh for mankind, as some adversaries have injuriously misrepresented and aspersed him. For he highly esteemed Christ's sulferings, death, resurrection and glory, and powerfully testified of the virtue, power, blessed and spiritual design, fruit and eflects thereof, as revealed and witnessed by his Holy Spirit. And as we have no cause to question, but as with this innocent and good man, to live was Christ, so to die was gain, in both which he glorified God.

Christ Jesus, being our spiritual Rock, Fom 2 ation and Head, he is truly precious to us and all true believers, in all states and conditions, both of his humiliation, glory and dominion; his great grace and goodncss appearing in those precious miniserial gits given by him, when he ascended up on high, for his minisiry and church. And it is very observable, that though to express Christ's lowly condition and appearance in the world, He is sometimes, in holy Scriplure, terined the Sced, his name is alsu called the Wonderiul, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of peace; upon whose shoulders the government is laid; and of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end. And it is must suitable to Christ's low and suffering condition, to make use of such instruments as are most llke himself in humildty and lowliness of mind, athough they be bot low and mean in the world's eye and esteem. God is pleased to make choice
contemptible in the eyes of the high and lofty ones of the world, to confound the wisdom of tho world, according to 1 Cor. i. He chane panr alepherds to divulge that grear evangelical truth of Christ's birth, nud cerlain wom n to preach that soapel troth of his resurrecturn ; and toth from angelieal testimeny ns well as from their stght of Christ bumeif. Truhb must not ber rajected because of such instruments as Giod, in his wisdom, is phased to employ in his work, bor the day of small things be despised. From small brgimnings of good matters, great things, glorious attanoments and perfiections do spring. (ilory, honour and dominion to our most gracious God, and to the Lumb on bis throne, lirever and ever. Now dear and well beloved Friends, all live in lovo and peace, following the true fuith, peuceable an-l gool example of the jaithiful in Christ, and the God of love and peace will bo with you."
We may see that many elliorts were made to Irustrate the services of George Fox, but they could not prevail. The clear views of the gospel dispensation which he promulgated, enlighiened and convinced many of their truth, and have continued to be a blessiag to Cliristendom, It is alfecting that any at this diy should attempt to weaken the influence of his testimony and that of his cuadjutors, by disseminating sentiments derogatory to their seriptural self-denying doctrines and practice, and the stmplicity of our holy profession. Doing any thing to turn the children from the blessed 'Truth, and the path-way it leads its humble followers in, for which their ancestors sulfered, many of them even unto death, will at one day be found a heavy burden, that will not be accompanied by peace. We are thankful in believing that there are a large number, who are conseientiously bound to support the original ductrines of Friends in life and in principle, and that the Society will finally rise above all the assaults that are made upon its faith. If these maintain the unity of the Spirit in their labours to guard the flock against all innovations, enduring paliently and firmly the coullicts of the day, and selting before the young people the fruits of Christian love and forbenrance, we may trust the Lord will coninue to be round about and defend us, and through the divine influences of his Holy Spirit, bind the young people to the Society and its testimonies, from among whom, as they obey Ilim, he will raise a band of valiants for has cause.

## clrionties of gitleal mistory.

## i.-a tame hon.

We repaired to the Ilotel Royal, for we could not think of departing from Constantina without paying our respects to the royal inhabiant of that house-l mean a superb tame lion. This king of the desert received as in an aparm-nt he occupies on the ground il bor of the hotel. The door of this room, wheh communicates with a court. yard, is kept constantly open, and the lion enjoys the privilege of walking in and out whenever he pleascs. He is so extremely docile and goodtempered that no one can feel the least afradd of him; and we stroked hum with as much confidence as we would a dog ur a pet pony., He is ten months old, and fully consciour of his own strength and his power to use it. It was exceedingly curious to see this lion and a largo grey. hound playing together. They rolled over tho floor with tho sportiveness of two young killens. The dug iearlessly ilhust his head into the mouth of the lion, round whose neck he twined his sleader lore-legs, so that they were perfectly concealed beneath the long fluwing mane of his noble
playmate. This beautiful lion has been parchased for a considerable sum by the owner of a Prench menagerie, and in a very short time he will quit
his native land to be transtirnd to his wooden prison.-Tour in Varlary.
11.-A CWINI Maghtrate.

Many are the paralle's sought to be run between the genus bomo and the eanine race. Mon and dons possess many trats in commen, the one taking such manners as they are not born $t 0$, from the other. We will tell one more instance of the natural or acquired seqacity of the latter. 'The agent of the American Express Company, in this city, owns a noble Newfoundland dog, whose blood we believe is erossed hy that of a still mobler breed, the St. Bermarl. He is a right majestic noinal, and the iucident we have to relate may prove him mugisterial also. Two inlerior dogs got into a quarrel on the watk near the Express oflice, and hall worried and wrangled for som tume, in a style as disyracefol as anything seen in Congress, since the deseent of that body from its aloretime dignity. Secing that the dificully was not to be endid at once, the old follow, who had been watching the combatants from a little distance, advanced slowly to the fighters, and raising his paw, gave them a coff upon the head, at the same time looking stern reproot at the youngsters. One of them turm dail and fled incontinenly, white the oher looked up at the patriareh, wagged his tail mildly in ackuowledgment of his rank and authority, and trotted oll: This was winessed by several persons, who, struck with admiration at the conduct of the dog, conferred upon him the title of "Peaeemaker."-Ro. chester Democrat.

## hil- The wasp a fly-catcher

A correspondent sends the Scottish Press the following curious incident illustrative of the habits of the wasp:-"One day in September last, while sitting in my roon with a window open, a wasp ehose to pay me a visit. I did not feel myselt either flattered or delighted with the visit, and aceordingly rose to show my unwelcome guest out, when I was surprised to observe the wasp dart like a sparrow-hawk upon a house-fly, both being on the wing at the time, and eapture it. The wasp then alighted on the window-eurtains with its vielim, and after having stung it to death, tore off its head, and then its wings and legs, leaving nothing but the trunk of the fly, with which it flew away. I have observed a similar occurrence siuce. This may be a propensity in the wasp not known to maturalists, as in any history of the insect I have met with, I have nut observed it described as being a fly-cateher, and the publieation of this fact in your journal may be useful to those who take an interest in such matters.'

## iv.-Effects of edtcation on the robin,

The most remarkable instanee that I ever remember to have met with ol' a young pupil not only imitating, but far surpassing his tutor, was about nine years ago, in Jermyn-street, Haymarket. At that period I revelled in the undisturbed mijoyment of a large aviary, numbering no less than three hundred and sixty-six inhabitants, all first rate songsters; and my fame as an amateur had spread widely. Among the multitude of my visitors was a gentleman, who informed me that a friend of his was possessed of a most wonderful bird, that he should much like me to see and hear. I took the address, and went at an early day to view the prodigy. On entering the house relerred to, and on presenting my eard, I was at onee ushered into a drawing-room. I there saw two cages-nightingale cages-suspended on tho wall.

One of them, with a nighringale in it, had an open front; the other had a green curtain drawn down ver the front, concealing the inmate. Alter a little conversation on armithology, my host asked me if I should like to hear one of his nightingales sing. Of course, 1 was all expectation. Placing me benath the eage, and drawing up the curtan before alluded to, the bird above, at a whistle from has master, broke out in a succession of strains that I never hoard surpassed by any nightingale. They were, indeed, surprisingly cloquent. "II\%at a mightingale! ejteulated I. The rapid utterane of the bird, his perfect alandon to the inspiration of his music, and his iadillerence to all around him, caused the to involuntarily exclaim with Culeridge,-

> That strain again!
> Full tain to would delay me."

And so it did. I stood riveted to the spot, know. ing how suldom nightingales in a cage so deported themselves. After listening somo time, and expressing $m y$ astonishment at the long. repeated ellorts of the peformer, so unusual, I asked to be allowed a sight of him. Permission was gramed; the curtain was raised, and I saw before me-a rolin! 'This bird had becn brought up under the nightingale from its very earliest iufaney, and not only equalled, but very far surpassed its master in song. lndeed, he put him down and silenced him altogether. This idemtical bird, I should add, was sold a few weeks after ward for nine guineas ; be was worth the money. In this ease, the robin retained no one single note of his own, whereby the finest ear could detect him; and this paves the way to still more singular discoveries hereafter.-William Fidd in the Gardener's Chronicle.

## biggripilichl shetcues

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned member of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

## thomas lloyd.

(Continued Troan page 325.)

## James Dickenson's Testimony.

A Testimony is in my heart for my friend and brother, 'Thoms Lloyd.
Ile was a man that the Lord visited by his eternal Power and blessed Spirit, and thereby qathered him to a knowledge of himsell; with many thousands more, and walked in humility and fear, till he knew his heart purged with the *pirit of judgment and burning, and was baptised with the Holy Ghost and with fire, and so put on Christ, whom he knew to be the Author of his faith, and so knew him to be his Divine Saviour, and also to pour forth of his Spirit upon him, and give a gift of the ministry to hito, amongst many of his brethren, whom the Lord raised to proclaim the day of glad tidings to many thousands. And he was zealous for the Trub upon earth, and stood in defence of the gospel, against the opposers of it, to the conclusion of his days. His eare was to the opening of the power of 'Truth in his gift, as one who knew a mortification to all his own abilities and acquired parts, which made him the more comely in the sight of all that loved Truth for 'Truth's sake, and kept in the simplieity of the gospel, which he loved in all; and was tender over all that professed Truth, and ready to serve all, professors and profane; not regarding his own interest, that had the least share in many of his concerns, that Truth and righteousness might be established in the earth, and that God might reign in the house of Jueob. The loss of him oecasions my spirit to mourn, yet not as one
withont bope, being well satisfied he is at res wilh Christ, the Redeemer, who lives forever, and shall stand the last upon the earth, judging all who rise upagainst him, and his faithful followers, whose care have been to follow him through the many tribulations, and have washed their gar ments in the blood of the Lamb; who have not loved their lives unto death, but given up all for Christ's sake; these are they which shall reiga with him upon Mount Sion, and shall stand with palms in their hands, (signs of vietory.) of the number of whom, I doubt not at all, was this my dear fricud, 'Thomas Lloyd. His love and care was great wwer the tlock of God, and he loved the unily of the brethren, in which he finished hia testimony.

He was a pattern of humility to his tender chil. dren, over "hom he was tender, desiring their growth in the Truth above all. And I pray God that they may lollow bis example, and keep to the same lower that preserved him; so will the blessing of God rest upun them, and will enrich them every way. He is removed from us, and though it be our loss, it is his everlasting gain ; and we rejuice in that his spirit lives amongst un, as those that are brought to the general asembly, and to the ehurch of the first-born, and to God, the Judne of all, and to Christ Jesus, the Media. tor, and to the blood of sprinking, that speaketh better things than that of $A$ bel, that eried for veo. geanee; and removed out of this troublesome world, and do believe that he is entered into that mansion of glory, where the wieked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest, and the strile of tongues eannot reach him. He needs not these characters to set forth the exeelleney of his pious life, neither shall I attribute any thing unto him, but to that Power that made him what he was to God, and what he was that was good to all mankind. Desiring we that remain may walk as we had him lor our example, who wna a faithful follower of our great Pattern and Es. ample, the Lord Jesus Christ, who preserved him, and is only able to preserve us, to whom I commit all, and remain a true lover of the souls of all men.

James Dickenson.
They that be wise shall be as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars, forever and ever.Dan. xii. 3.

## The Unkinown Trades of Paris.-"Diek Tin. o," the Paris correspondent of the New York

 'Times, writes under this head, that the guesser of rebusses and riddles is making a rapid fortune. At the enffes, the reading rooms, and clubs, where people eluster in numbers to read the illustrated papers, there is a natural desire to know the solution to the pictorial charades and enigmas, without waiting the issue of the next week's number. A man with a natural taet at resolving them, has made a trade of it. He gets the paper before any one else is up at eight o'eloek, and sets out in his rounds with the desired explanation. He sells the seerets to the heads of the various establishments, eharging each person five sous, and thus enrns fifty irancs a rebus. As there are three a week, he makes $\$ 1500$ a year. He spends but a third of this, and invests a thousand per annum. This has been going on for a long time, and his savings amount to a very pretty sum. He will have a house of his own belore a great while, and will retire to a country life.M'lle Rose, a raiser of ants, earns thirty francs a day. She has correspondents in all the departments, and never reeeives less than ten bags a day. She makes them lay when she likes, and can get
n as she says, ten times what they would in a slate of nature. She sells the eggs rden of Plants, as good for certain species to the pheasant raisers of the environs, othecaries for sundry medicinal purposes. se lives and sleeps in the midst of her ind the stin of her whole body has grown e to their bites. She is as callous all over she were a universal corn. The police de her remove from Paris to an isolated yond the barriers.
atagotos kills cats at night, and sells the ff makers, who persuade grisetts that it is kind of Siberian sable.
ecog has made artificial cocks' combs for thirty-nine years. A neighbouring maurnishes him with steam power, and he tures the a rticle from ox and sheep tongues. aces some ten thousand a day, and scils the rate of three cents per dozen. M. uld live upon his income, but he continues nevertheless.
shaies hunts a species of harmless snake dges, which he sells for eels. There are dred sellers of cels in Paris, and M. Desomewhat a rival with his snakes. These good fry at the barrier eating-houses, Deshaies lives a happy careless, and roamence in the woods, dressed like a leather and earning fify dollars a rnonth.
ustified.-Friends, No one is justified, the commands of Christ ; no one is jusing in iniquity ; no one is justified in pronly Christ's words, the prophets' and the words, and living out of their lives. No stified living in the first birih and nature, $e \cdot$ laith and hope, which doth not purify s pure. No man is justified not believ. te Light, as Christ commands, but with $t$ is condemned; for the Light is the conon of them all that walk contrary to it. e the power of God, mind. No man is acting contrary to that Spirit which doth them.
G. F.

## For "The Friend."

## Danger of Evil Associalions.

na Lightfoot, near the close of her dee, expressed herself to this effect, that have need of a special care against keepeir families persons of corrupt morals and munication, which have a tendency to e tender minds of the children; she also her apprehension that some Friends were with the blood of their offspring by their of care, in this respect.
en naturally inchine to the company of th whom they are under the least reand in places where there is reason to $t$ those employed are persons of unsound principles and habits, it requires great the part of parents to protect their chiln a lamiliar association with them. The to effect the desired object is, to observe entious care to admit none that are evil into their families-and when such are ently introduced, if they cannot be rethey should be dismissed. This we take religious ducy binding on all; for the luraeters of our children both as men and as may be expected to be greatly influ$y$ the conduct and conversation of those ompany they incline to keep.
ave no doubt but many parents can trace ly departures from the paths of innocence, endeavours to please and eonciliate the f unworthy assistants employed in their
father's service. No parent but knows it would Le in vain to expect any success in the growth of a young plantation of fruit Irees, unless they were fenced about and protected by suitable enclosures.

If these hints should ine rease a watehlut care in this matter, the olject of their insertion will be answered.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A Friend to the " religious, guurded } \\
& \text { cducation of Youth." }
\end{aligned}
$$

Friends, forsake the company of wild people, and choose the company of sober men, and that will be creditable in the end. Choosing the company of wild ant light people, who delight in vain fashions and ill courses, is dangerous, and of a bad report among sober people; for the eyes of all such will be upon you; and if they see you are wild, you will come under their censure. Therefore love gravity and soberness, und wisden that doth preserve.
G. F.
" If our most amiable qualifications and affec tionate endearments are not subservient to and sanctified by the Refiner of hearts they are incumbrances to the Gospel and the services of it."

## THEFRIEND.

SEVENTH MONTH 1, 1854.
We take the following extracts from the account of London Yearly Meeting, given in the last number of "The British Friend."

## LOADON YEARLY MEETING.

" The Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders assembled on Second-day morning, the $2: 2 \mathrm{~d}$ of Fitth month."
"The Yearly Meeting at large convened at ten o'clock, the usual hour, on the morning of Fourth-day, the 24th of Fitth month, and in appearance presented no perceptible difference, as compared with last year, in regard to the number in attendance.

*     *         *             * "The opening minute was read by Joseph 'Thorpe, the clerk of last year, and the meeting constituted by calling over the names of the representatives from the different Quarterly Meetings, who responded to the call, with the exeeption of some seven or eight, for whose absence sufficient reasons were given.
"The representatives were desired to meet at the close of the first sitting, to consider of a suitable clerk, with two assistants, and to report to the meeting in the afternoon. * *
"The clerk informed the meeting that there was an appeal on the table from Joseph Jones, against the decision of Lincashire Quarterly Meeting in his case. Two minuies of said meeting were read, intimating that, though they had some doubts as to the right of the appellant to be heard, they had yet appointed respondents. The appeal was accordingly consigned to the committee of representatives, to judge of the question as to right of appeal; and if this appeared conclusive in favour of the appellant, they were to consider and report their decision in regard to the appeal itsclf.
"The epistles from other Yearly Meetings were then all read, beginning with that from Dublin, succeeded by one from cach of those on the American continent. In the epistle from Philadelphia, allusion was made to the Nebraska bill, threatening the extension of the slave power ; but the fatc of which had not been decided when the cpistle was written. More or less allusion was made in this and other epistles to the subject of
slavery; and nlso to the want of love and unity, and dwelling on its supposed causes and remedy. The contents of these documents were otherwiso mosily satistactory, and wero commented upon briflly by a number of Eriends. As usual, the committe of representatives were charged with The duty of considering and bringing in replies to a future sitting.
"The reading of the reports from tho various Quarterly Meetungs, of the sufferings sustained by our nembers in connection will tithes, \&e., was next undertaken by one of the assistant clerks. Ihe amount seemed to vary but little from that of precedjig years.
"Belore separating, the clerk stated that he held in his bands a letter addressed to this meet. ing, which it would be proper to commit to one or two individuals, whom the meeting might appoint, to judge of its fitness for being read. A committee was thereupon naned, and they left the meeting accordingly. On being inquired of, when they returned, whether the letter in question was suitable or not for Friends to hear, they requested leave to posipone making their report till tho alternoon stting. The meeting then adjourned at one, till four o'clock.
"Fourth-duy afternoon.-[Joseph Thorpe was appointed clerk with two assistants.] A report stated that the commitiee of representatives had nominated certain of their number to consider tho appeal of Juseph Jones.
"On behall of the Friends appointed in the forenoon, Josiah Forster reporied, that they thought the letter which had been referred to their consideration, ought not to bo accepted by the meting. 'The letter in ques:ion came from those sty ling themselves 'the learly Mecting of Antislavery Friencis in Indiana.' Considerable diflerence of opinion was hereupon manilested; whilo some argued that we should not be proceeding according to order and former precedent, to enter into communication with such as had seceded from the meetings with which we are in correspond. ance, which might be said to be acknowledging what could not be-two Yearly Meetings in one place; others were of the judgment, that every case should be disposed of on its own merits, with. out regard to precedent; and, as the Anti-slavery Friends had kindly received the deputation sent them some years ago by this meeting, it would not be using them courteously to refuse to listen to what they had now to say.
"It was subsequently urged, that it would bs an extraerdinary proceeding to depute a committee to consider of such documents, and yet not adopt their opinion or recommendation. Outhis, Josiah Forster observed, that he had purposely spoken of the letter in a way diferent to what was usual in similar instances, in order not to prejudice the case of the Anti-slavery Friends ; but now that it was required of the counnittee to say distinctly whether they thought the letter suitable or not for the meeting to hear, he would plainly say it was their united opinion that it was not suitable to be.read to the meeting; for which opimon he a-signed what appeared to be satisfactury reasons-chiefly in retutation of what had been asserted; first, that this meeting had entered into communication with the said Anti-slavery Friends through the deputation already referred to; and, sceondly, that circumstances might have so changed as to render it expedient to dttier from our former course.
"He further explained, that the communication alluded to on the part of the learly Meeting, was simply the presenting of the Anti-slavery Friends with nn address through certain of our number, advising them to lay down their separato meet-
ings, and return to those regularly organized and with a testimony from Pickering Monthly Meeting acknowledged; which advice had not been taken, exeept by a portion of their members, and that not a large one. Neither liad there teen any change of circumstances to authorize our departure from established order, inasmuch as the Anti slavery Friends still justify their proceedings in the separation. It was therefore concluded, that the letter should be returned to the writers through the clerk; the committee, also, to whose consideration it had been referred, were encouraged to communicate with them in a conciliatory nnd sympathizing manner, stating the reasons which had operated to prevent the reception of theirtater by this Yearly Meeting.
"The queries were then taken up."
[A discussion took place whether all the an swers or a summary of them should be read.]
"The rest of the sitting was occupied with listening to the answers, which were overtaken as far as Dorset and Hants; together with a testimony on behalf of Ann Lucas, of Hitchin; Joseph Ashby Gillett, of Banbury, and a minute from the west division of Cornwall Monthly Meeting, respecting Catherine Lidgey, of Truro.
"Fifth-day morning, Fifth month 25th.-Resumed the reading of the answers to the queries, commencing with those from Durham. After the reading of these, together with a testimony from Darlington Monthly Meeting, concerning Anna Hutçhinson, of Bishop Auckland, the committee nominated yesterday to consider the appeal of Joseph Jones ngainst the decision of Lancashire Quarterly Meeting, presented their report, which was read by the clerk. It stated that they had listened to the appellant and respondents until both parties had acknowledged they had been fully and fairly heard; and it was the judgment of those whose names were attached to the report, that the decision of Lancashire Quarterly Meeting ought to be annulled. The names appended to this report were nineteen. Previous to this document being disposed of by the clerk, some uncertainty appeared to arise in regard to the number necessary to subscribe. It was stated to be the rule, that a simple majority of the committee sufficed for overturning the decision of a Quarterly Meeting ; but two-thirds were required for its confirmation. The clerk accordingly made a minute, adopting the report as the judgment of this meeting, and directing a copy of it to be given to the appellant and to the Q. Meeting of Lancashire.
"We understand that this case of Joseph Jones was one of marrying before the Registrar ; and the reversal of the Monthly Meeting's decision is not to be looked upon as sanctioning such a mode of marrying, but as resting on the ground of irregularity on the part of the Quarterly Meeting in the ease.
"The answers to the queries were again proceeded with, and overtaken as far as Norfolk, Cambridge, and Hants. Read also at this sitting, a testimony from Marsden Monthly Meeting concerning Susanna Haworth; a minute from Peel Monthly Meeting respecting William Grimshaw ; and a testimony from Kingston Monthly Meeting in behalf of Mary Sterry. The several testimonies were commented upon by a number of Friends, and much suitable and impressive counsel administered.
"During the course of the sitting, Jonathan Grubb, of Sudbury, laid before Friends a concern to pay a visit to the women's meeting, which being generally united with, he was liberated accordingly.
"Fifth-day afternoon, four o'clock.-Finished the reading of the answers to the queries, including those from Ireland, at this sitting, together
concerning Ann Priestman.
"The customary report from the mecting of ministers and elders was presented and read. It gave a summary of the answers to the queries addressed to their body, but incomplete in so far as the nnswers from one of the Quarterly Mect-ings-that of Derby and Notts-had not been received at their first sitting, though it was stated that they had subsequently come to hand. It appeared from the summary that there were few exceptions in the answers, save want of unity in three meetings. Some doubt arising whether the state of Society could yet be said to be fully before the meeting, in consequence of the answers from the Quarterly Meeting nbove named, not being ineluded in this report from the mecting of ministers and elders, it seemed questionable whether to defer or proceed at once to the consideration of the state of Socjety thus in some degree imperfecily exhibited. It was ultimately ngreed to proceed, leaving the disposal of the answers from Derby and Notts in the hands of the Friends who acted as clerks to the meeting of ministers and elders, that body being at liberty to report if occasion required.

The exceptions to the answers, especially as regards the first query, appeared to be more numerous than on almost any former occasion. The number who had joined the Society on the ground of convincement in the course of the past year appeared small. Of the whole number, which did not exceed five-and-twenty, more than the half were admitted in one Quarterly Meeting, the remainder being divided among three or lour other Quarters, while the rest had received no accesslons at all.
" In the answers from Ireland, it was stated that eleven had been joined to the Society on the ground of convincement ; but it was alterwards explained that this number included, if it did not priucipally consist of, youths who had just completed their education at Brookfield Agricultural School.

Adjourned shortly after seven o'clock, till four on Sixth-day afternoon.

Sixth-day afternoon.-Some preliminary arrangements having been mado in reference to future sittings, and the appointment of Second-day morning next, at nine o'clock, for the meeting of the Tract Association, Edward Backhouse, juur., requested that a Friend from Stavanger might be permitted to be present at our deliberations, [which was granted.]

Though considerable part of yesterday afternoon had been devoted to deliberation upon the state of Suciety, as exhibited by the answers to the queries, the whole of this situng was similarly employed. Notwithstanding the eomparatively large number who spoke on this occasion, as well as previously, upon this subject, there seemed a remarkable harmony of view among them; at the same time that the remarks at the one sitting were mostly of a different strain frum those on the other.
"After sufficient expression appeared to have been given to the concern of individuals, on the general question then before the aueeting, the propriety of issuing a general epistle was suggested for consideration; and it appearing that the practice of former years could not be safely departed from, the preparation ol' said epistle was consigned to the committee of the representatives. "The attention of Friends was thereafter drawn to the subject of the war in which this country is lamentably engaged against Russia, with the view of ascertaining whether a simple allusion to it in the general epistle would suffice, or if it would
be necessary and expedient to issue $n$ minute, other document, expressly for the occasion. A attempt was also made to elieit some authoritatir opinion in reference to the income-tax, this havia been imposed, as expressly slated by the Chat cellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of ems bling this country to earry on the war. Th question raised was, whether, as a Society, could, in consistency with our well known testio mony against nll war, pay this nesessment. ** The whole subject was nt last referred to the large committee; and, to allow of its having time fo interchange of sentiment, the mecting adjourne about hali-past six, when the said committee came together, and sat till after eight o'clock, having before it the consideration of the returns of tibb distraints, \&c., and subsequently the disposal o the question last referred to, when the conclusion, arrived at was, to frame a paragraph expressly bearing upon it in the general epistle.
'Soventh-llay morning, Fifth month 27th.Met at eleven. Read a report of last ycar from the Meeting for Sufferings, in relation to the in-S sertion of the aggregate nmount of distraints it the Yearly Meeting printed epistle, which repor had been deferred for further consideration, of account of there not being then sufficient unani mity of sentiment to warrnnt its adoption. In this report the Mecting for Sufferings gave it as their judgment, that the insertion of the amouol of distraints might now be advantageously dis. continued in the yearly epistle. A very considel erable time was spent in listening to the expression of opinion for and adverse to the proposed mea. sure-the discussion appearing to have been protracted by misapprehension on the part of some as to its object. Eventually the sense of the meeting became apparent in lavour of what was recommended; the elerk, therefore, framed a minute, stating the adoption of the report, and di. recting the omission of the amount of distraiats in future in the epistle. At the same time, in order that no mistake might prevail in regard to this omission, as if the testimony of the Society against all ecelesiastical demands was in any degree to be departed from, the minute provides that a paragraph in the epistle shall annually be de. voted to encourage Friends in a faithful maintenance of that important testimony.

The reports of the various public educational establishments were then introduced.

The reports from the other schools followed, and were mostly satisfactory. * * * *
' After the reading of these documents, and a nuinber of Friends had offered certain comments upon them, and on the question of educa. tion generally, the clerk made the usual minute respecting them; including the ordering of the anutalsubscription in support ol'Ack worth Schooh, and the appointment of representatives by the Quarterly Meetings to attend the general meeting on the 5th of Seventh month next.

A Friend then adverted, at considerablo length, to the unprovided state of many childrea alter they left our schools, as regards the carrying out of their education any way in keeping with that in which it had been conducted while at these institutions; owing to which, the cara and instruction therein provided became often,
unhappily, almost entirely lost. A number of Friends expressed their satisfaction at the introduction of this subject, but the meeting could then come to no formal conclusion; only, it was sug. gested, that Monthly Meetings and overscers should exereise a watchful care over youths thus circumstanced, with a view to their help and preservation. * * *
"A somewhat kindred subject was next iatro
great importance of having our educainaries provided with properly qualified The diffeulty on this point had long o be great; but it was now, in some viated by the Flounders Inslitute, some I which a Friend here detailed to the His principal object appeared to be, to nown that the eapabilities of that excelwere crippled by a lseavy debt of some and pounds, incurred in the building of ous to taking up the minute of last year Meetings for Sufferinge, respecting dis3 stated above, the elerk ealled over the Meetings, to ascertain if any proposibeen intrusted to the representatives, replied in the negative.
arned at two, till eleven o'cluck on Scmorning.
d-dety morning, Fifth month 29th.ven o'clock. Immediately on the opente being read, the Clerk stated that a as desirous of addressing sotne observae meeting, which he then proceeded to erence to the general question of the Society ; detailing somewhat minutely been his views and feelings during our ittings. Friends were liberated to visit the wo. eting.] ninute of last Yearly Meeting, in refermpropriate tithe rent-eharge, was then s may be recollected, the Quarterly were requested to appoint representatend and confer with the Meeting for on this subject, and report to this ceting. A report was accordingly pred read, stating that the conference had as directed, but no conclusion had been to submit for the adoption of the meetFriends under the appointment, jointly Meeting for Sufferings, were therefore to resume consideration of the subject onvenience, with a view to coming to a $y$ conclusion, and report the same next arterly Meetings being at liberty to add espective appointments, if uccasion re-
committee appointed to audit the accounts iety, produced their report, which was appeared from their statement, that the re had exceeded the income by upwards undred and fifty pounds, and that the $n$ hand, amounting to some four hunds, would be more than exhausied bennual contributions could be received. on was there!ore directed to bc made, n amount than last year, and remitted he correspondents as early as conventhis report of the auditors will, as usual, wn to the counties, it is unnecessary ve the details, farther than to state, that diture for ministers travelling on the of Europe exeeeded one thousand and for the deputation to America with s on slavery, upwards of five hundred; assia did not exceed one hundred. A on of about one hundred pounds had eived from Friends of New Eagland, he expense of ministers from among elling on the continent; and it was int t a further remittance was expected. nute from the committee on Epistles was , intimating that hacre was now a bill House of Commons, having for its total abolition of church-rates; and it rested for consideration, whether this ught not to petition I'arliament with the
same view. With but little difference of opinion, the propricty of doing so was recognized, and a committee named to prepare the draft of n peti. tion to be brought into naother sitting, and to be generally signed by Friends now attending the meeling.
"Second-day, afternoon.-Met at four o'clock. Read the minute ol last Yearly Meetiog, uppointing the deputation to America with the aldress on slavery and the slave trade. This led to the production of the report from the deputation, which was also read. The doeument is of very considerable length, as, in addition to a narrative of their journeys into the different States of the Union, there is appended a scrics of refleetions which the deputation had been led to make upon the general system of slavery, from their witness. ing and coming into more immediate contact with its manifold evils. In the report, affecting mention is made of the last illness and decease of our beloved and valued Friend, William Forster, and many alleetionate testimonies were borne to his memory. The document, in both its parts, was felt to be highly satisfactory, and it wats accordingly adopled by the meeting; with directions to have it printed and distributed among Friends in this country, together with all previous minutes of the Yearly Meeting, and reports in connection with the subjeet, since the originaling of the concern in 1549 . A eopy is also to be sent to each of the American Yearly Meeetings, and such further publicity abroad, as the Meeting for Suf. ferings may deem to be requisite.
"Thirl-day morning, Fifth month 30th.- Met at tea o'clock.
"The miaute of last evening respecting the disposal of the report from the deputation to America, having been lett imperfect, and having been subsequently revived, was now brought in and adopted.
[A visit from a woman Friend was received.]
"Read a report from London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting, respecting the registry of men and women Friends in want ol situations, and those requiring assistants, \&c.

A minute from the Mecting for Sufferiogs followed, detailing sundry alterations as to meetings established or discontinued since last year.

The minute of last Yearly Meeting, continu. ing the committee on geographieal boundaries, \&c., was next read, logether with reports from the different Quarterly Meetings interested in the changes which had bcen proposed respecting them; with the exception of Derby and Nottingham, which had not reported. Some difficulty arose as to the proper mode of procedure with thesc documents. [The subject was continued under the care of the commitee as betore.]
"Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.
"Third day, A fternoon.- Met at four o'clock.
"The business prepared for this sitting consisted chiefly of solected extracts from minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings. First came an epistle addressed to the Meeting for Sufferings in Phila delphia.
"The minute of last Yearly Meeting, continuing the committee appointed to assist the Uaarterly Meeting of Dorset and Hants, was next read. * * * The committee wero of the judgment that they might now be discharged, and in this the meeting concurred.
"The report of the printing committce came next in order; then sundry minutes connected with the originating and carrying out of the address to the Eimperor of Russia; which, with the address itself, were all read. As the names of
the deputation to whom the presentation of this address was committed by the Mecting for Suf. ferings are already lamiliar to most liriends, we need not repent them herc. Joseph Sturge, one of the number, entered into a long explanation of the proceedings of the deputation-their reception at St. Petersburg by the Eimperor and others, whieh appeared to be listened to with ioterest and satisfaction; though our Friend obviousty felt that he was speaking in exeulpation, as it were, of himself and his colleagues. There scemed, however, to be but one feeling in the meeting, as to the concern itself having been a right one; as well as to its having been judiciously and effectively carried out, which was expressed by more than a few. 'The chief, if not the only cause of dissatisfaction in the matter, appeared to have a risen from what had been construed into attempts to justify or take the part of the Einperor of Rus. sia, representing him as humane and pacific; whereas, neither public nor private character liad any thing to do with the mission, which was simply an effort to dissuade from an appeal to the sword, whieh no conceivable eircumstances could reader justifiable for Cliristians.
"This was succeeded by other documents from the Meeting for Sufferings. F'irst came an epistle from the body of the same standing in New England; detailing the painful position of their Yearly Meeting, in eonsequence of other two co-equal meetiags refusing to receive their epistles, and utherwise acling at variance with the provisions of the discipline.* The Meeting for Sulferings for New England also mentioned the circumstance ot John Wilbur having been liberated, by the seceders from their Yearly Meeting, to pay a religious visit to this eountry. Whercupon our Meeting for Sufferings, as Friends are all aware, issued a minute cautioning our members every where against receiving John Wilbur; he having no certificates from the body in correspondence with us, and not being, as the minute stated, a member of the Society of Friends. $\dagger$ 'The reading of these latter documents elicited but very little remark, save regret for the painful situation of Friends in America, in their present divided circumstances, so at variance with what all would desire. * * * * The meeting adjourned about hali-past six, till four the next atternoon.

Fourth-day, afternoon, F̈fth month, 31 st.Met at four o'clock. The committee appointed at a preceding meeting, to prepare the draft of a petition to Parliament in favour of the total abolition of church-rates, presented the same; but, on its being read, considerable alteration apppeared requisite, and as the time of the meeting was too

[^7]valuable to be spent in verbal criticism, the document was consigned to John Allen, Rickmmn Godlee, and Charles Lloyd Braihwaite, who went out with the view of preparing an improved copy.
"Selected minutes of the Mecting for Sufferings were then taken up. First, a report from the committee of that meeting, appointed to correspond with Friends in foreign parts; viz., al Py rmont and Minden, Congenies, Stavanger, \&c. The accounts received were of an encouraging nature-a considernble accession to their numbers had been made within the last year; of twenty-one, the total number, eighteen were received at Stavanger.
"Intelligence respecting the members of our Society in South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, \&ic., was also communicated, and much was suid in reference to the benefit which these our distant Friends would derive from our Meeting for Sufferings, as nlso the meetings to which such ns had emigrated had previously belonged, maintaining regular correspondence, and suppling them with epistles, books, \&c. From the statement of Edward Sayce, who had resided, as we understood, for iwelve years in Melbournc, South Australia, the number of Friends, or those connected with them, appeared to be larger than many were aware of: Meetings for worship are held invarious places on that widely extended territory; ns also one in New Zealand. There are also one or two Meetings for Discipline.
"Thomas Norton drew the attention of Friends to the school at Nismes, established by John and Martha Yeardicy, a number of ycars ago, for the instruction of children belonging to those professing with us there.
[Accounts of visits on the continent were read.]
"Next came the report of the appropriation of the negro and aborigines' fund, showng a balance yet in hand of about $£ 900$.
"The amended drait of the petition to Parliament, above alluded to, was read, and, with little further alteration, adopted. It was to be ready for Friends appending their names and addresses to-morrow morning-a hope beting expressed that this might be done very generally, as likely to give more weight to the pection. "The presentation was consigned to the care of the Meeting for Sufferings. There was also read, at this situng, a minute from the Meeting for Sufferings respecting charitable trusts, which had already been sent down to the Quarterly and other meetings.
"Adjourned till to-morrow morning at eleven.
"Fijth-day, Sixth month 1st.-Met at eleven o'clock.
[A discussion arose as to the propriety of the general mecting for Ackworth assembling at the usual time at the School in consequence ot scarlet fever existing there.]
"At a subscquent opportunity, it was stated that the Committee had held a conicrence, and agreed to propose to the meeting that representatives should be appointed to the school as previously directed; on the understanding, that if the healit of the fomily there rendered their coming tugether inexpedient or dangerous, notice, in due time, would be given by advertisement and otherwise.
"The minute in the Book of Rules of Discipline respecting the character and qualifications of those chosen to compose the Meeturg for Sufferings, was then read, as directed by one of those Rules, when the list of correspondents was called over, and vacancies occasioned by removala or deaths upplied.
"The minute of last year, in rclation to the acquirements sanctified and devoted to the servic extension of care towards Friends visiting this of the Lord. He would also commend them t country from America, with centificates for reli- the kind interest of their elder Friends; and espe gious services, and referring the natter to the cially would he invite their Christian interest Mceting for Sulferings, was next taken up; when behalf of another class-those who appear to hang the best way of again disposing of it seemed to be very loosely to the Society; a kind word, n to continue it under the care of that meeting, and report next year.
"The subject of the atieration of the geographical boundaries of Quarterly Mcetings, as brought forward at a previous sitting, nud then referred to the committee having it in charge, to report again before the close of the mecting, was resumed on the presentation of a condensed report. This committee, as may be remembered, is the one nominated in 1850, with subsequent additions, to perform a general visit to the Society, which scrvice they performed as reported; but were continued, in consideration of the proposals which they made in reference to the said geographical boundaries. Since the report alrendy alluded to as brought into a preceding sitting, they had again had the subject before them ; and now, after deputing certain of their number to assist in the completion of the proposed alterations, nad giving their judgment thereon, they desired to be released from the position which they had previously held; to which the meeting nssented.
"Proceeded with the Epistles in reply to those received from other Yearly Meetings. Those to Ireland, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New England, and North Carolina, were read, and with some slight verbal corrections, adopted and signed by the Cierk. These documents appeared to be much of the usual character, nod called for but little remark beyond verbal criticism. A danger appearing of this being carried too far, and encroaching on the time of the meeling, one Friend expressed himself somewhat strongly in deprecation of the freedom thus taken. Several Friends spoke with equal decision on the other side, when the difficulty was satisfactorily adjusted by the judicious observations of the Clerk and another Friend, to the effect, that while we could in no degree countenance the idea that any individual was to be prevented from giving his opinion in a proper spirit, and as brietly as he was able, on documents submitted for the adopion of the meeting, it was at the same time to be remembered, that no slight responsibility attached to the freedom thus used, in consideration of the circumstances under which these Epistles are prepared.
"Adjourned about two clock, till hall-past five.
"Fitth-day afternoon.-The Committec on Epistles not having finished, more than half an hour elapsed before the meeting was fully gathered.

Report was received from the Women's Mceting that they had finished their business. The two remaining Epistles, viz., to Ohio and Iudiana, were submitted, and, like those previously brought iil, approved of and signed by the Clerk on the the meeting's behalf. In all of them affectionate mention was made of the afilicting bereavement sustained in the decease of our much-loved Friend William Forster.
"Previous to proceeding with the General Epistle, the Clerk took the opportunity to acknowledge the great satisfaction which it had afforded him, to witness the regular attendance, during this Yearly Meeting, of so many of our younger Friends, their solid deportment, and the dsep interest manifested by them in the proceedings of the meetug. He desired that these, his dear young Friends, whose privileges of education had so greatly exceeded those of many of their elder brethren, might seek to have their talents and
even $n$ kind shake of the hand, might ofien be ib means of winning these closer to our walls, dr.
"The General Epistle was thereafter read On a second reading being suggested; much salis faction was expressed by a number of Fricads in reference to the contents, and they thought the criticism thus invited would not be attended witt profit ; they were therefore desirous that the epis tle should be at once ndopted. This, however was overruled; but little alteration resulted fron the revision, and the epistle was at length passed nad signed on behalf of the meeting.

A Friend was subsequently engaged in sup. plication. The Clerk then read the closing minute, to the following effect:-In conclusion. we desire to acknowledge that we have beea fav. oured, on the present occasion, to transact the business which has come before us in great harr. mouy, and, as we reverently believe, in the far of the Lord; to the strengthening of the boad of Christian fellowship, and to the edifying of the body in love. And for this Ilis unmerited good. ness, we desire to render under God all the praise.,

In this precious love we separate, intending to, meet ugain another year, if the Lord permit.

A brief but solemn pausc ensued, after which the larye gathering dispersed."

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

Information from Liverpool to the 14 th inst. has beeal received by the steamship Atlantic.
The Russians were still investing Silistria, and mary lives have been lost in the attempts to storm it, and in the surties made by the Turkish garrison. The Cirensians are reported to have captured all the Rusina furtresses in their country. The war in Europe buy reduced the value of the Railroad Stocks in Enghod, fifty millions of pounds.

UNITED STATES.-Wheat crops in Missouri and Wisconsin are reported as very large. Near Rochester,' New Sork, one nursergman has "several acres at Loses," now in full bloom. He has 400 kinds. A ner Cumet bas been discovered, not yet visible to the naked eye. Deaths in New York last week by Cholera, 10 less than the week previous.

Pennsytvaniu.-Deaths last week, in Philadelphis, 222; of Choleca 9. Of the deaths by Chulera 4 occurred ia ths women's end of the County Prison. Prompt measures Lave been taken to reduce the number of inmates in that building. The heat has been very greal. Thermometer in the shade on the 27 th, $94^{\circ}$.

## RECEIPTS.

Received from Jos. Tripp, N. Y., per Wm. H., jr., \&?, vol. 27; from N. P. Hall, U., for Isaac Hoge, \&i to t6, vol. 28 ; from Jos. TaLnall, Del., per W. P., \$4, vols. 21 \& 28.

Wcst Nottingham School, Cecil couoty, Maryland, under the charge of Nottingham Preparative Meeting f Frieuds. The course of' instruction comprises the usual branches of a good English Education. A few pupils of either sex can be accommodated at this school. Priez of board and tuition, Thirty Dollars per quarter. Fot particulars, address the Teacher,

Thomas Waring,
Port Deposit, Md.
Disn, at his residence, on the 27 th of Fifth monts last, of consumption, Jossph Fox, Jr., aged 23 years, metuber of Haddonficld Meeting. This dear youth wa of quiet unassuming manuers, and of few words Although he said but little respecting his close, his rela tives have a consoling helier, that his end was peace and that he is gathered with the just of all generations

> PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,

No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street.

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

wo dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
o. 50 north fourth street, up etairs,

## philadelphia.

to any part of PennsyIrania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any United States, for three months, if paid in $x$ and a-half cents.

## From the Leisure Ilour.

## electrotipe processes.

now standing in the splendid galleries stitute the show-rooms of the Messrs. and Mason, in Newhall-street. They ple extent, and furnished with such a rray of beautilul and gorgeons producrenders any attempt at description of a failure. The surpassing merit of some esigns is already familiar to the visitors cat Exhibition, who will remember the representing the triumph of Science and and which is appropriately adorned with s of Newton, Watt, Shakspeare, and his unique production is now beforo us; ad us on all sides are numberless speciverything that can be wrought in silver from the rich épergnes and costly tablef the aristocracy, down to a plain salt-knife-rest, and all so accurately and exinished by the electrotype process as to undistinguishable from the workman. silversmith and jeweller. In addition of this description, there are also maste statues and groups of figures, the dehich it may be seen, on close inspection, out with the greatest exactness, although a trace of the tool of the sculptor. Many re grand in design; some are reproduce works of the Greek sculptors-others masters. Not the least interesting to umerous collection of articles in bronze, artistic talent with domestic usefulness, kstands disguised as fruit, rustic figures als, which may serve the double purpose veights and chimney-ornaments, charmousts of celebrated men, etc. etc. Again, he whole stock of the jeweller's slop so is worn on the person-ladies' neekntlemen's watch-guards, brequet chains, brooches, nechlaces-everything, in th which the goldsmith in Cheapside taste or assails the vanity of the weaker, he matter of that, of the stronger sex too. beautilul things around us are manufaefar, that is, as relates to all we can see which is but their outer surfaces-by the electricity. We must endeavour, as through the factory, to render the proigible.
ader is doubtless aware that the mode of aring plated goods, as practised at Shef. elsewhere, is by spreading plates ol silone or both sides of plates of copper or d then moulding or working the plates
thus combined into the forms of the articles de sired-afterwards coating the edges with solid silver. In the electro process, on the contrary, the article, whatever it may be, is finished to the required shape, with all its ornaments, however proluse, and when complete in form, is silvered or gilt by the scientific application of electrieity.
'The art ol' electrotyping owes its origin to the aceidental diseovery of certain natural phenomena. It was found by an experimenter, who, in making trial of Daniell's constant buttery, had used as one of the liquids a solution of sulphate of copper, that the electric current decomposed the sulphate, and that the copper was deposited in a thin metallic film upon the inner surface of the vessel. This discovery naturally made a considerable noise at the time, and thoughtful heads soon set to work to turn it to a useful and therelore profitable purpose. It was found that the copper deposit brought away a perfect impression of the suriace to which it was attached, and that it could be made by very simple means to attach itself to anything. This led to the multiplication of copper plates, and a consequent reduction in the price of copperplate engravings, as any number could be struck off from electrotyped plates, and the expense of re-engraving, when one plate was worn out, was thus saved. It led also to a new style of engraving, known as Palmer's proeess, by which raised copper plates could be used, instead of wood-engravings, in the common printing-press. It has been applied to various other mechanical and artistic purposes, among others to the copying of Daguerreotype pictures; but in no other branch ol arts or manufacture has it been so extensively available as in the fabrication of plated goods, an art which, as far as execution is concerned, it bas exalted to the level of that of the silversmith and jeweller. Let us now take a brief survey of the various operations going on in the workshops of this establishment.

The great majority of the articles here manufactured are first fashioned from plates of the pure white metal known as German silver, rolled in the mill to the required thinness. Many of them, consisting of vessels for domestic use, such as tea and coflie-pots, a re partly formed by hand labour, the part which forms the vessel being cut lron a flat plate of metal, which is soldered together at the sides. The metal having been softened by annealing in a furnace, the article is handed over to a workman, who, with a hammer of hard wood or horn, forcibly heats and bangs it into the proper shape; by means of continued thumping he can impart considerable rotundity to a plain cylinder, the malleable netal taking any shape, though not very readily, that he may choose to give to it. It is in this manner that the gracefut lorms of ten-pots nre modelled in great variety, from the swelling cone-shaped pyramids to the natly-compressed globes, Nothing more than the bare trunk of a vessel, however, can be thus formed. The spout, the handle, the ornaments, the bottom, the cover, etc., have all to be struck in dies, the expense of which, where such a variety of exquisite patterns are wrought, must make prodigious demnads upon capital. Dies too, some of them of astonishing size, are neccssary in the
formation of the various picees of a dinner-service, such as plates, tureens, salvers, ete. They are eut by a slow and laborious process, in heavy masses of steel, hardened to such a remper as to stand without injury the most violent usane. The manner of using them is as follows: the die from which an impression is to bo taken is firmly fastened by means of four lateral screws to the centro of a solid bed, above which rises an engine not unlike the guillotine in shape and construction; it consists of two iron pillars, grooved down the centres of each, between which a heavy weight is made to slide up and down with unerring precision. The metal to receive the impression is placed upon the die; the descending weight, being armed with a pieee of soft lead, is then raised by the action of the foot upon a stirrup, and suffered to fall, with a force depending upon the height to which it was raised, upon the surface of the die. If the die be very shallow, and the metal to be impressed very thin and pliable, one or two blows are sufficient for the purpose. We have now before us a bandsome wreath of foliage, the impres. sion of which is perfect, which we saw struck upon brass extremely thin, at one blow. But il the metal be of the average thickness of the articles manufactured, the blow must be repeated many times; and if the die be deeply cut the weiglit must be armed with a corresponding punch formed to fit the hollow of the die. Further, any attempt to force the plate into a deep die at one blow woukd fracture the metal and render it useless. Much management is required in this process, which must be wrought gradually : the first two or three blows are comparatively light, and for them the weight is armed with a punch or "force" of solt lead; as the metal sinks deeper into the die, the "force" is changed for one of harder material, until the last and finishing strokes are given with the dull puwer of the engine and with a punch or "force" of iron. 'l'his is not all; the repeated heavy blows harden the metal to such a degree that it is no longer malleable, and to obviate this it has to be annealed, it may be, several times during the process of stamping. 'The Messrs. Eikington have a large apparntus worked by steam for stamping atticles of a great size.

Supposing the several parts ol an ornamental article to be modelled and stamped, they have now to be sodtered together. By means of jets of gas, and blow-pipes inflated by the steam-engine, a kiad of solder much harder than that in reneral use, and not readily fisible, is here employed. By this means the sponts, hanlles, hinges, etc. of the different articles are lirmly united, the hollows beneath the rais d surlaces of the ormamental porlions being filled up with fused metal. The articles, now complete in lorm, are next taken to the polishing-room, where, by rotten-stone applied by brushes rapidly revolviog at the ends of sinall spindles, they ure brought to a surface perfectly smooth. Such of them as require to be engraved are now made over to the enigravers, whom we see, with the usual implements, iranslerriug elegant patterns to their surlinces. We may now consider the articles ready for the plating-room.

The first thing that claioss attention on entering the plating-room is the stupendous electro-mng.
netie mactine, which, in the form of a huge solid mass, as entictually as if filled with metal at wheed, stands elose to the entrance. This is a the loundry.
contrixance for producing clectricity by the aid of magnets, no less than sisty-fuor of which, eneh of sume three feet in length, are so arranged as to present their poles within a short distance of a wheel spinning round at the rate of six hundred revolutions in $n$ minute. The force of the electrie current is in some sort indicated to the spectator by the rapid succèssion of vari-coloured sparks passing continually from the armature of the engine to the twisted strand of conducting wires, one end of which is immersed in the silvering trough or vat, which occupies the centre of the room. The force of this machine is said to be sufficient to deposit lifty ounces of silver in au hour; the silver is supplied by plates of the metal sunk at the botlom of the trough. As a substitute for the ordinary gatvanie battery, the power of which requires to be continually renewed, this maehine has been found entirely successiul, it having continued for many months in operation without any material variation in power. We observe, however, that the process of silvering by the galvanic battery is going on in the same room in smaller vals. When the articles to be silvered are brought into this room, all that has to be done is to suspend them, so that they shall hang clear of the botom and not touch each other, in one or other of the numerous vats where, under electric agency, the deposition of silver is going on. They have to remain there a certain length of time, proportioned to the thickness of the silver covering required: they may be either coated within a thin film or solidly encased in a suit of silver armour. One great advantage of this process is, that articles to be silvered may be first engraved, the deposition of silver going on with such unvarying thick. ness in every part, that the finest lines of the engraving lool, and even the characteristic marks of the engraver, are exactly reproduced upon the silver surface. Any attempt to silver a surface finely engraved by any other means would infallibly deface or choke up the work of the artist. The operation of gilding is performed in precisely the same manner-though we wit nessed a sort of legerdenain feat in this depart ment of the works, the operator gilding the bowl of a spoon in less than two seconds by simply immersing it in a brown-coloured liquid.

On emerging from the silvering vats, the articles are washed and dried, and conveyed to the polish-ing-rooms, to be polished and burnished. The polishing is performed in various ways. Flat surfaces are hammered upon a glossy anvil by a heavy hammer, and finally polished by rubbing with the palm of the hand. Hollowed surfaces are subjected to the action of felt or leather rabbers, revolving rapidly in a kind ol lathe. The parts to be burnished are rubbed to a dazzling lustre by burnishing tools of polished steel. Alter this, such fittings, as handles of erystal or ivery, as may be wanted are added, and a final colouring by the application of platepowder qualifies them for the show-roon or the market.

We must add one word explanatory of the manufacture ol bronze figures by electrotype. To produce such a figure a model must first be formed; from this a mould is taken, the iuterior of which is rendered, by a slight coating of blacklead, or other means, susceptuble of the deposit; it is then put into a vat containing a solution of copper, and the depasition commences. The solidity of the ligure will of course depend upon the time it remains in the vat; and supposing it jo remain a sufficient time, with an adequate supply of the sulphate of copper, it may bccome a

From the Plought, the Loom and the A wis.
The following statements illustrate the benefit of a varicty of pursuils, and especially of mechanic rades:
A Busy and Grouring Place.-The population of Milford, in Mass, at present exceeds 7000. The number of buildings erected last year was 78 , valued at $\$ 173,200$. The number of boot manafactories is 40 , which turns out $1,450,19^{2}$ pairs. Their value in 18.53 was $\$ 2,594,316$. Number of firms engaged in moreantile business last year, 16 , the amount of whose business was $\$ 1,050,800$. Amount of woollen manufactures, \&c., \$285,000. Total business, $84,103,34 \mathrm{f}$.

The Shoe Dusiness in IIaverhill.-The IIaverhill Banner says there are more than two hundred ditferent kinds of shoes manufactured in that town, from the brogan to the finest kind of ladies shoes, the sales some days amounting to from seventy to eighty thousand dollars. It is estimated that there are at least five million pairs manufactured annually, the shoe business of the place being only second to that of Lynn, the great shoe. market of the country."

The Church-Yard Beetle.-Frazier's Magazine has lately contained a number of very interesting papers called "Episodes of Insect Life," from the last published one of which we make an extract, as follows :

A German named Gleditsh, who had laid some dead moles upon the beds in his garden, whether as examples of retributive justice for their defacement of his borders and walks, or for good reasons, or for none at all, does not appear, observed that the bodies of the little gentlemen in velvet disappeared mysteriously. He watched, and found that the agents were beetles, which, having first deposited their eggs in the carcases that were to be the provision for their larvæ, buried their bodies, so that they might be safe from predatory birds and quadrupeds. Into a glass vessel he put four of these insects, having filled it with earth, on the surface of which he placed two dead frogs. His sextons went to work, and one frog was interred in less than twelve hours; the other one on the third day. 'Then he introduced' a dead linnet. The beetles soon began their labours, commencing operations by removing the earth from under the body, so as to form a cavity for its reception. Male and female got under the corpse, and pulled away at the feathers to lower it into its grave.
"A change then came over the spirit of the male, for he drove the female away, and worked by himself for five hours at a stretch. Ho lifted the body, changed its position, turned and arranged it, coming out of the bole, mounting on the dead bird, tramping on it, and then again going below to draw it down deeper still. Wearied with his incessant efforts, he eame out and laid his head upon the earth beside the object of his labours, remaining motionless lor a full hour, as if for a good rest. Then he erepe under the earth again. On the morning of the next day the bird was an inch and a half below the surface of the ground, but the trench remained open, the body looking as if laid out upon a bier, surrounded by a rampart of mould.

When evening came it had sunk a half inch lower. The next day the burial was completed, the bird having been completely covered. More corpses were now supplied, and in fifty days twelve bodies were interred by the four beetles in this cemetery under a glass case."

## From the Cbristinn Advocate and Journ

ARTLSIAS WELLS.
The abundance of good water, in any plar otherwise desirable as a place of abode, is a gre consideration. Among the numerous expedied for the altainment of this object, the form calle the Artesian well is not the least interestin! Properly speaking, perhaps this term can only 1 applied to those wells from which, through tit opening drilled into the earth to the subterranes spring or watercourse, either through the nake aperture of the roek, or through a metallic tut inserted, the water is spontancously discharged the top of the ground, so that the spontaaeo discharge of water nppeners to be necessary to th filling up of the definition; a common sprio being a natural Artesian well; but there are son! drilled wolls whieh do not thus discharge the waters; and yet there appears to be no great le? icograplaic error in applying this name to them.

A company of men bave been, for the last $t{ }^{\prime}$ years, constantly employed at the business of dn ling wells within perhaps a circle of ten miles diameter, in Franklin county, Pa., who coninut their operation until a full supply of water is ol tained, but not sufficient to overflow. Befor coming hither, they operated extensively in Cam berland county; and in diflerent places they har pursued the same business for the last six yem This may seem a strange business to follow as constant employment; yet so great is the deman for their labour, that as soon as they finish out job they have another engaged ready to begin,

The manner and plan are these. When a ma has no spring to salisly his aquatic necessitias he begins to dig a well. After digging a short distance he is likely to reach the rock, the solf slate, the hard carbonate of time, or, harder silll a sort of quartzose variety of limestone. He per haps puts in a few blasts, which reach no water gets discouraged, learns the success of the Arte sian drillers, and their terms, and employs them The well, ns far as dug, is now to be stoned o bricked up, and it is ready for the dritlers. They come, make a board box full three inches square and long enough to reach from the rock to if covering of boards laid over the top of the wellf Through this box the drill, whose point is threth inches wide, plays up and down upon the rock.

Now, the wonder to most people unacqusinter with the process is, how the operation is carried on. Suppose, then, what is sometimes the case that the proprietor carries the excavation by spade, pick, crowbar, sledge, or powder, or all id their turn, to the depth of twenty or twenty-fire feet. Now the drillers come, and placing their drill-box upon the rock, brace it firmly to secure it in place, letting it extend to the top floaring The drill is made up of several different pieces. for the convenient regulation of its length. First there is a piece about two or two and n half feet long, which is called a bit, having the end fort drilling brought to a circular edge, constitutiog an are of perhaps sixty degrees, and the angle of the edge subtended between its two faces, perhape about ninety degrees, about like that of a commort rather more like a common stone drill except that the edge is much thicker. A thinner edge, they say, would not endure the blow givel to the drill. At the upper end of this piece is $2 f$ male screw, upon which is fixed the female screw of another piece of iron, perhaps four or six fee long, to give weight to the drill ; and on the torp of this a male screw, as on the previous one, and on all the others. Thus the boxes of the femalld screws, all opening downward, do not get fillerf with dirt. After these iron pieces comes a weodal
pole, armed at both cnds with iron, to furnish thi
as described, and square shanks and is not sufficient mobility in the dust to do this; never fail, whose living waters flow continually,
rs, on which wrenches may lay hold to but with the addition of $\backslash$ a littlo water it is easily he poles together firmly, or to unscrew as many poles being used as are necessary required length; their individual lengths
om nine to eighteen or twenty feet. Above poles is a bar of iron, perhaps four or five g , which seems to give stability to the and above all a swivel, by which the drill easily turned at every blow, so as to make round. The drill, as thus made up,
about one huadred pounds, its own weinht about one huadred pounds, its own weight
e ouly thing which gives force to. the hich is increased or diminished at pleasubstituting iron for the poles, or the con-
trill is now attached to a spring-pole, the end of which, preseming directly over and over the heads of the operators, is tly stiff and strong to raise and sustain it. ling consists in bending the pole, so as to drill drop with its whole weight upon the vich is done by three men suddenly tread-ot-straps attached to the end of the pole ; pole immediately straightening itself by elasticity, thus raising the drill, is again - bent by the feet of the operators. Thus er hour, day alier day, week aficr week, etimes month afler month, these men conbend this pole to make it drop the drill, in raise it by straightening itsell; in this drilling six, eight, ten, twelve, or perhaps es two or three times that number of a day.
ow is this quantity of rock, thus pulver. er the point of the drill, to be taken out aft? In the first place, the drill, having w or cavity sufficient to contain any part ust or sand, must itself be removed from , before the sand can be removed. The ole is so arranged that the free end can 1 aside, like the movable end of a crane, or convenience, is now done, after detachm the drill. Now, the iron bar is unfrom the upper pole of the drill; then, lifting the drill to the next coupling of irons of which have square shanks and s, as stated, a wrench is slipped upon er iron, below its shoulder, which rests wrench, which itself rests upon the top ard box in which the drill plays; thus $g$ the drill until, with another wrench,
Pole is unscrewed and taken away; pole is unscrewed and taken away;
drill is again lifted, and again sustained rench, until another pole be unscrewed; a for all the poles, until the whole drill ed in its several parts. If by any acciower part of the drill should slip from ds, and fall to the bottom of the shafit, as s happens, there is no other way to reut to let down a pole, clasp it, as before, wrench, to sustain it, serew anollier pole et down this, and screw on another pole, n until sufficieat length is obtained to sunken part; when, with a few turns of - part, it atlaches itself by the screws to part, when it is all to be removed as
removing the drill they are ready to the sand in the shaft; and for this they a cylinder about four or five feet long, ugh to almost fill tho shaft in the rock, with a valve opening upward in one attached at the other end to a cord, by is let down into the rock. The design cause the drilled sand to pass through in to the tube, and have the valve close ler it, thus shuting it in the tube. There
moved about, whicn by a little motion of the cylinder up nad down, by menas of the cord at tached, the water and sand pass together througl the valve into the tube, whose upward motion closes down the value, and the downward motion opens it, letting in more and more sand, until almost all the sand is in the cylinder, and can now be taken out of the shaft. If the water be more than sufficient to fill the cylinder, it is no great obstruction, sinco the valvo moving freely upward, allows the cylinder to pass down ilirough the water, being completely filled and enveloped with it , and to find the botiom of the shaft, where the sand, from its superior gravity, will remain until the approach of the tube shall stir it up, when the slight up and down motion of the tube will cause the sand to pass with the water into the tuke, near the bottom of which it will remain, while every down ward motion, opening the valve, lets in more sand, and every upward motion clos. ing it, shuts io what sand is already in; the surplus water, being lighter than the saud, after filling the cylinder, running over the top: so that removing the cylinder will bring out almost every one of the coarser grains ol the drilled dust, the remainder of the cylinder's capacity being filled wilh water, leaving all the surplus water behind, a litle muddied with the finer dust. The water left in the shaft is no great bindrance to the motion ol the drill at any time; and unless its quantity be large, is rather an advantage, by causing the sand to move away frecty before the point of the drill.
It is a common thing to strike a vein of water in the rocks sufficient lor all these purposes, but not sufficient for a permanent supply of the well; in which case, the drilling is continued until the desired supply is attained. When that is reached, it sometimes rises so as to fill the well to a convenient depth to become a good reservoir, from which the water can be drawn as from a common well. At other times, the subterranean stream is capable of supplying the desired amount of water, but its fomtain not having the necessary elevation, there is not sufficient internal pressure to cause the evolution of the water at the top of the shaft; in which casc it becomes necessary to insert a permanent metallic tube, furnished with a piston, to act like that ol any other common pump. When the well serves the purpose of a reservoir, it is liable to mistortunes, rendering the water impure and unfit for use, like any other well; so that a tube is even then convenient, having its top a lew inches above the rock, to prevent the accumulations of sand or filth, or any thing else getting into the well, from going down the aperture. In such a case the rock, or the tube in the rock, may be plugged up for the time being, 10 prevent the flow of water, so as to make the cleaning of the well an easy undertaking.
This kind of well, in some respects, is the cheapest, nicest, and most convenient of all wells in the regions where it may be necessary to have them; and in many instances by the use of the tube we may be supplied from a lower fountain, which may be better water than those nearer the top of the ground. But, afier all that can be said, this, like all other wells, may become dry. Like all earthly good, however interesting or costly, it may fail. This iodispensable of life, water, as abundant as by the wiso and bencrolent designs of God it is in nature, may becomo wanting.
But here, as elsewhere, and now as ever, there is an indispensable good, of which no one need say, "Who slall descend into the decp to bring it up ?" There is a fountain of life which can
with more than Artesium strength or ubundance, which "spring up unto everlusting like;" nud of which, if a man "drink, he stall never thirst." " $\mathrm{Il}_{\text {o }}$, wery nue that thirstecth, come ye to the waters." "Whosoever will, lit liitn take the water of life frecly." J. A. Baldwin.

Batlimore, March 8, 185.4 .

## M.ILLO. I. LOTETT.

As the apostle Paut dectared of himeelf "that what he was, he was by the grice of (Gid," so it remains that whatever growih any may attain to in religious expericnce, it must bo by the operation upon the heart of a mensure of the same grace and good Spirit, that is in merey dispensed unto, all, and that worketh in us, as wo become passive "as cliy in the hands of the potter," and not hrough any merit of our own.
ht is not therelore with any view to the exaltation of the creature, that I am induced to preserve this short memorial of our dear departed Friend Mahlon II. Lovett ; but rather that the Truth of which ho made profession might be oxalled, and the name of the Lord magnitied.
He was carly in life lound walking in the "broad way that leadeth to destruction." Being of a light and airy disposition, ho was fond of participating in the vanities and lullies of a delusive world, and as he partook larg ly of the fountain of intoxicating pleasure, his lieart was unprepared for the reception of the good Seed, until through the adorable mercy of God in Clrist Jesus, he was made willing to lend a listening ear to the monitions of the voice of the Ileavenly Sheplerd, unto which as he carefully gave heed, be was instructed, from time to time, in the things which belonged to his soul's peace, before they were forever hid from his eyes. Being thus favoured with a renewed visitation from the day Spring from on high, it inay be said of him, that "he was not disobedient to the heavenly vision," but became willing to yield himself up to serve llim, whom he had so offen pierced and persecuted in his spiritual appearance in his heart, whereby he grew in grace, and in a saving knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and was in time led to bear an open testimony to the sufficiency of that Power that had made him what he was.
Thus growing from one degree of grace to another, he became an able minister of Christ, and was sometimes called to travel abroad, to labour in the work and service of the Guspel.
He was one who was often greatly humbled in himself under a sense of his own littleness and nothingness, whereby he was led to ask for wisdom of Him, "who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth none;" so that drawing his sap and nourishment from the Root of divine life in himself; and feeling his qualification to be received from Hin, he was many times remarkably favoured, in lis goings forlih in the ministry, under the biplizing power of Truth, to Lring forth out of the treasury " things both new and old" whereby the disobedient were warncd aud the careful humble traveller encouraged.
It was his portion to partake largely of the cup of sullering on account of the cliurch, often having to sit in low places, and be baptized for the dead and dying in Israel, and was thereby qualilied to speak pertinently to their several states in demonstration of the Lord's Spirit.
It was not long however before this failh ful servant-who having, as I firmly believe, filled up the measure of that which is behind of the afllictions of Christ in the flesh for the body's
sake-was called to renter the account of his and unity, when the evident intent of the spenker I know his service is sealed in the hearts of thou stewardship, that he mightenter into a full fruition is to smite with the tongue. The true ninister of that glory that shall be resealed to the right- of the Giospel in the exercise of his gilt, many eous, when their "earthly house of the taber- reprove, and that sumetimes sharply, but wo naele" shalt he dissolved; for when but in the techang but love for the effember nad the causo maridian of hie it pleased the Lord to visit him of Truth can possthly actuate him if he is with sickness, which contutued upon him a little minitering in the ability which God gives. more than two weeks, duriug which time he pass. (irifh'h Owen says of Thomas Junuey, that in ed through much bodily sullering, without being carly like he was " made willing not only to beheard to murmur, when his purified and redeemed liewe, but to sulfer inprisonment and the eruelties spirit was released from the shackles of mortality of simers for Truth's sake, that it might prosper and permitted, we dubbt not, to join with that and be spread abroad on the carth; that the multitude of the redeemed who had gone before him, in stuging praises unto the Lord Liod and the Lamb forever and ever, amen.

Thus wo sce one after nother of the Lord's servants are being removed from amorigst us, who having served God in their day and generation according to his will, and occupied the talent committel to their charge, are prepared to hear the welcome message sounded in their ears "cmer thou into the joy of thy Lord." D. II.

## blograpilicll shetcies

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

## THOMAS GARDINER.

(Contmued from lage 332.)
Of Thomas Gardiner who deceased at Burlington, in the Seventh month, 1694, we have little information, except that he was one who was useful amongst Friends in New Jersery. The Select Yearly Meeting, when sitting at Burling. ton, was held in his house, and thither strangers coming to attend the Yearly Meeting were directed to go. He appears to have been a hospitable, kind-hearted entertainer of the Lord's servants, and doubtless was through unmerited mercy graciously received of the Lord Jesus, who declared that whosoever gave but a cup of cold water to a true disciple should in no wise lose his reward.

## THOMAS JANNEY.

Thomas Janney was born in Cheshire, Great Britain, about the year 1633. Whilst still young, the Lord was graciously pleased to visit him with the regenerating influence of his Holy Spirit, through which, as he bowed in obedience thereto, the work of sanetification was commenced and earried on in him. He was convinced of the Truth as held by Friends; in the year 1653, he being in the twenty-first year of his age. He was soon called to the work of the mimstry, in the exercise of which lie travelled in England and Ireland, the Lord blessing his labours of love. He suffered imprisonments and fincs lor his faithful testimony against tithes and lor his attendance of religious meetings, but none of these things moved him. His clief concern appeared to be that the blessed 'Truth might prosper in the earth, and that the name of the Lord might be magnified.

He was an example of great meekness, combined with ardent zeal ; and thus his labours for the good ol others being sweetencd by divine love, were eminently successtul in reclaming offenders. His zeal did not cause him to reprove with asperity, neither did his love lead hims to pass by offences against the Truth. His love led him to reprovecrror tor the good of the erring and the benelit of others, and his zeal taught him that his Master's work could only be done in his Master's Spirit. No good can spring from enunciation of the clearest truths, delivered in a bitter spirit, nor from the most eloquent praise of love
name of the Great God might be exalted. The Lord did not only reveal his everlasting gospel unto him, but made him an able minister of it, to the turning many from darkness to light nad Irom Satan's power unto God. [Thus he was emabled] to water, refresh, and edily the churches ol Clurist in many parts of the world. Ahhough he was not a man of moch literature, yet the Lord endued him with true wisdom from above,with sound judgment and understanding to the dividing the word aright, to reach to the states and conditions of the people,-to the raising the pure mind and good desires in them after the Lord and his Truth. He was of a meek and lowly spirit,-true-hearted to God and to his people; willing and ready to spend and be spent for the Truth's sake. Hle counted nothing so dear and near to him, as God's 'Truth and the service of it. He preached not only in words, but also in life and conversation. [Ile was clothed] with the fear of God, which made him lowly in the sight of all good people. He was careful ol giving offence to any sort of people, but in the spirit of love, icnderness and meekness he endeavoured to rectify what was wrong or out of good order in any."
Having fulfilled his service for his divine Master in his native country and in Ireland, way opened for his removal to Bucks county in Pennsylvania, where he settled in 1683. He was soon called into public life by his neighbours, being for a number of years in the council of Pennsylvania, and during part of the time a justice of the peace. His Friends of the Falls Monthly Meeting thus speak of his service amongst them. "He settled with us at his first coming into these parts, labouring amongst us in word and doctrine divers years. We loved and highly esteemed him for his work's sake, he belug an able minister of the Gospel, sound in doctrine,-endowed with wisdom and a ready utterance; and furnished with openings into the mysteries of the things of God's kingdom. He was not forward to offer his gilt, having a true regard to the Giver, who said lormerly, 'Cast the net on the right side of the ship.' 'Therelore his bow abode in strength."

Although the Lord had furnished him with such excellent qualifications, he had so learned sellidenial as not to glory therein; but was ready to prefer his Friends befure himsell, and gave them the right hand of fellowship. Ile was careful to keep the testimony of Truth clear on all accounts, saying, 'Those that appear in public, are doubly bound so to do.' He was of a cheerful, peaceable temper, and innocent and blametess in lite. As the Lord had bestowed a gitt in the ministry, beyond many of his fellows, so he was careful to improve it to (the Lord's) honour and the comfort of his people,-labouring therein, not only bere in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but he also several times visited the churches in New England, Rhode Island, Long tsland and Mary tand." 1lis friend, Griffith Owen, after enume. rating the above places in which he had laboured, adds, "Where he was serviceable to many, and

Besides this work in the ministry nt hom and abroad, 'Thomas Janney had other servien for the church. In meetings lor discipline mi find hin employed, and in the Yearly Meetion not unfiequently he was one appointed to prepare Epistles of advice either to subordinate meeting and their members, or to the churehes abroad.

When (icorge kicilh departed from the Truth and by his turbulent behaviour and unsound sen. timents made it manilest that he was nolonge in unity with the Society of Priends, Thoma Janney and other faithiol standard bearers ir Bucks county felt much sympathy with Friend in Philadelphia, who were the ubjects of Geargei most furious attacks. A testimony agains George was issued by the General Meeting of ministering Friends held in Philadelphia, Fount month $20 \mathrm{~h}, 1692$, and the Quarterly Meeting o Bucks county responded thereto at its next meat ing, held Sixth month 17 th . 'The response from Bucks sun thus:-
'I) car Friends, whom the Lurd hath visited with his marvellous light, life und love, whicl hath clearly shone, -been shed abroad,-anc manifested in your hearts, whereby you, with us. have been refreshet, comforted, strengthened anc edified in a plenteous manner, so that the way is made plain belore us to eternal rest and peace. Those who are witnesses hereof, and abide faithful thereunto, know that another foundation can no man lay than that which is already laid, eves Christ Jesus, the Light of the world,-the Wayk tife, rest and peace everlasting. Such shall stand against the winds, storms nud floods of all that is opposed and contrary, when the careless, slothoul and hypocrites shall be made manilest,- and that their standing is on an insecure foundation, which will fait in the needlul time. So they shall be tossed hither and thither by the storms, winds and unstable waters. To you, dear l'riends, whe continue faithful to the Truth already received is the salutation of endeared love, in the covense of light and life, wherein we are dear and neal one to another.

A paper lately came to us, given forth the 20th of the Fourth month, 1692, by our faithful, well-received and approved Friends and brehrea in the ministry, against the present actions nad proceedings of George Keith. It was and is to the present grief and sadness of our spirits to see that there is need of such testimonies to be given against one that we did esteem very highly io love's suke, while he kept low and humble beforo the Lord. Diotrepes-like, loving to have the preemincnce, he receiveth not them approved amongst us, and yet doth publish to the world that he is in unity with the laithful brethren every where. Therefore, lest the simple-hearted, (who are remote and ignorant of the present state and condition of the said George Kenth,) should be deceived by feigned words and fair speeches, we see ths there was a necessity for the said paper to be published, and cannot but join with and approve the same. We also declare that we have not unity nor tellowship with him in his present proceed ings, nor with his separate meetings ;-neithe have we fellowship nor unity with the presen undertaking of such as either mistakenly or wil fully join with or assist him in the said work a separation."

## Thomas Janney, and others.

An amiable and wise woman will always hav something more to value herself upon than outwar advantages, which, however captivating, are sti but minor parts ol' a truly excellent character.

## GO FORTH INTO THE COUNTRE.

forth into the country
From a world of care and guile Go torth to the untainted air
Aad the sunshinc's opreuing smile.
will clear thy clouded brow,
It will loose the worldly coil
hat binds thy heart too closely up,
Thou man of care and toil!
Go forth into the country
Where gladsome sights and sounds Make the heart's pulses thrill and leap With fresher, quicker bounds.
They will raise fresh life within The minds enchanted bower, Go student of the midnight lamp, And try their magic power!
Go forth into the country,
With its songs of happy birds, Its fertile vales, its grassy bills
Alive with flocks and herds.
Against the power of sadness
Is its magic all arrayed-
Go forth, and dream no ille dream Thon visionary maid!
Each season hath its treasures, Like the air all free and wildWho would keep thee from the conntry Thou happy artless child?
Go forth into the country,
It hath many a lovely grove ; And many an altar on its hills,
Sacred to peace and love.
And whilst with grateful fersour-
Thine eyes its glories scan,
Worship the God who made them all, Oh, holy Christian man.

## SUSSIIINE.

## BY OLD HUMPHREY.

pose if there be one thing more than antat gives pleasure to the eye and to the hen we are walking abroad, it is sunshine. $r$ this is your opimion or not, it is certainly bion of Old Humphrey.
The earth and skies, a goodly sight!
Are lit up with the golden light;
And every gleam in goodness given
With all its glory, comes from hearen.
is there that does not like sunshinc? I as soon expect to find a young person, who ot eat plum pudding as one who disliked $e$; for it adorns the earth and the beavens, kes the heart cheerful. How it quivers on jing water! How it glitters on the gilded -cock! How it blazes on the window
have a tale to tell you about the sunshine. ened one evening in my youthful days, that lite tired of the pretty book that had kept ng still for two whole hours; so closing it, into the garden with my sister.
ig people seldom like to be confined to one ng together. I remember with what gaiety along the grass plot, and up the garden a such haste that by the time we reached ver at the top of the garden we were quite breath; so we we sat down in the bower, ked around us.
is autumn, and the garden had a lovely
There were the gooseberry-trees, eir yellow, red, green, and brown leaves, hung so slightly that they seemed ready to he least touch. Soare of the sunflowers Hyhocks were withered and dry; but an -tree which sas nailed against the wall,
looked beautiful; its leaves, partly yellow and crimson pew on one side of the pulpit. Whea partly red, were curled up, and had a waxy ap- the service was over, nobody thonitht of moving pearance that much pleased us. A fresh breeze until the squire and his lady had left the church, swept over the garden; and as it bent the tall and every poor man bowed, and every poor wo-poplar-trees, the leaves tell off, and the wind man made a low courtesy, as they passed the drove them to a great distance, while some, that carriage. 'The squire and his lady received much were lying dry upon the ground, mounted up into the air.

> Pale antumn's hue hat tinged the trees
> That rudely rock'd to the blustering brecze
> While springing lightly from the ground,
> The yellow leaves were flying round.

I always loved a bustling wiad, and we quite enjoyed the animated scene before us. Every plant in the garden seemed in motion. 'The ivy leaves were dancing round the edge of the bower, and a few tall dablias that had outboomed their companions, waved gracelially to and fro, though we expected every minute that their slender stems would be broken.

It was rather too cool to sit still, and we began plucking some of the withered leaves to put in a book.
"Let us make a garland of them," snid my sister; " they will look very pretty, contrasted with some of the green ivy leaves;" so we set to work collecting the most beautiful colours.

Soon a cherry-tree attracted all our attention; for, at the very top of it were some bright orangecoloured leaves, mottled with brown, and they looked more beautiful than any we had seen in the garden.
"Oh, if we could but reach them," said I ; and my sister was determined to get at them.

We shook the tree, but the branches were stiff and strong; so that with all our shaking we could searcely move the top bough on which they grew. There were plenty of leaves, mottled with brown within our reach, and a great many on the ground; but these were nothing compared with the bright orange leaves that waved over our heads.

At last we fetched a long stick, and striking the branch, to our great satisfaction the leaves fell to the ground. We both ran to the place where they fell, and looked about ; but what was our disappointment when we found they were not even so pretty as many we had already gathered. Indeed, we had some difficulty in distinguishing them from those which had fallen before.
"Ah! I see now," exclaimed my sister, holding one up over her head, "it was the sun shining upon them that made them look so beautiful." And true enough it was; for a few that were still left on the top of the tree looked as bright and beautiful as these had done which were now the cause of our disappointment.

No doubt hundreds of young people have been disappointed in the same manner, and probably they may have discovered that the sunshine alters the appearance of many things in this world beside the bright orange leaves at the top of a cherry-tree; for many things that appear very beautiful when the sun is shining upon them, are not worth looking at in the shade.

I remember once being very much struck with a bright light on the ground, at some distance from me; it was so dazzling that it appeared like a fallen star, but when I went up and examined it, I found it to be nothing more than a piece ol an old glass bottle. It was the sunshine which made it look so beautiful.

I remember how I used to admire the beautiful carriage, fine horses, and gold liveries of Squire Adains, a very rich gentleman who lived near my father's house. Every Sunday the carriage drove up to the church door with the squire and his lady, and they sat in tho large
company, and kept a great many servants. Ah! the sun was shining on them then, but it was very diflisent afierwards.

Squire $A$ dams spent a great deal of property, and lost a large sum of money at the gaming table; so, at last, lie was obliged to give up his carriage and fine estate, and take a small house at some miles distant. When Squire Adams gnve up his carriage and servants, he was obliged, also, to give up his company, lor the great folks who visited him before, never went near him after. And what made all this difference; he was still the same Squire Adams. Why the sun shone upon him no longer; the shade came, and then nobody knew anything about him. And gloomy indeed was that shade, for be had found pleasure in dissipating amusements, but had taken no delight in reading his Bible.

Poor old Susan Jarvis lives in an almshouse, and is very happy, though the sun has long ceased to shiae upon her. There was a time when she was very well off in the world; but it pleased God, whose "ways are not as our ways," to afflict and bring her low. Slie lost her husband, and soon after a daughter, her only earthly comfort ; but she was enabled to look up amidst her afflictions, and sty, "The Lord gnve, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Though she lives by herself in an almshouse, yet she is not gloomy; she has found that the ways of religion are ways of pleasantness.

I think I should not have said that the sun hath censed to shine upon her, for the Lord hath, in her case, made the heart of the widow to sing for joy. Her treasure is not here; she has scen enough of the changes of this world to know that there is no dependence to be placed on its sunshine, and she has found enough of comfort in putting her trust in the Sun of Righteousness, even in that Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, with whom is no variableness, neither the shadow of turning.

A nd now I have shown you the difference between the sunshine of worldly prosperity, which is liable to be obscured in a moment, and the sunshine of God's presence which shall be arouod his faithful followers to all eternity. Solomon says, "A pleasant thing it is for the cyes to behold the sun ;" and so it is, whether we look on the sun in the firmament, or with the eye of faith gaze on the Sun of Righteousness, the only Saviour of sinner's, the Lord of life and glory 1

I know not whether the sun is shiming on you or not; that is, whether your worldly comforts are great, your health good, and your prospects bright: but if the sun is thus shining upon you, take care! for when we have the comforts of earth around us, we are tempted to think little of beaven; when we feel strong in ourselves, our laith in God and his Son, Jesus Christ, is very, very weak. Take care, I say, of the sunshine! In the storm, we are sure to seek a shelter. In trouble, we are ready enough to go to liim, who is a very present help in time of trouble, and in sickness and sorrow, to pray that he will become the strength of our heart and our portion forever; but in sunshine, alas! God is not in all our thoughts.

I remember hearing a lady, who had known something both of adversity and prosperity, and who was then in worldly prosperity, say that she
found it much more difficult to live to God in pros. perity than in ndversity.

Jou have scen how the sunshine quivers on the running water, glitters on the gilded weather-cock, and blazes on the window panes. Ion have heard how it benutitied the faded leaf of the cherry-tree, and ndorned the piece of the old broken bottle. I have told you also how worldly prosperity, like sun-hine, puts a temporary glitter on all things aroond us; and you have read that though the sunstine of prosperity did not keep rich Squire Adams from trouble and alltiction, that the sunshine of God's presence made poor Susan Jarvis happy.

Whenever, then, the sun shines nround you, ask yourselves if it be likely to codure, and be not deceived when earthly things gliter brighter than those of heaven. Once more, I say, have a care of the sunshinc! and scek the grace of the Redcemer, os the greatest good to which you can attain; for as a laihful servant of God hath said, "He who in prosperity finds God in all things, shall in adversity find all things in God."

## TIE CROSS OF CIRRIST.

God forbid, said the apostle, "That I should glery, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, whercby the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world." Peningten says, "That which is contrary to the world, and crucifies to the world, that is the cross. The cross hath this power, and nothing else; and so there is nothing else to glory in. The flesh lusieth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; and these are contrary one to the other, here is the cross: the spirit which is contrary to the flesh, which mortifies the fesh, through the obedience whereof the fiesh is crucified. If ye, through the Spirit, mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live. Whatsoever is of and in the Spirit, is contrary to the flesh. The light of the Spirit is contrary to the darkness of the flesh. The holiness of the Spirit is contrary to the unholiness of the corrupt heart. The life of the Spirit is contrary to the life, (or rather death,) that is in $\sin$. The power of the Spirit is contrary to the power that is in Satan and his kingdom. The wisdom of God is contrary, and a foolish thing, to the wisdom of man. Yea, the new creature, which springs from God's Holy Spirit, is contrary to, and death to the old. Now he that comes hither, out of his own wisdom, out ol his own will, out of his own thoughts, out of his own reasoning; and comes to a discerning of God's Spirit, and to the feeling of his begetting of life in his heart, and his stirrings and movings in the life which he hath begotten; and wats here, and receives counsel here; he is taught to deny himseli, and to join to and take up that, by which Christ daily crosseth and subdueth in him that which is contrary to God. And here is the fight of faith, and the good travel under the cross, whereby the holy journey is gone through, and the enemies, (which rise up 10 oppose in the way,) vanquished and overcome: for here is the power revealed; the preserving power, the leading power, the conquering power of Him , who rideth on conquering and to conquer his spiritual enemies in the hearts of his children, who know his voice, and are sabject to him; who daily denying themselves, and taking up the cross, follow him.'

Penn says, "The great work and business of the cross of Christ, in man, is self-denial; a word of much depth in itself, and of sore contradiction to the world; little understood; but less embraced by it ; which yet must be borne.'

The Son of God is gone before us, and, by the God requires them, at what time soever, or is please bitter cup he drank, and the baptism he suffered, to try our nflections by our parting with them ; has left us an exanple that we should follow his saty, when they are brought in competition wit steps. Thas made him put that hard question to him, they must not be preferred, but denied, Whe wife of Zebedee and her two sons, upon ler Christ himself descended from the glory of ha soliciting that one might sit at his right, and the other at his lent hund, in his kingdom; "Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and to be baplized with the baptism I am baptized "ith?" It scems their faith was strong; they answered, "We are able;" upon which he replicd, "Ye shall drink indeed of my cup, ond be baptized with the baptism I am baptized with," but their reward he left to his Father.' 'What was the cup he drank of, and baptism he suflered? I answer; they were the denial and of fering up of himself by the ciernal Spirit to the will of God, undergoing the tribulations of his lite, and agonies of his death upon the cross, for man's salvation. What is our cup and cross that we should drink and suffer? They are the denying and offering up of ourselves, by the same Spirit, to do or suller the will of God lor his service and glory. This is the true life and obedience of the cross of Jesus; narrow still, but before, an unbeaten way. When there was none to help, not one to open the seals, to give knowledge, or to direct the course of poor man's recovery, Ile came in the greatness of his love and slrengit ; and though clothed with the infirmitics of a mortal man, being within fortified by the almightiness of an immortal Ged, be travelled through all the straits and difficulties of humanity, and lirst of all others, trod the untrodden path to blessedness. O come let us follow him, the most unwearied, the most victorious Captain of our salvation! to whom all the great Alexanders and mighty Ciesars of the world are less than the poorest soldier of their camps could be to them. They were all great princes of their kind, and conquerors too, but on very different principles. Christ made self of no reputation to save mankind; but those plentifully ruined people to augment theirs. They vanquished others, not themselves. Christ conquered self, which always vanquished them. Of merit, therefore, he is the most excellent prince and conqueror. Besides, they advanced their empire by rapine and blood, he by suffering and persuasion: he never by compulsion, they always by force prevailed. Misery and slavery followed all their victorics; his brought greater freedom and felicity to those he overcame. In all they did, they sought to please themselves; in all he did, he aimed to please his Father, who is God of gods, King of kings, and Lord of lords.

It is this most perfect pattern of self-denial we must follow, it cver we will come to glory. To do this, let us consider self-denial in its true distinction and extent. There is a lawful and an onlawiul self, and both must be denied for the sake of him, who in submission to the will of God counted nothing dear, that he might save us. And though seareely any part of the world has got so far as to need that lesson of the self-denial ot lawful self, sinee every day it most greedily sacrifices to the plcasures of unlawful self; yet to take the whole thing berore me, and because it may possibly meet with some who are so far advanced in this spiritual warlare as to receive benefit from it, I shall at least touch upon it.

The lawful sell; which we are to deny, is the convenience, ease, enjoyment and plenty, which in themselves are so lur from being evil, that they are the bounty and blessings of God to us: as husband, wile, child, house, land, reputation, liberty, and life itself. These are God's lavours, which we may enjoy with lawful pleasure, and justly improve as our honest interest. But when
fither, and willingly made himself of no reputs. tion among men that he might make us of some with God. From thinking it no rebbery to be cqual with God, he humbled himself to the poor form of a servant; yea, to the ignominious death of the cross, that he might deliver us an example of pure humility, nnd entire submission to the will of our heavenly Father. It is the doctrine be reaches us in these words, " He that loveth father or mother, son or daughter, more than me, is not werthy of me." Again, "Whosocver he be of you, that forsaketh wot all he hath, cannot be my disciple:" Ife plainly told the young man, that if he would have eternal life, he must sell all, and follow him: a doctrine sad to him, as it is to those who, like him, notwithstanding all their high pretences to religion, love their possessions more than Christ.

This doctrine of sclf-denial is the condition to eternal happiness: "He that will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and lollow me."
As this does continue to be the way to everlasting bliss, (and there never will be any other,) it is the humbie desire of my mind that all may be willing to follow Christ in the path of self. denial while time and opportunity is dispensed to them; so that they may be favoured to procuro to themselves, "bags" that wax not old, a tres. sure in heaven that will last beyond the grave. New Jerser, Sisth mo., 1854.

## TIIE LIW OR PRICES.

The first thing to be attended to is the way in which the price of any article brought to market is affected by the variations of its supply ọn the one hand, and of the demand for it on the other. The holders of sugar, for example, after having reserved what they need for their own use, bring the whole surplus to market, where they dispose of it in relurn for those other things which they do need. It must be quite obvious, that if there be more of this sugar exposed than there is a demand for, the great force of the competition will be among the sellers, to get it off their hands, Each will try to outstrip the others, by holdiog out a greater inducement lor purchasers to buy from him-and this he can only do by holding It out to them on cheaper terms. It is thus that each tries to undersell the rest-or, in other words, the great supply of any article of exchange is always sure to bring down the price of it.
"On the other hand, let the same article have been sparingly brought into the market, insomuch that, among the buyers, there is a demand for it to a greater extent than it is to be had. The furce of the competition now changes place, It Each will try to outstrip his neighbours, by hold. ing out a larger inducement to the holders of a commodity now rare, and, therefore, in mare urgent request than usual. This he can only do by olfering a greater price for it. It is thus that each tries to overbid the other-or, in other words, the small supply of any article of exchange is always sure to bring up the price of it.

The price, then, of a commodity falls with the increase of the supply, and rises with the diminution of it ; a law of political economy, which is expressed still more shortly thus-that he price of every article of commerce is inversely in proportion to its supply.
it is conceivable, that there might be no a whatcerer in the supply-that, from one - any other commodity, may be brought to and yet, for all this, may there be a great variation in the price of them. The truth not only may the holders of an article always the same quantity on band for the buyers may not always have the ed of it. There may be a fluctuation in and for an article, as well as in the supply nd it is quite evident that the price just Ifalls with the demand, instead of rising ng inversely to it. Hence the more exaphorism in political economy, that the any commodity is directly in proportion mand, and inversely in proportion to the -a doctrine that is somewhat more loosely rerally expressed, by saying that the an article depends upon the proportion ac demand and the supply bear to each
re is nothing in the interposition of money this process. Its office is merely to faciexchange of commodities. But the pro$0^{\circ}$ their quantities in the exchange is just , when made to pass through such an lium, as when brought closely and directly ter. The venders of so much corn may, price of it, buy so much sugar. It is not nt to bring both these articles, or perhaps them, in bulk and body, to the scene of tiation; and so the money that is received ne is given for the other. This, howes not affect the proportion between the of quarters of the one commodity, which, ea state of the market is held as equivae number of hundred-weights of the other

This depends on the two elements ad and supply alone; and is the same as pedient of money for carrying into effeet tracts of merchandise had never been
mere intervention, then, of money, will lex the reader out of a right estimation $s$ subject. He has only to remember, er by adding to the supply of any artiele, ing the demand for it, the price of it is ed; and that either by lessening the or adding to the demand, the price of it sed.
there are certain articles, that, in this are far more tremulous than others, or re readily vibrate in price, and with a ider range too of fluctuation. All are the fluctuations of the corn market; and consequence, the heat, and often the f deep and desperate adventure, are assoith the temptations and losses ol such a The truth is, that, generally speaking, the ies of life are far more poweriully afleetprice of them by a variation in their than are the luxuries of life. Let the rain be defieient by one-third in its usual or rather, let the supply of grain in the whether from the home produce or by on, be curtailed to the same extent, will create a much greater addition than ird to the price of it. It is not an unediction, that its costs would be more bled by the short-coming of onc-third or h in the supply. Not so with an artiele , and more especially if something else urchased for it in the way of substitution. nple, let such be the failure of West India in any particular year, that rum is defi. one-third from its usual supply. There consequent rise in the price of it, but
nothing at all like the rise which an equal deficiency would create in the price of grain.
"Such is the fact; and there can be no diffi* culty in apprehending the cause of it. Men can more easily sufler the deprivation or the diminution of a luxury; and, when its price offers to rise extravagantly, they can limit their demand for it. 1 can commute the use of rum for the use of another and a cheaper substitute; or, failing this, I ean restrain my consumption, or abandon it altogether. lts scarcity will cnhance its cost on the one hand; and this, on the other hand, can be met or counteracted, to any cxtent, by a slackening of the demand. The point of equilibrium between the sellers and the buyers of rum will be shifed; and its price will become higher than before, but not so high as it would have been had rum been an indispensable of human comfort, and therefore given all the more of urgency to the applications of purchasers: This is not the case with rum, but it is so with grain. The mass of our families could not, without distress or areat inconvenience, limit their use of it to two-thirds of their wonted consumption. Each will press forward to obtain a larger share of the general stock than his neighbour ; and it is just this earnest cumpetition among the buyers that raises the price of necessaries greatly beyond the proportion by which the supply of them is deficient. Men can live without luxuries; and will be content to put up with a smaller allowance of them for a season, rather than pay that price to which they would be elevated by a demand as intense as all must have for the necessaries of existence. Men cannot live without necessaries, and will not be so content to put up with a reduced allowance of them, as they would of the mere comforts or expensive gratifications of luxury. It is thus that the same proportional lack in each class of com. modities gives rise to such a differeace of effect in augmenting the price of each of them; and it is just the more earnest demand, in the one case than is the other, that explaias the difference.
'A failure in the general supply of esculents to the exteat of one-half, more than quadruples the price of the first necessaries of life, aad would lall with very aggravated pressure on the lower orders. A failure to the same extent in all the vineyards of the world would most assuredly not raise the price of wine to any thing near this proportion. Rather than pay four times the wonted price for Burgundy, there would be a general descent, on the part of its consumers in high life, to elaret, or from that to port, or from that to the home-made wines of our own country, or from that to its spirituous, or from that to its Jermented liquors. And the lacility of thus substituting one indulgence for another, is not the only refuge against an enormous charge upon these articles. There is also the facility of limiting the amount of the indulgence, or of withdrawing from it alto-gether-a refuge that is not so open to the popula. tion under a famine of the first necessaries of existence. There is much of shifting and of substitution certainly among families when such a calamity visits them-as from aaimal to vegetable food, from flour to meal, from meal to potatoes. But, on the supposition of a general shortcoming in the yearly produce of the land, the price ol each of thesc articles riscs successively with the run of purchasers towards them. On the one hand, the eagerness of demand after all the varieties of food will enhance the price of all, and greatly beyond the proportion of the deficieacy in the supply of them; and, on the other haad, this enhanced price is necessary so to res. train the consumption of the families as to make the deficient stock of provisions stand out till the
coming of the next harvest. It is thus, by the way, that a population survive so well those years of famine, when the prices, perhaps, are tripled. This does not argue, as is obvious from the ex. planations which we have now given, that they must therefore be three times worse fed than usual. Tho food of the country may only, for aught we knew, have been lessened by a fourth part of its usual supply ; or, in other words, the families may, at na average, be served with threefourths of their usual subsistence, at the very time that the cost of it is three times greater than usual. And, to make out this larger payment, they have just for a year to retrench in other articles-alogether, it is likely, to give up the use of comforts, and to limit themselves more largely in the second than they can possibly do in the first necessaries of lifc-to foregn, perhaps, many of the little seasonings wherewith they were wont to impart a relish to their coarse and humble fare, to busband more strictly their fuel, and be satisfied for a while with vestments more threadbare, and cven more tattered, than what, in better times, they would choose to appear in. It is thus that, even although the first necessaries of life should be tripled in price for a season, and although the pecuniary income of the labouring classes should not at all be increased, yet they are found to weather the hardships of such a visitation. The food is still served out to them in a much larger proportion than the cost of it would, in the first instance, appear to indicate. And in the second instance they are enabled to purchase at this cost ; because, and more espeeially il they be a well-habited and a well-conditioned peasantry, with a pretty high standard of enjoyment in ordinary years, they have the more that they can save and retrench upon in a year of severe scarcity. They can disengage much of that revenue which before went to the purchase of dress, and of various luxuries that might, for a season, be dispensed with-aad so have the more to expend on the materials of subsisteace. It is this which explains how roughly a population can bear to be handled, both by adverse seasons and by the vicissitudes of tradc-aad how, after all, there is a stability ahout a people's means which will keep its ground agrainst many shocks, and amidst many fluctuations. It is a mystery and a marvel to many an observer, how the seemingly frail and precarious interest of the labouring elasses should, after all, have the stamina of such enduranee, as to weather the most fearful reverses both of commeree aad of the scasons; and that, somehow or other, you find, after an interval of gloomy suffering and still gloomier fears, that the lamilies do emerge again into the same state of sufficiency as before. We know not a fitter study for the philanthrepist than the workings of that mechanisn by which a process se gratifying is caused, or in which be will lind greater renson to admire the exquisite skill of those various adaptions, that must be referred to the provideace of [lim who framed society, and suited so wisely to cach other the elements whereot it is composed."

## Chalmers.

For "The Firlend."

Review of the Wealher for Sialh Month, lyi.
'The month endiag yesterday was rather favourable for crowning the hopes of the ngriculturist, as the appearance of the crops doth abundantly testify. Grass is quite heavy, and lor the last few days the sound of the inowing-machine has kept us in mind that the hay-fiarvest has arrived, and much of the crop has already been secured in this neighbourhood.

Wheat is rapidly assuming a golden hue and
is well nigh ready for the reapers. The growth was so large that it is considerably down.
From the table below it appears that some rain fell on ten days, but there was no grent amoumt at any one time. There was but litule thunder and lighting during the month. On the 24tha very remarkable hail-storm passed over a part of Maryland, as appears from the following taken from a late paper.
"Chester-town, Md,, was visited by a hailstorm of a most destructive character, on the 24 h . Houses were unrooled, trees torn up, fences pros-
trated, and the wheat and corn crops almost entirely destroyed. Sheep, ducks, turkeys, and small birds were killed in large numbers. The hail stones were as large as a hulled walnut, nod many of them measured six inches in diameter. The extent of the storm was from three to five miles in width, and (wenty miles long. The loss is estimated in Kent county alone at from $\$ 200,000$ to $\$ 300,000$.
The 26th was clear and pleasant, and withal a day to be remembered by the people at Westtown, as the establishment was, on that evening, for the first time, lighted up with gas. The 274 and \#8th were very hot;-mercury rose to $90^{-}$ at this place.
The average temperature for the month was $67{ }_{6}^{1}$;-range of the thermometer from $44^{\circ}$ on the 2nd to $90^{\circ}$ on the 271 h and 28 .h. Amount of rain 3.059 incles. Last year the average temperature was $69_{5}^{20}$; and amount of ra.n 1.309 inches.
West-town B. S., Seventh mo. 1st, 1854.


## THERRIEND.

## SEVENTII MONTH 8, 1854.

The weather bas become exceedingly warm, exhausting the vital energy and predisposiog the system to discase, especially to affections of the digestive organs, rendering prudence in diet and exercise particularly neediul. Indiserction in diel, or long continued exposure to the direct rays of the sun, is likely to produce injurious effects more or less severe, and more or less permanent.

The Cholera has made its appearance in seve. ral places, widely separated from each other; in some localities in a very malignant form, and in
others much more mild than during its preceding visits. In New York city, the deaths from this disense last week were nearly eighty; in Boston seven, and in our own city twelve deaths occurred from the sanne cause in the same time. We, of course, do not know how it may prove, but from the sanitary mensures already taken, and the precaution ubserved to insure a strict nttention to cleanliness, there is reason to hope that Philadelphia will cscape a severe visitation of this fearful scourge.
The markiets are very poorly supplied with fruits of any kind ; which when ripe and in good condition, are conducive to health, and the supply of esculcnts is perhaps not so profuse as in many former years, but there is said to be a prospect of a plentiful crop of early potatocs and tomatoes, both of which are wholesome and nutritive when ripe; the potatoe when immature is the reverse.
At the present time an nbundance of pineapples are hawked about for sale, and in the absence of our native fruits many may be induced to partake freely of them. They are unripe and very unwholesome; and in their best estate, as we get them here, they as effectually predispose the system to an attack of Cholera as any article of diet that we know of.

Nany Friends have left the cily for their country residences, and many are about resorting to the usual excursions in senrch of health and plea. sure. The former we would remind of the small. ness of our meetings in the city during the summer
months and the propriety of all their mentbers being in attendance as constantly as practicable; and the latter ask to bear in mind wherever they may go, the obligation resting upon them to maintain a conduct and conversation consistent with the self-denying profession which as a people we make to the worid.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

Information to the 17 th ult., from Liverpool has been received. No news of mach interest. The crops in France are threntened by continued beary rains. Wheat bas slightly advanced. Persia appeared likely to take part against Russia.
l'alestine.-A grievous famine is at present prevailing in Palestine.

Mexico.-The Cholera is prevailing.
UNITED STATES.-There is a great increase in the quantity of Flax raised in the West, particularly for the seed. There are 18 large oil mills, which use nearly a million bushels of flax seed anaually. The Cholera is spreading in many places. Deaths in New York by it last week reported 78.

Pernsylvania.-Grasshoppers destroying vegetation in parts of Bucks county: Deaths in Pliiladelphia last week 268; by Cholera 12. Depth of raia in Philadelphin on the Sistb mooth 2.39 iaches. Grain market dull. Wheat $\$ 1.95$ to $\$$.

Lied, at the residence of his parents in Hopkinton, R. 1., on the 24th of Fitth month last, Ethan B. Foster, son of Thomas and Phebe Foster, in the 23d year of his age. 1le was a dutiful and affectionate son, of a kind and obliging disposition, remarkably attentive to the wants of others, often to the neglect of his owa, and was a great comfort to his parents from his childhood. His meekness and innocent simplicity, at all times greatly endeared him to his acquaintance and friends. He was firm and unwavering in the faith of our religious Society, and zealous for the maintenance of its testimonies. His bealth bad been decliniag for about eighteen months, but not alarmingly so until within three months of his close, when it became appareat that he was gradually sinking; but tbrough merey, his bodily sufferings were not great-being almost exclusively confined to
weakness. Dnriog his sickncss weakness. Duriog his sickness his miod was stayed on the immntable Rock of ages. Ilis patience and sweet composure were very striking. Being inquired of some days previous to his decease, how he had felt from the first of bis being so ill, with regard to recovery, he said, "1 had a choice to get well, but did not feel great anxiety about it-thought if it was best and right, I should
recover ; but if not, it wonld be all well." Ile snid 4 fele nothing in his way, bat did not feel the prescace o his Saviour as he desired, nor the evidence of being $n$ ceived, which he longed for-though he knew whs it was to witness his saviour's presence, and added "at two different times of late while 1 was at my mealy experienced such an overshadowing of the love of Goc to my soul that it took my untural strength and appetinf
from me." lle appeared much in rocal sapplication from me." lle appeared much in rocal supplication Lat a small part of which was taken down. He prayes
earnestly that the Joord would strengthen him to oraccome all the fiery darts of the wicked one-who bad followed him even to this late period, trying to temp him to hold on to the world. Again he petitioned thla! my Saviour wilt thau forgive all my tranggry-
ions, and gire me an assurance of being admitted into thy lingdom. Oh I thou wilt receive me, I feel that thon wilt not cast me off-Oh 1 no, thou wilt not cast me off," and expressed the great love he felt for his Saviour, Noticing the grief of those around him, he said, "I bope you will not feel sorrowful about me when I am gone, bol remember I am happy." He spoke much of the freedom from care and trouble of those who were early tatee, and that it was often in merey. At one time lie spole, as follows, "My dear Redeemer, through thy grate merey, my sins are forgiren, and I feel that I shall be admitted into thy glorious resting place, where there uf no more sorrow nor anxiety, but all is peace and jor and all, through the mercies of my dear Saviour thbo suffered so mnch for us." He often spoke of the neces sity of great watchfnlness-saying he found it necersary for him at this late period, and oftea meationed wbat a great thing it was to be entirely prepared, more so than he had ever seen before. It being remarked to bim, that for the last few years he had heen observed to spend much time in reading the writings of ancient Friends, he said, "Yes, I have derived much satisfic-
tion from them, particularly George Fox's Journal; the readiag of these writiags renewed my concern in bert things." At another time he said, "I am very weak, and may not live until to-morraw morning, but God is strong, and I do believe will enable us to overcome dil Satan's works. The day previous to his departure, he was tried with great poverty of spirit, feeling that bis Saviou: had withdrawn his presence from him-he tail it was a very great thing to be entirely prepared, ani his petitions were repeatedly put ap that this might b his case, and that he might agaia have an evidence it before he left. He monraed the absence of his Beloved, saying it was the greatest sorrow be had ere witaessed. He wanted much read from the Bible $;$ a several chapters were read to bim-those which ap peared most applicable to bis state, and many comfon able passages were repeated to him, but nothing sati fied the longing of his soul, antil his Beloved ag appeared with bealing in bis wings-which he foll witnessed. On the morning of his departure, he stid "all was now clear, he felt entirely ready, and had not doubt left, but bis Saviour would receive him into bi kingdom of rest;" expressiag a desire, that his frienc migbt all be prepared ta areet him there; and morer lative to the joys of the state be was about to enter, be articulation so failed that it was not distinetly colleeted After this, be continued apparently in a slumber nat very near the close when he breathed shorter and shon er, and without a straggle quietly passed awny, 88 fully believe, to an inheritance incorruptible, and thas fadeth not away.
, in Westerly, R. I., on the 16 th of Sixth monll last, SAaAI Peary, a member of Soath Kingstom Honthly Heeting, in the 7tth year of her age. She dured a protracted illness with exemplary patience, an! her end was peacefnl.
nt his residence near Moorestown, N. J., on t 3rd of First month last, in the 70th year of his age, sefil 13. Lippincott, a member of Chester Monthly Me ing. During an illaess of many weeks, which be bo with Christian patience, a desire for retirement at
silence was manifest; beiog much engaged in supplien tion to the Father of mercies, and expressing his or worthiness of 11 is favours. On being asked near th close, bow he fell as regarded his approaching dissol tion, he replied, he felt nothing in the way, and did o doubt there being a place prepared for him in the map sions of bliss far exceeding in glory this transiton sceae: thus leaving to survivors the consoling beliel tbat through the mercy of his Redeemer, his end $\pi$ peace.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Cbestnut street.

# THE 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
vo. 50 noath fourth street, up atairs, philadelpila.
to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any e United States, for three months, it paid in six and a-half cents.

## From the Lelsure llour.

## PAPIER HACHE.

rext visit is to Constitution-hill, to the ment of Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, roductions in papier maché have done so wards familiarizing the public with the of art in union with manulactures. The lication of the material of paper to the tion of solid articles is due, we believe, to hman; but even the French themselves at they are far surpassed by the English uality of the goods now produced. There several modes of preparing the material. t, which is profitably applicable only to purposes, consists in reducing paper to of pulp, and then compressing it into the rosult however is not very satisfacarticles produced being far from durable, their britleness and linbility to fracture. ond process reduces the paper to a per. $e$, which, mixed with other substances, is $d$ into various forms, such as picturepedestals, brackets, cornices, heads of and other architectural devices, fur urposes it has been largely used for depublic buildings and private residences: sed, however, for articles requiring plain surfaces, it shows a tendency to settle in llows, a defect which no other quality can ate. The third process, which is that by the Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, we deavour to deseribe as we saw it in operaheir establishment. The first step is to certain number of sheets of a thick, soft, $y$ kind of machine-made paper, one upon over a mould hollowed into the exact the article to be produced. When by ve layers of paper the article is thus formcarried to an oven heated by flues, where ns until it is so thoroughly dried and har$s$ to resemble wood of a very fine grain, ich it may be readily cut, carved, and with edge+tools as easily as if it were the od or mahogany of the cabinet-maker. rantage of this elaborate mode of preparing $y$ of the article over that of merely press st pulpinto a mould is too apparent to need out-the surface produced being capable cing to a perfect level and susceptible of st and most permanent polish. The article
eleased from the oven is planed, cut, and a rough shape, after which it is immersed rdening spirituous mixture and ngain exor twelve hours to a great heat, which ren-
so perfectly solid and criva under the to
of the workman that it might, if necessary, be earved or engraved in relief like the finest boxwood. The material in this state is worked up to its perfect form, after which it is japanned, brought to a surface unimpeachably smooth, var. oished, and, if required, finally gilded or painted.

The above process may be considered as that which articles that are but slightly ornamented, and which constitute perhaps the staple of the manufacture, have to undergo. But the stranger who visits this establishment cannot fail to be struck with the gorgeous and truly regal display of richly elaborated structures, embracing every purpose of utility and luxury, which in crowded and dazzling profusion adorn the show-rooms. Hore the light and plastic paper is seen to assume every variety of form suggested by the imagination of the artist, while at the same time it is shown to be susceptible of every species of ornamentation that can be applied to manufacture. Easy reclining-chairs, drawing-room ehairs in every variety of graceful pattern, sofi-tables, sereens, work-tables, work-boxes, portfolios, inkstands, infants' cuts, elegant vases-these are but a lew of the various forms into which paper is impressed, and in all of which its pre-eminence over any other material is evident, from the fact of its lightness, its durability, and its utter ineapability of fracture by fair usage. A vast number of these articles are prolusely ornamented by designs inlaid in pearl and imitative gems, interwoven beneath the lucid surface with threads and veins of gold. The processes by which these rich and glittering ornaments are imbedded in the hard and impenetrable surfaces were invented by the Messrs. J. and B., and are secured to them by patent. The most valuable characteristic, however, of this manufacture appears to us to be the opportunity it affords for combining the labours of the artist with those of the mechanic. The surface of the prepared paper is admirably adapted for painting in oils, far more so indeed than cither the canvass or the panel of the artist, and consequently we find that the flat surfaces of many of the different objects adorned with copies from the works of celebrated painters, or with small original pictures by the artists engaged. In a room in this establishment we found a number of young men thas occupied at the easel, engaged in copying pictures upon the surfaces of different articles of a useful description. It is plain that nothing is wanted but an improved taste on the part of the public, which would ereate a demand for the services of first-rate artists, to bring this branch of the manufacture to the highest prefection. In the same room wo observed the process of gilding upon glass and polished surfaces; it is managed as tollows: the surface upon which a design has to be drawn in gold is first entirely covered over with gold leaf; upon this the artist paints his design, perhaps a leafy wreath, or an arabesque or
scroll ornament, with a camel-hair pencil dipped scroll ornament, with a camel-hair pencil dipped
in a brownish varnish; the varnish dries in a few minutes, and then that portion of the gold not covered by the-varnish is wiped off with a piece of soft cotton wadding. Nothing is now visible but the design painted in brown-tinted varnish;
wad dipped in spirits of turpentine, and the design remains in all its brilliancy. The manufacture of papier mache groods has mate rapid strides during the last twenty years. When it first arose in Birmingham, it was confined to the production of tea-trays, waiters, and similar artieles, demand. ing little expense or ingenuity in their construcion. The excellence and durability, however, of these trifling objects proved the value of the material, and doubtless afforded a stimulus to the vast improvements which havic since taken place. Among the most important of these may be reckoned the ornamental pancls for purposes of decoration, which lave latterly risen so much in dearand, and with which the cabins of many of the largest stenmers have been fitted up.

## A Scrmut on the word Math.

For an off-hand sermon, having no Letter authority that human coutrivance, the lollowing is perhaps as good as any lhat has been lately preached.

Mr. Dodd, a very worthy minister, who lived few miles trom Cambridge, had rendered himself obnoxious to many of the cantabs by frequently preaching against drunkenness; several ol whom meeting him on a journey, they determined to make him preach in a bollow tree which was near the road side. Accordingly, address. ing him with great apparent politeness, they asked him it he had not lately preached much against drunkenness. On his replying in the affirmative, they insisted that he should now preach from a text of their choosing. la vain did he remonstrate on the unreasonableness of expecting him to give them a discourse without study, and in such a place; but they were determined to take no denial, and the word Malt was given to him by way ol text; on which he immediately delivered himself as follow:
"Beloved, let me crave your attention. I am a little man, come at a short warning, to preach a short sermon from a sinall subject, in an unworthy pulpit to a slender congreration. Buloved, my text is Malt ; I eannot divide it into words, it being but one; nor into syllables, it bsing but one; I must, therefure, of necessity, divide it into letters, which I find to be these four, M-A-LT . M, my beloved, is moral; $A$, is allegorical ; L, literal ; $\Gamma$, theological. The moral is set forth to tench you druakards good manners; then M , masters, A, all of you, L, listen, T, to my text. The allegorical is when one thing is spoken and another thing is meant. The thing spoken is malt; the thing meant is the juice of malt; which you cantabs make, M, your master, A, your apparel, L, your liberty, T , your trust. The literal is, according to the letter, M, much, A, ale, L, little, T, trust. The theological is according to the etliect that it works, and these I find of two kinds; first, in this world; secondly, in the world to come. The eflects that it works in this world are, in sume, M, murder, in others, A, adultery, in all, L, looseness of life, and in some, $T$, ircason. The effects that it works in the world to come, are $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{m}$ isery, A , anguish, L, lamentation, and T, lorment. And so much for this time and text. I slatl improve this; first
by way of eabortation, M, mastors, $A$, all of you, as fast as wrist and elbows can mange it. Now L. leave ofl, T, hiphng; or, second $y$, hy way of the cunting toul of the machine does not descent look for, T, torment; thirdly, by way of cation, it wuuld cut the ribbon into small bars of iron and rake this ; n drunkard is the anmoyance of mo- not into nails), but in a slightly angular direction, desty, the spoul of civility, the destruction of reason, the brewer's agent, the ale-house benefactor, his wife's sorrow, his ehildren's trouble, his own shane, his neighbour's scoff, a watkmg swill-bowl, the picture of a beast, and the monster of a man.'

He concluded in the usual form; and the young men, pleased with his iggenuily, not only sincerely thanked hiar, but absolucely profited more by this short and whimsical sermon, than by any serious discourse they cier heard.-Old Penny Magazine.

From the Le:sure Ilour.

## LLT Mills.

In a furmer paper, we introduced the reader to a poor nailor, occupied, with his family, in tasking his feeble energies against the iron machines which, urged by steam, have devoured his means of living. Passing through Lancaster-street aceidentally, our ears are assailed by the din of these machines at work, and we step into Farmer's factory to witness their performances, The owner politely accompanies us round, and explains the process, which, tremendous as its effeets have been upon the fortunes of the nail-makers, is one of exceeding simplicity. A nail-cuting machine is but a ponderous mechatical contrivance for causing the sharp square ed,e of a massive cutting tool to rise and fall at regular intervals and with irresistible power some hundred times a minute. If the nail requires a head-and they may be made to pattern by these machines-additional meebanism is necessary. In this case the nail is caught, the instant it is eut off, in a kind of vice, which holds it fast while it receives a heavy blow fr $m$ a lateral punch, eut so as to give the form of head desired.

The first step towards the making of cut nails is the rolling out of iron in sheets about three fect in width and six in length, and of various thicknesses for nails of various descriptions. This is done at the rolling-mill; and piles of these sheets are standing in the sheds ready for cutting. The first operator to whom we are introluced stands in front of a huge parr of shears, worked by steam, between the blades of which he lays the end o! one of the sheets of iron, which is about the eighth of an inch in thickness; the shears make no more of it than a housewife's scissurs of a strip of linen. The whole sheet is in a very few minutes cut up into ribbons of about two and a half inches wide, the exact widh being regulated by a gauge, which insures that all shall be cut alike: the gauge can be set to any measure, according with the length of the nails to be cut. We now turn to the nailcutters: they are seated in rows, each in front of the ponderous machines, of which some hall-seore are at work at once, creating an indeseribable din, amid which we strive in vain to eatch the accents of our guide. The work-people are oll both sexes, and each of them is incessan:ly twisting half round and then back again a sort ol mop-stick, which he or she holds in the hand, while the nails are falling in a clinking shower into baskets placed on the ground. It is the falling of the nails and not the voice of our guide-of which we cannot hear a syllable-whieh brings us to a comprehension of the mystery. The fict is, that at the end ol each of these jumping mop-sticks protrudes one of the aforesaid tron ribbons cut off by the shears, the extremity of which ribbon each operutor is poking into the jaws of the iron-eating machine
"hieh caus's it to cut off a wedge of the iron, huving a point at one end while in may be the sisth of an inch wide at the other, or, in other "ords, a nail. It is plain that if the iron to be cur "ere to be presented to the knile twice following in the same position, lie second piece cut oll would be a uniform bar and not a wedge or nail; consequently this is never done, the operator turning over the ribbon by a semi-twist of the broom-stick, and changing sides to the music every time. Considering that this goes an a hundred or more times in a minute, and that the nail-machine has no notion ol occasional relaxation, we should imagine the mail-cutters enjoy but lew idle moments, and, further, the noise being incessant and rather londer than the rush of an express train through a tunnel, they are not very favourably situated fur gossip.

There is more variety in the nails cut by this siogular machinery than one woold be led to expect ; we were shown mails of all sizes and shapes, and with every form of head in use; and saw nails of a shape entirely new, making to order, to suit some whim or useful purpose. One of the greatest advanages of machine nail-making is the economy of the material: when nails are forged, twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the iron is wasted; when they are cut, there is positively no waste at all to speak of. Some of the machines which are used for eutting what are called brads, cut the heads complete without striking; and it would be possible to eateh them as they fall from the machine, and to fit them logether again into the form of the strip of iron from whieh they are cut; and if they were weighed before and atter cuttug, it is a question if any appreeiable loss of metal would be found to have ensued. In addition to the machines above described, whieh cut but a single nail each at a blow, there are others with broader blades, and of a more complex deseription, which cut as many as six nails at each descent of the tool. These are chicfly used for cutting the smaller sorts of headless nails used by shoemakers: the strips of iron from which they are cut are laid in trenches side by side, and a whole row of them cut at once; in this case there is noturning round of the metal to be cut, the motion which produces the wedge-like shape of the nails being effected by a modification ol the machinery. So rapidly do some of these machines do their work, that several thousands of naifs are produced in a single minute. The fruits of their labours lie around, packed in bags of about fifty pounds each. From twenty to thirty tons of iron are thus cut up weekly in this factory, producing probably not less than filticen hundred millions of nails in a year. When we remember that nearly five hundred tons of iron are cut up into nails every week in Birmingham, and that each ton, taking one sort with another, is calculated to produce a million of nails, by far the major portion of them being very small, we may form some idea of the cut mail trade, and may well wonder what becomes of its tremendous product.

## Polygamy in Utah.-Let it not be forgotten that

 we have a territory covering an area ol two hundred thousand square miles, with a white population of at least thirty thousand souls, and rapidly increasing every year, where polygamy is an established institution, and where it is deemed more honourable to have an unlimited number of wives than to have only one.Slavery in Scolland.-It is an undeniable fact, appearing from the records of our High Court ol Justiciary, that cven so late as the laist century there was a species of slavery reconnized and enforced by Scottish law. A custom prevailed in our criminal jurisprudence whereby the supreme judges were empowerd, wherever they saw meet, to com. mute sentence of death into giffing away the condemned persons, as slaves into perpetual servitude A under specified masters within the country. This commutation, of course, stood in place of our ${ }^{6}$ modern system of transportation for life in such 1 eases. The following exaract will make the modet of gifting understood:-"At Perth, the 5th day of 4 December, 1701-Tlie Commissoners of Jusiciary of the south district, for securing the peace of the highlands, considering that Donald Robertsoo, Alexnuder Stewart, John Robertson, nad Donald McDonald, prisoners withon the Tolbooth, and in. dieted and tried at this court, and by virtue of thed inquest, returned guilty of death; and the commis. sioners having changed the punishment of death to f perpelual servitude, and that the said panels are at the court's disposal: 'Therefore, the snid commissioners have given and gifted, and hereby giva and gift, the said Donald MIcDonald, one of the said prisoners, as a perpetual servant to the Right Hon, John Earl of 'Tullebardane; recommending' his lordship to provide a collar of brass, iron, or copper, which, by his sentenee or doom, whereof an extract is celivered to the magistrates of the said burgh of Perth, is to be upon inis neek with this inseription, 'Donald MeDonald, found guilty of death for theft, at Perth, December 5, 1701 , and gifted as a perpetual servant to Johu Earl of 'Tulle bardane; recommending to his lordship to transpurt him from the said prison next week," \&ec. It would appear that a similar commutation was made of the doom of the other prisoners. It is recorded that a bout forty years ago, some fishermen, in draging their nets in the river Forth, above Allos, brought up from the bottom a brass collar with this inseripton upon it :-"Alexander Stewart, found guilly of death for thelt, at Perth 5 th December, 1701, and gifted by the Justiciars as a perpetual servant to Joho Areskin of Alva." This curious eollar is now in possession of the society of Sco. tish Antiquaries.-Falkirk Herald.

Selected.

## PERTAPS NOT:

## BY OLD HUMPIIREY.

I love to tell young people of what took place in the days of my youth. I feel that it does me good, and I hope that it does them good too. If you have never heard of old Riehard, the gardener, you shall hear of him now. I have much reason to remember him; lor often did he humble me when I was proud, and eneourage me when I was cast down.

When I am a man," said I-for old Richard, the gardener, had put me into a sad passion, in refusing to let me pull the finest peaches from the tree next to the summer arbour: "When I am a man," said I, "my garden shall be full of pench. trees, and I will pull off the peaches just when it pleases me. I will not be such a slingy oid fellow as you are, for I will give my peaches to every body."

Perhaps not!" said Richard, as he quietly went on with his work.
Now, though I was in a sad passion, yet this perhaps not" of old Riehard provoked me more than ever; so that I became yet more resolved than before to have a great garden filled with beautiful peach-trees when I grew up to be a man,
\&c., to give a way peaches to every one, if it were
onvince old Richard that I was right, and
as wroeg.
 assion; no wonder, then, that I walked h a proud heart, thinking what a difier3 was between me and that old screw of ; I was ready to give away peaches to y; while he wns too stingy to part with we had my way, the garden would soon under the care of another gardener. fire cannot be kept up without luel, so an any one keep up his passion long some fresh cause of discontent; and ; is always likely to arise, which will be temper. The affair of the peach-tree over, when, all at once, old Kichard voked me. At that time I kept rabbits , by the stable door; and knowing that voman who lived in the village had a rey buck, my miad was fast set upon - It was no hard matter to persuade - to give me money enough to buy him; erefore, looked upon the grey buck as A pen was cleaned out ready, and I about to set off to make the best bargain when old Richard came by. "Look id I, " what a aice pen I have got for buck that I am going to buy of mother In another hour he will be all my Perhaps not!" replied Richard. ath of the matter was, that the old garowing my error of making sure of every I took into my head, meant quietly to

It was as much as to say, "Master in this uncertain world, we should never e of any thing. It is as God please's we have our will or not, and we should e prepared for disappointment." This
lichard's meaning; but I was too wilfial angry.
t do you mean by perhaps not," said I, passion, " when I am going tor him now I tell you that the grey buck shall be in a less than an hour, ay, in less than hall and you shall sce him there."
I went with my covered basket in my II pleased with my errand, though sadly nper with old Richard.
II be a good thing," thought I, as I hasvn the village, "to bring home the grey It it will be a still better thing to convince foolish gardener, that I was right, and as wrong."
I camo to mother Griffith, to my great she had sold the grey buck the day It is true that she offered to sell me a or a black and white buck, but I would hing to do with them; so back I went avy heart. To lose the grey buck was sad; but for old Richard to be right was twenty times worse. II I was proud ff my rabbit pen, I was humble enough ent back to it again. There stood the ner, just as though he had waited to see he grey buck out of my basket. I hung head; but thinking it better to speak to ice than to be questioned by him, I put basket and said, "That provoking old as sold the grey buck to somebody else, he knew that I intended to buy it, for I is told her so yesterday." you mean to stay then," said old Richard, the cover of my basket, as though he dly believe me; "Do you mean to say have not bought him?"
I have not bought him," replied I, alroost burst into tears with vexation: " and I
will be bound for it that young Jones of Hall established my goings. And he hath put n new 'Top, or young Parry of the Grange, or Edull song in my mouth, even praise unto our God.'Johnson, has Lought him, just on purpuse to spite Pra, xI. 23."
me."
"Perhaps not," said old Richard; "for it is a I pity to jndge hardly of any body without occasion for it, hut as your basket has got no grey buck in it, lot me see whether mine has."

With that he drew out a basket from behind the stable door, and taking off the top of it, to my amazement, pulled out the very grey buck that had belonged to mother Griffith. Seeing that I had set my heart upon having it, and fearing lest somebody else should buy it whale I was dillydallying about the matter, he had gone and bought the grey buck himself, to make me a present of it, and now had brought it with him. If I was humble before, this kind act of old Richard humbled me sill more; and I thought of his "perhaps not," in a very different spirit to what I did when I heard him speak of it. There is nothing in the world like a kind act to humble the heart. The grey buck was now my very own, and I and old Richard were good friends.

The very next day my father promised to take me with him, if the weather kept fine, on a visit to my uncle's, where I dearly loved to go; hut the sky looked cloudy, and a little thing put me out of heart. I went into the garden where old Richard was, and told him all about the matter. "It will rain," said I, "I know it will, and I shall be disappointed; but it is always so when 1 have a holiday, or wish to go any where. It will be sure to raia."
"Perhaps not, master William, perhaps not," said the old gardener, looking at the sky. There was combort in the very words; and what was better, it turned out as old Richard thought it would. The day cleared up; the sun broke out, and I had one of the happiest holidays with my father that I ever enjoyed in the whole course of my life; and which will not soon be forgotten by nie.

As I grow older, and understood old Richard better, I learned to respect and love him as a kind-hearted and pious man. I found out that his "perhaps not" was a different thing to what I had taken it to be. It was not the ill-natured remark of one who found pleasure in crossing the wishes of those around him, but the considerate observa. tion of a wise and good old man, who, knowing by experience the folly of being too much elated by a little sunshine on the one hand, or too much cast down by a lew clouds on the other, thought it right to give a friendly check to these extrem. I cannot fall back on a single thing that ever had hali so much to do in making me thoughtul and considerate as the "perhaps not" of Richard, the kind old gardener.

When my aunt died, I thought that I should never hift up my head again; she was such a very kiud friend. For a time I took on sadly ; and one day, when in the garden, I told old Richard that I was quite sure my heart would break. "Perhaps not, master William," said he kindly, "though your loss is a very heavy one, to be sure. There is a sweet passage in [the holy Scriptures] which says, 'When my heart is overwhelined, lead me to the Rock that is hygher than I.'-Psa. Ixi. 2. In many parts of S'cripture, Jesus Christ is likened to a rock. 'For they -the Jews-drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them; and that Roek was Christ.'-1 Cor. $\mathbf{x}, 4$. He is 'as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.'-Isa, xxxii. 2. Look to him, mas. ter Willian, and the day may yet come when you will be able to bless God even for your troubles,

When I lost my kind uncle, I thought I had ost everything. "Richarl," said 1, "new it is all over with me. Both my kind relations are gone, and 1 shall know no hing but sorrow all the days of my life. This will be the case, I know it will."
"Perhaps not," said Richard; "when I was a boy, my parents treated me hardly, and at last turned their backs on me: you would have theught my case a h peless obe, but David says, When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.'-P'sa, xxvii. 10 . And I lound this saying a true one in my case. God did take me up, and he has been my stay in youth, manhood, and age; so that through them all, I have been enabled to sing of mercy. He is Father of the fatherless.'-Psa. Ixviii. 5. In Him ' ihe fatherless findeth mercy.'- Hosea xiv. 3 . Turn to your hevenly Father, for he who gave his only Son to die for sinners, is not likely to forsake them that trust in him. Believe in him, and you will be safe. Keep his commandments, and you will be happy."
In this way the gnod nld man comforted me in my chuldish days; and since then I have had much reasun to call his kindgess to my remem. brance; for eften, whee my ton ardent hopes have led me to believe that I should carry everything before me; and when my faint-hearted and foalish Jears have led me to conclude that evil was coming upon me, have I been brought it once into a steady and healihy state of mind, by the "per. haps not" of old Richard.

Premium for Cure of Cholera.-John Robert Breant, a scientific Frenchman, who died in Paris in 1852 , left, by will, 100,000 francs (about $\$ 20$, 000 ) as a premium to the person who shall discover the cause of Asiatic cholera, or the cure of that terrible disease. The money is left in trust to the Institute of France, but the Institute have made no regulations, as yet, for the presentation of cssays; as the heirs of Mr. Breant are contesting, in court, the legality of this legacy. As soon as the decision of the court is declared, if in favour of the legacy, it is expected that the Institute will proclaim the regulations to bo observed by competitors for this munificent prize. Uutil that time, all communications to the Institute, or to any other quarter, on the subject, are premature and useless. Such is the substance of a communication just received at the State Department, Washington, from our Minister in Paris, and published for the information of all interested in the matter.

## New Three-Cent Pieces.-The now three cent

 pieces about to be issued from the mint are a very pretty coin. Unlake the old coin of the same denomination, they are of pure silver. The star is surrounded by a raised line, while in tho space over III. on the opposite side, and within the C., is a sprig, and underneath there is a quiver of arrows. They are somewhat thinner than the old coin, but a little larger in diameter.Selling Rum on Sunday.-Five tavera keepers have been arrested in Germantown, Philadelphia, for selling liquor on the Sabbath, and, in accordance with the recent decision that tavern licences do not give the right to vent liquor on Sunday, have bren held to answer the charge of selling wi/hout license: The law should also be entorced against restaurants, oyster cellars, tobacco and segar shops.-Daily l'aper.

Curiosilies of China.- Here is a man lending a his Master's service cnrried him on. Having been Jesus Christ said to the fishermen in the days of white gont with only three legs, which he wishes through many counties of England nond Wales, his flesh, 'follow me, nnd I will make you fishere to sell, but on a carelul cxammation we perceive be was at last obliged to lay by in Derbyshire, of men. Even so hath he called us in our as that one of the fore frgs has been neaty amputated whoro he was taken quite ill. In the spring of generation, and teacheth us to cast in the aet
while the animal whs young. There are ball n 1696 , being in mensure recovered, he was ngain dozen gaming inbles, each surrounded by its crowd of players and spectators. The Chinese are inveterate gamblers, and as the stakes at many of thes* tables are ns fow as a single cash, few are so poor that they cannot make a venturc. One of the methods has some resemblance to the " little jokers," so well known nt our race courses. The player bas threesticks, the ends of which are thrust through bis fingers. There is a hole through each of the other ends, which are held in his band; o cord is passed through one of them, and the play consists in guessing which one, as the cord may be transferred from one to the other by a quick movement of the fingers. I put a "cash" on the board, made a guess, and win a eake of suspicious looking candy, which I give to the nearest boy, to the great merriment of the bystanders. There are nlso stands for the sale of pea-nuts, reminding us of the classic sidewalks of Chatham street, nod for the sake of Young America, we must invest a few cash in its favourite fruit. But bere is an entertainment of au entirely novel character. A man, seated on the pavement, holds in his hand a white porcelain tile, about a foot square. This he overspreads with a deep blue colour, from a sponge dipped in a thin paste of indigo, and asks us to name a flower. I suggest the lotus. Ile extends his fore-finger-a most remarkable fore-finger, crooked, flexible as an elephant's trunk, and as sharp as if the end had been whittled oll-gives three or four quick daslues across the tile, and in ten seconds or less, lo! here is the flower, exquisitely drawn and shaded, its snowy cup hanging in the midst of its long, swaying leaves. Three more strokes, and a white bird, with spread wings, hovers over it; two more and a dog stands beside it. The ropidity and precision of that lore-finger seem almost miraculous. He covers the tile with new layers of colour, and flower atter flower is dashed out of the blue ground.-Bayard Taylor.

BIOGRAPIICAL ShETCIES
Of Ministers and Etders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadetphia.

## THOMAS JANNEY.

(Contnued Irom page 340.)
A concern having for some time acsted upon the mind of Thomas Janney to visit Friends in Great Brilain, he informed the brethren at home thereof, and they, ahhough feeling and expressing much reluctance at parting with him, yet having unity with his proposed service, gave him up thereto, sorrowing. His nttached Friend Griffith Owen being also liberated for religious labour in Eng. land, they travelled together. Griffith writes, "A bout the latter end of the Third month [1695], in the unity of the brethren in Pennsylvania, we took our leave of them, and went to Maryland, to take our passage for England. I may safely say, the presence of God went along with us, and preserved us, through exercises and some perils we met with. We came safe to London, where we visited our Friends and brethren."

Alter spending in few wecks in that city, they went to Cheshire in the Sixth month, where Thomas "had many relations who were faithful Friends; and though they were dear to him, and their houses might have been his home, yet lie rested little, but visited the meetings of Friends in several neighbouring counties." its constitution was evidently failing, yet his enrnestness to do
industriously engaged in visiting Friends until the time of the Yearly Meeting at London, when he went to that city.

During the sitting of the Second-day morning meeting of ministering Friends, Thomas felt his mint drawn to utter some words by wny of a testimony concerning the right quatification for and exercise of the ministry. Being sensible of the nwfulness of speaking in the name of the Lord, he waited reverently for the right time to communicate his exercise, and whilt doing so, others ministered, and occupying the time, he found no way open for him. The meeting broke up, and hic felt some uneasiness, because the testimony had not been delivered, which uneasiness increased ns his attendance at the Yenrly Meeting made it evident that there was much need of the advice. On the First-day of the Fourth month, being very feeble in healih, this concern remaining upon him, he committed some hints thereol to writing, intending to lay them betore ministering Friends. After narrating the opening of the testumony in his mind, and his inability to relieve himsell in the Second-day morning meeting, he thus writes:
"[tt has] opened at times to me, in this my bodily weakness, that as the Lord hath counted us worthy to be concerned in so weighty a work, what need have we to look unto him therein,that as his messengers we may receive and speak $H$ is word, not our own. In the delivery ol it, we are to wait in humility upon him, out of all lorwardeess and presumplion,-that so, his power and wisdom we may receive, [enabling us rightly.] to deliver it.

It is recorded concerning Gideon of old, that the Lord looked upon him, and then said unto him, 'Go in this thy might, and thuu shalt save Israel.' So the Lord's countenance and presence being with us, hath been our strength and ability in this spiritual work and war wherein he hath concerned us. As Gideon was afraid until he had tried again and again, even so have some ol us both cried unto the Lord in a deep sense ol our own inability, and of the many strong and subtle enemies we have to war with. We have not only tried the Lord, but as we have kept close to him, we have found him faithtul. If we go from the Lord and from his living word, to our own parts, wisdom, or ability, they have lailed us, and have grieved the good spirit of the Lord. Gideon had blown his trumpet, and gathered mavy thousands atter him, and so had something else to trust to, beside the Lord. But the Lord said unto him, 'the people are too many for me to deliver Midian into their hands; teast they sliould vaunt themselves, and say, my own arm hath done it.' If we think we can do something of ourselves, or join in our ability and will, and thereby hope to belp forward the Lord's work, then the people are too many for the Lord to work by, who will not give his glory to another. When self works, it is apt to vaunt, and so rob God of his honour, and the Lord Jesus, our light, life, power and wisdom, of his pre-eminence, wathout whom we can do nothing.
" Dear Friends, brethren and sisters, it is in this living immortal Word that our faith stands, as to accomplishing us for the work whereunto the Lord hath called us. We are to wait diligently to feel its powerful operation in all our exercises, that the Lord's council may in this
well be compared to angling. The angler usein) not the same buit for all sort of fishes, neither the io same for all seasons, and ns those who are cos. 4 vinced of the Truth are in several conditiona, and a there are various states amongst those who aret? wihout God in the world, we should wait low in ${ }^{2}$ the light of the Divine word, that we may be madely sensible of the states of ihose nmong whom we mayfo be concerned, that we may be able to divide the word aright. The sense of this has caused somen to cry secretly to the Lord, 'Whence shall wo p have for all these, that cvery one may have it little?'
"In this latter nge, light and understandiag see much increased in comparison with ages past, and especially since we roceived the tight of this ghorious day, in which a remnant are come to walk and shine. These are as lights in the stations in which God has placed them, and have been in. strumental in giving light to others. Some have diverted the knowledge and understanding which they had attained from the good end, for which the Lord bestowed [these gifts] upon them, and have gone from the simplicity of the gospel of Christ. Nevertheless light hath increased, not only among the children of Light, but among others also. So the nncient prophecy is in some measure fulfilled, which snith, 'The light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be sevenfold.' When should this great increase of light be? 'In the day,' ssith the Lord, 'that I bind up the breach of the daught ter of Zion, and heal the stroke of her wound.' This the wise have seen in measure fulfilled, although in the great and long night of apostacy Zion might have taken up her lamentation as of old, 'My wound is incurable; my stroke is grierous.'

May we wait upon the Lord that by him wa may be furnished according to the people and sea. sons in and among whom we may be concerned, that so his holy and worthy name may be glorified by us and through us, his truth exalted, and our testimonies tend to the information, edification and comfort one of another. I know that herein many are concerned, who, with me, have asid in their hearts, " Who is sufficient for these things?" Thomas Jannex."
After writing the above, his weakness increased, and he became so ill, that his recovery was very doubtiul. The air of London by some was thought not to agree with him, and he was advised to leave it. This he did, intending to reach his relations in Cheshire. He took but short journeys, yet the little was moro than his strength could bear, nnd when he reached Hitchin, he was very ill. He found a comfortable resting place there, in the house of William Turner, who, with other Frieods of that place, was very kind to him, and carefully and tenderly watched over him.

Two of his relations coming from Cheshire to visit him, he expressed his satisfaction therewith, as he scarcely deemed it likely he should be able again to visit that county. To one of them he said, "It is some cxercise to think of being taken away so far from my home and family, and also from my friends and relations in Chesire. I would gladly have got down into Cheshire ; but I must be content, however it pleases God to order it. I shall be missed in America; Friends there were troubled when I came away. I have laboured faithiilly amongst them ; they will be grieved at d the tidings of my death. My family will wan
$y$ care hath been for my sons, that they kept in the fear of Ged. I have been a mple to them. I have a care upen me, y may be kept humble while they are
that they may bend their necks under the that they may bend their necks under the
Christ. If I am taken away, I am very ny spirit. I have answered the requirings I have been faithful in my day, and I hing that troubles my spirit; my spirit lear."
g the time of his sickness at Hitchin, he er a cencern on behalf of his fellow. $s$ in the ministry of the gespel of Christ, rly for the young. His desire was, that lit observe the leadings of God's spirit in istry, and not lean upen their own natu-- The leaning on which, he observed, had ed divers inconveniences.

## THE OLD SEXTON.

 to a grave that was newly made, ed a Sexton old, on his earth-worn spade. rork was done, and he paused to wait funeral train at the open gate. ic of by-gone days was he,his locks were gray as the foamy sea, these words came from his lips so thin: her them in-1 gather them in.
her them in, for man and boy, after year of grief and joy, builded the houses that lie around, ery nook of this burial ground; er and daaghter, father and son, to my solitude one by one; ome they strangers or come they kin, her them in- 1 gather them in.
, are with me, yet I'm alone, King of the Dead, and I make my throne monument slab of marble coldceptre of rule is the spade I hold; 3 they from cottage or come they from ball, ind are my subjects-all-all-all ! hem loiter in pleasure or toyfully spio, her them in-I gather them in.
her them in, and their final rest $r e$, down here, in the earth's dark breast ;" the Sexton ceased as the funeral train ad mutely over that solemn plain t 1 said to myself, when time is told, ghtier voice than that Sexton's old, be heard o'er the last trump's dreadfal din, her them in-I gather them in."

Selected.
e we bave no continuing city, but we seek one to come."
aile his staff the traveller handles
In his weary journeying,
oras may tear his dusty sandals,
Fangs his tender feet may sting;
t were life devoid of pain,
ss were proffered man in vain.
ok aloft, where light is breaking
Through this doabt-enreloped sky-
rward leap, the joy partaking,
Of a higher destiny.
thy staff, and move apace
the pilgrim-thronging race.
hing procureth love like humility, nothing pride. I never yet found pride in a noble or humility in an unwerthy mind. Of all observe that God has chosen the vine, a it that creeps upon the helpfut wall. Or s , the soff and patient lamb; of all fowls and gentle dove. When the Almighty to Moses, it was not in the lofty cedar, sturdy oak, nor the spreading pine, but in - a humble, slender, abject, bush. As if He $y$ these elections, check the conceited arof man."

The Bee Moth.-Apiarians are frequently greaty troubled with this insect, which often proves destructive to their hives. T. Hudson states, in the Ravenna Cabinet, that in his opinion the ravages of the great enemy of bees-the Bee Mothmay be prevented by the process of theroughly saturating the lime with salt, as the miller will not deposit its eggs in a lime thus prepared. His plan is to plane and prepare the boards for the hive, and then let them remain for a few days immersed in a strong brine. His own personal experience and observation, as an apiarian, has led him to the above conclusion and practice, which others, as well as himself, have found to be generally attended with complete success. An apiarian, who has had much experience on the subject, says:-"In the spring, about the time the bees commence werking, we whitewash our hives for the purpose of promoting the health of the becs, and preventing depredations from the moth. We put a good portion of fine salt in the whitewash, and put it in the hives outside and inside, up to the comb, and apply it very liberally to the lower edge of the hive, and on the board at the bettom. We learned the value of this by experiments on sick bees. A number of patients were placed in a glass, and various remedies tried. When this was offered, they commenced eating it, and recovered in a few hours. We then applied the whitewash to six or eight hives, in which the bees were dying fast, and had ceased to labour, and the next day they were all in good health, and able to do a good day's work. We are never troubled with the bee moth or sick bees. We apply the whitewash to the lower edges of the hive, and to the board a few times during summer. The bees seem pleased with it, and many of them take a good dose, though they nppear perfectly well. They doubtless consider "prevention better than cure." "

> For "The Friend."

## FOR TIE TOLXG.

From the Diary of a young Friend, in the twentieth year of his age, 1817.
"I think I have seen the danger of young persons dwelling any where else than in the valley of humility. Human learning, human attainments and excellencies, I mean all those things that are obtained by the memory, judgment, reasoning powers, and montal abilities, separate from any immediate influence and assistance derived from the Source of all true wisdom,- - hese natural acquisitions and talents are well in their places and are servicable to us, when kept in subjection to the pure teachings of Him , 'who teaches' by his Spirit' as never man taught.' But when any natural faculty usurps and domineers over the little seed of the kingdom sown in the heart, it had been better that such an enemy were cast into the sea, than that such mischief should be done. I have been in company with some young persons of our religious Society, whe have been not a little injured by giving way to pride and foolish talkativeness, in respeet to many matters, in which, though they seemed well informed, yet not keeping in the littleness and lowliness, they have acquitted themselves but ill, through letting in a forward, prating spirit.
"Now the best light in which we can view true talents and virtues, and in which they are set off to the best advantoge, is the sombre shade of humility. For the more the frame-work is celoured, or gilt, or carved, or ornamented, the more there is to take off the attention of the eye from the picture itself. So that it seems to me best for each of us to dwell in the littleness, in the lowli. ness; alwnys bearing in mind whence we are
even from the dust ; and that we should not forget from whence all that is gond, either immediately or mediately comes, even from the Source of all good. This would make us hackward and timid at giving our judgment ; it would render us ready and willing to esteem others better than our-selves,-quick to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath; because we should be patient, humble, forgiving one another, pitying one another;-for we should then know how frail man is."

A Curious Structure.-The nest of a tarantula (spider) has been lound in California, of most singular construction. It is ahout three inches in length, by two in diameter, built of adobes, the walls being nearly half an inch thick. Inside is a projection, which nearly divides it into two apartments about an inch in diameter. The inside is lined with a white downy substance, not unlike velvet, and presents one of the cleanest and most tidy little households imaginable. But the most curious part of it is a door, which fits into an aparture and closes it hermetically. The door is secured by a binge, formed of the same fibrous substance as the lining of the house, and upon which it swings with freedom. The nest is occuied by a dozen little tarantulas, which seem to subsist upon a yellow secreted substance that appears upon the wall of the front apartment. The arrangement of the door for the protection of the little inmates, indicates great instinctive architectural knowledge. It is the intention of the finder to forward this curiosity to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

## PLANVESS OF IIABIT.

"It is with much griel and concern, that we ebserve in some a deciension from the way of righteousness and truth, as well as from the plain. ness of habit, and simplicity of speech and beha. viour, which were so conspicuous in onr early Friends, and many of their offspring. This declension, we apprehend, arises from a disregard to the divine Light and Truth they have eften been recommended to as the Regulator of their words and actions. By a careful, conscientious regard to this, the hely men in all ages obtained a geed report; and our ancients, and many of their immediate offspring, were comely in the eyes of the nation for their solid deportment, and religious regard to their words and actions. The like holy concern now would tend to regulate our youth. This would instruct them to avoid all pride and affectation, and endue them with humility, modesty and virtue, which recommend to the favour of God, and a good esteem among men! A religious regard to the Light and Truth, God's Witness in the mind and heart of man, ever produces the most beneficial effects, as well to society in general, as to every one in particular. This would introduce universal love, peace and concord among mankind; sweeten the bitter spirit; mutually endear relations and friends, and tring all into the unity and fellowship of the Holy Spirif. We do, therelore, earnestly recommend Friends every where to this, and in a particular manner the youth of the present generation."

Antiquities.-An ancient villa, differing from those of Herculaneum and Pompeii in everything but its arcades of pillars, has been discovered near Scaluti, in the kingdom of Naples. The mansion comprises ten rooms of considerable magnitude. Its upper portions were found at a depth of only four teet beneath the surface. Two bronze instrumen's for ploughing, some humau skeletons, and the bones of a large bird, were disinterred from among the ruins.

## THE CROSS OF CIRRIST.

Notwithstanding the Apostle told some that he would not glory save io the cross of Christ, yet there were many in his day who were enemies to the cross of Christ ns well as now, for he says, "Many walk, of whom I have told you otien and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ, whose end is des. truction, whose god is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthty things." But how very different speaks he oi Jesus, our holy Pattern in sell-denial, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus; who made himself of no reputation, and took upon himself the form of a servant, and was made in the tike. ness of men; and being found in fashon as a man, he humbled himscif and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross, wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and thinge in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess, that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father."

The Cross being the way to everlasting life, Penn says, 'This made those honest fishermen quit their lawlul trades, nad follow him when he called them; and others who waited for the consolation of Israel, to offer up their estates, reputatation, liberties, and also lives, to the displeasure and fury of their kiodred, and the government they lived under, for the spiritual advantage that accrued to them, by their faithful adherence to his holy doctrine. True, many would have excused themselves from following him, in the parable of the fenst. Some had bought laod, some had married wives, and others had bought yokes of oxen, and could not come; an immoderate love of the world hindered them; their lawful enjoyments, from being servants, became their idols; they worshipped them more than God, and would not quit them to come to Gud. This is recorded to their reproach; and we may herein see the power of self upon the worldly man, and the danger that comes to him by the abuse of lawfol things. What, thy wife dearer to thee than thy Saviour! and thy oxen preferred before thy soul's salvation! O beware, that thy comforts prove not snares first, and thea curses. To over-rate them, is to provoke him that gave them, to take them away again : come and follow H m that giveth life eternal to the soul.

Woe to them that have their hearts in their earthly possessions! Sor when they are gone, their heaven is gone with them. It is too much the sin of the greatest part of the world, that they stick in the comforls of it: it is lamentable to behold how their affections are bemired and entaggled with their coaveniences and accommoda. tions in it. The true self-denying man is a pilgrim ; but the selfish man is an inhabitant of the world: the one uses it, as men do ships, to transport themselves, or tackle in a journey, that is to get home; the other looks no further, whatever he prates, than to be fixed in fulloess aad ease here, and likes it so well, that if he could be would not exchange. He will oot trouble himself to think of the other world, till he is sure he must live no longer in this! then alas! it will prove too late. Not to Abraham, but to Dives, he must go; the story is as true as sad. On the other hand, it is not hior nought, that the disciples of Jenus deny themselves; and indeed Christ himself had the eternal joy in his cye: for the joy that was set before him, says the Author to the Hebrews, he endured the cross; that is, denied himself and
bore the reproaches and death of the wicked; and served for the sacrifice nod Isaac was his again, despised the shame, the dishonour and derision This shows how lit:le serves, where nll is resigoof the world. It made him not alraid nor shriuk; ed, and how mean a sacrifice contents the he contemued it; and is set down on the right Almighty where the heart is approved. It is not of the throne of God. To the encouragement, the saerifice that recommends the heart, but the and great consolation of his disciples when Peter heart that gives the sacrifice acceptance. God asked him, what they should have, who had for- olien touches our best comlorts, nod calls for that saken all to follow him, he answered, "Verily I we most love und are least willing to part wih. say unto you, ye which have followed me in the regeneration, when the Sion of man shall sit on the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes ol ${ }^{\circ}$ Israel," that were then in apostacy from the liti and power of godliness; this was the lot of his discpples, the more immediate companions of his tribulations, and first messengers of his kingdom. But the next that follows is to all. "And every one that hath forsakea houses, or brethrea, or sisters, or father or mother, or wile, or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive an huadred fold, and shall inherit everlasting life." It is this recompense of reward, this eternal crown of righteousness, which, in every age, has raised in the souls of the just a holy neglect, yea contempt of the world. To this is owing the coastancy of the martyrs, as the triumph of the truth is, to their blood. Nor is this a new doctrine; is is as old as Abraham. In several mosi remarkable instances, his life was made up ol self-denial. First, in quitting his own land, were we may well suppose him settled in the midst of plenty, at least sufficiency : and why? because God called him. This should be reason enough; but such is the world's degeneracy, that in lact it is not, and the same act, upon the same induce. ment, in any now, though praised in Abraham, would be derided. So apt are people not to understand what they commend; nay to despise those actions, when they meet them in the people of' their own times, which they pretend to admire io their ancesturs.
But he obeyed; the consequence was, that God gave him a mighty land. This was the first reward of his obedieace. The next was a son in his old age; yet God called for his darling, their ooly child, the joy of their age, the son of a mracle; and him upon whom the fulfilling of the promise made to Abraham, depended. For this son God called : a trial which one would think, might very well have overturned his faith, and stumbled his integrity ; or at least put him upon this dispute in himself; this command is unreasonable and eruet; it is the tempter's, it cannot be God's. For, is it to be thought that God gave me a son to make a sacrifice of him? That the father should be the butcher of his only ehild? Again that he should require of me to offer up the son of his own promise, by whom his covenant is to be perlormed, is incredible.
Thus Abraham might naturally enough have argued to withstand the voice of God, and indulye his great affections to his beloved Isaac. But good old Abraham, who knew the voice that had promised him a son, had not forgotten to know it, when it required him again. He disputed not, though it looked strange, and perhaps with some surprise and horror, as a man. He had learned to believe, that God who gave him a child by a miracle, could work another to preserve or restore him. His affections could not balance his duty, much less overcome his faith, for he received bim in a way that would let him doubt of nothing that God had promised of him. To the voice of this Almightiness he bows, builds an altar, binds his only son upon it, kindles the fire, and streteles lurih his band to take the kale: but the angel slopped the stroke. "Hold, Abraham, thy inte-

Not that he always takes it utterly away, but to prove the soul's integrity, to caution us from ex. cesses, and that we may remember him the Author of those blessings we possess and live loose to them. I speak my experience: the way to keep our enjoyments, is to resign them ; and though that be hard, it is sweet to see them res. turned, as lsaac was to his father, with more lave and blessing than before.'

Such great love to God, such firmncss and constancy in following of him, in all his requirements as is set forth in the life of Abrahan, is truly a bright example for all professing Christeo. dom to follow.

New Jersey, Sixth mo., 1854.
Counterfeiting Bank Bills.-'Two skillful and angenious artists of New York have devised a new plan for making bank notes which cannot be counterfeited. The Courier says it will present some curious and entirely nuvel combinations of art and science, which will be the subject of a patent, both in this country and Europe.-The inventors, it says, are gentemen of large experience in the difficult field in which they are now exerting their talents, and in the production of th plate now in their hands, will employ much artistic, mechanical and chemical knowledge. It will carry on its face the simplest marks of recogaition and identifica. tion; so simple, so plain, iadced, that any persoo of the most ordinary capacity, can readily, and with certainty, determine its true character. By this arrangement, every bill holder will be able to act as a detective police on any effort at counterfeiling. The associated banks of Boston recently oftered a large reward for such ao invention, so that il there is anything in this supposed discovery, the inventors will prubably be well compeasated for their skill.

Killing Wire-Horms by means of Cobs.-A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer speaks highly of the practice of placing corn cobs ia the bill of corn as a preventive of the injuries of wireworms, as given in the Rural, of April 1st. The worms eat in o the cob, and leave the young corn alone. The editor has found this remedy an excellent one, and suggests that, at the time of hoeing, one of the boys gather up the cobs aad burn them, wireworms and all. If left in the cob they would wax fat, and inerease there just as rapidly as theywould if lelt alone altogether. It would be some trouble to stick corn cobs round each hill of corn in a large field, but where wire-worms are destructive, if it prove as certain a preventive of injury as is claim. ed, it would pay.
The Uses of Inclia Rubber.-The editor of the Boston Medical Journal states that in those tropical regions where it was necessary to traasport waler, he found that river water, placed in an India rubber bag, and securely corked, remained at the end of six weeks perfectly sweet and good; while water carried in the whole skio of an animal, as is the custom in that country, becarne excessively offen. sive in the desert in a tew days, besides assuming the eolour of a pale decoction of colfe. In wooden casks, another method adop.ed by travellers, the changes wrought on the water are analogous to What fullowed? A ram those observed in water tanks at sea. The writer
decide whether the preservation of the lue to the utter exclusion of air, or to the exerted upon it by the material itself. s one of much importance to travellers countries, where, for the supply of this im. ement it is frequently necessary to trans. ough great distances.

## TRALNIGG CIILDREN.

ting with children, even when very is highly desirable that parents should ced by a portion of that wisdom, which end from the beginning." When to confliet with their waywardness and , it should not be regarded as a chief child, and so relieve ourselves, but w we shall so manage our tender charge sent crisis, as may subdue the will, and e mind to be subject to the government ason in after life. This is very importif parents have no higher aims for their han to preserve them from the control d selfish passions, and to render them izens of the community, respectable and in the world. But when we foresee the at an early subjection of the will may ed to have upon their future characters ans; that a froward and perverse tem. hed and strengthened by indulgence in nay be expected in riper years to render ae of the cross offensive, and obedience culiarly irksome and repulsive; it bematter of great interest, that parents properly imbued with Divine wisdom, a patient and prayerful spirit in the ent of their chlldren, even from the a very early life, when it cannot be hat children are accountable for their s it not plain to be seen that the evil acting upon the wayward and peevish eks to mar the good effects of parental , and by creating a will opposed to e parent, prepare the mind for his own oses. Then it is, that the wise and ye of the parent is needed to foil the esigns, and so far as they have power, their precious charge from the snare ol
view of the subject, how important is it hose who are occupying the station of families, should be such as are able to the views of the parents, as there can bt that an imprudent and irreliginus easily destroy the good effects of the tal discipline.

## AN ARCTIC WINTER.

d came on us gradually. The first thing struck me was the freezing up of our $s$, the drip candle appearance of the bungour inability to lay the tin cup down minutes' pause without having its consolid. Next came the complete inabilin drink without manufacturing it. For ne we had collected our water from ul fresh pools of the icebergs and floes; 1 to quarry out the block in flinty, glassy then melt it in tins for our daily drink. n Wellington Channel. By and by the ich we passed through as we travelled ncakes and snowballs. We were glued even as late as the 11th of September, I flowering Potentilla from Barrow's Inlet. nything moist or wet began to strike me ag to be looked at-a curious out-of-thection, like the bits of broken ice round
a can of mint-julep. Our decks became dry, and every thing that might look ostentatious. The studded with botryoidal lumps of font-trodden ice. most prudent course we can pursue, is to associato The riggiog had nightly accumulations of rime, as much as possible with those who from real prinand we learned to be careful about coiled ropes ciple, love the shade."
and iron work. On the 4 th of October we had a mean temperature below zero. By this time our little entering hateliway had become so complete a mass of icicles that we had to give it up and resort to our winter doorway. The opening of n door was now the signal for a gush of smoke-like vapour; every stove-pipe sent out elouds of purple steam, and a man's breath looked like the firing of a pistol on a small scale. All our eatables be. eame laughably consolidated, and after different fashions, requiring no small experience belore we learned to manage the peculiarities of their changed condition. Thus, dricd apples became one solid mass of impacted angularities, a conglomerate of sliced chalcedony. To get these out of the barrel, or the barrel out of them, was a matter impossible. We found, after many trials, that the shortest and best plan was to cut up both fruit and barrel by repeated blows with a heavy axe, taking the lumps below to thaw. Saurkraut resembled mica, or rather talcose slate. A crowbar with chiselled edge extracted the lamince badly; but it was, perhaps, the best thing we could resort to. Sugar formed a very funny compound. Take $q$. s. of cork-raspings, and incorperate therewith another $q$. $s$. of liquid gutta percha or caoutchouc, and allow to harden; this extemporaneous formula will give you the brown sugar of our winter cruise. Ex. tract with the saw; nothing but the saw will suit. Butter and lard, less changed, require a heavy cold chisel and mallet; their fracture is conchoidal with hrmaitic surface; flour suffers little change, and molasses can at 28 degrees be half-scooped, halfcut by a stiff iron ladle. Pork and beel are rare specimens of Florentine mosaic, emulating the lost art of petrified visceral monstrosities seen wt the medical schools of Bologna and Milan; crowbar and handspike! for at 30 degrees the axe can hardly chip it. A barrel sawed in half, and kept for two days in the caboose-house at 76 degrees, was still as refractory as flint a few inches below the surface. A similar bulk of lamp oil, denuded of the staves, stood like a yellow sandstone rolier for a gravel walk. lees for the desert come, of course, unbidden, in all imaginable and unimaginable variety. I have tried my inventive powers on some of them. A Roman punch, a good deal stronger than the noblest Roman ever tasted, forms readily at 20 degrees. Some sugared cranberries, with a little butter and scalding water, and you have an impromptu strawberry ice. Such is the "composition and fierce quality" of our ices, that they are brought in served on the shaft of a hickory broom; a transfixing rod which we used as a stretcher first, and a fork afterwards. Su hard is this terminating cylinder of ice, that it might serve as a truncheon to knock down an ox. The only difficulty is in the processes that follow. It is the work of time and energy to impress it with the carving-knife, and you must handle your spoon deftly, or it fastens to your tongue. One of our mess was tempted the other day by the crystal transparency of an icicle to break it in his mouth: one piece froze to his tongue, and the other to his lips, and each carried off the skin; the thermometer was at 28 degrees. Thus much for our Arctic grab. I need not say that our preserved meats would make very fair cannon-balls.-Dr. Kane's Journal of the Grinnel Expedition of Sir John Franklin.
"Female modesty is often silent, female decorum is never bold. Bolh forbid a young woman to

Good Effects of a Praycrful Spiril.
A woman Friend, now about ninety years of age, told the writer of this, that when she was a little child, she slept with a pious old grandmother. One night atter they had gone to bed, the child turned to her, and said, "Grandmother, why does thee moan so when thee comes to bed ?" "Because my chuld," said the grandparent, "I am so anxious that my grandchildren should be good children, and fear the Lord." This made an indelible impression on the mind of the child ; and who can tell how far this seemingly small incident may have been instrumental in leading to the innocent and exemplary course of conduct, which she has hitherto pursued through the course of a long life.

## B00KS.

"There having been, for many years past, a great circulation of vain, idle, and irreligious books and pamphlets, tending to lead the mind away from sober and serious duty, to infect the inexperienced and unwary with iufidelity and corruption, and to alienate their attention from the Spirit of God, under whose influence and holy keeping alone is safety; we carnestly request that parents, and all others who have youth under their tuition, will keep a constant eyc over them, and as much as possible guard them against, and prevent them from wasting their precious time upon such unprofitable and pernicious reading ; and that they accustom them to the frequent and difigent reading of the saered writings, which through divine goodness are afforded to us, for our 'instruction in righteousness,' and 'that we through patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope.'

## For "The Friend."

On reading this morning in last week's number of 'The Friend,' the piece entitled "Fox and Whitchead ;"-these words livingly sprang up in my heart ; ' The Lord will work and who shall let it?'

It was said of Joseph :-" The archers sorely grieved him, shot at him, and hated him; but his bow abode in strength; and the arms of his hands were made strong; by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob." I verily believe His outstretehed arm, to strengihen and uphold, is still round about his church and people: for, "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even for ever."
Seventh mo., 2nd, 1854.

## THEERI』ND.

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\text { SEYENTH MONTL } 15,1854 .
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Among the crowd of evils that grow out of Slavery and fasten themselves upon the society in which it exists, are the benumbing of the finer feelings of humanity, and the stimulating of the cruel and vindictive passions of the heart. Jefferson bore strong testimony to its debasing influence in this way, and we havo no doubt that every day gives much sorrowful evidence of the truth of the position; though the acts illustrating it may not be brought before the public eye.
finds its way into the periodicals of the day, de- the dutics devolving upon him as a member of tailiog events which it would scem almont incredible, cowd occur among a people professing to be civilized and to be governed by Christian principles, but which are too well attested to be disputed, and prove that cruelties supposed to have stigmatized and to have passed away with, the barbarism of the middle ages, are yet practised among slave-holders, and receive sanction and applause not only from individuals, but from large portions of their community

In the Ledger of the 6th insl., is an extract from the Kuoxville Register, Ten., of the 25th ultimo, giving on account of a horrible murder in Jefferson county, in that State, said to have been perpetrated by a slave, and of his subsequent punishment. It is not our purpose to transler to the columns of this Journal, the narrative of the dreadful crimes committed; it is enough to say that they could hardly have been perpetrated by any one who had not been brutulized by abjeet slavery, or whose passions had not been firenzied by the unbridled indulgence of slave-holding. The murderer having fled, the account says:
"The indignation of our population was intense and had no bounds. A large number assembled nad began a vigilant and thorough search for the hardened wretch, and on last Sabbath, about 12 o'clock, he was arrested. On the day following he suffered at the stake by torch that penalty which his iufamy descrved, nad was hurned to death at one clock, within a few bundred yards of the place where the murders were committed. About one thousand citizens were present, and the execution was performed coolly and deliberately; and in the large assembly there was not a dissenting voice to the execution.
"This violent measure was adopted in this county as a means of absolute necessary self-defence, which could not be secured by an ordinary resort to the laws. Two executions on the gallows have occurred in this county within a year or two past, and the example has been unavailing. Four executions by hanging have taken place, beretofore in Jefferson, of slaves guilty of similar offences, and it has produced no radical terror or exnmple for others designing the same crimes, and hence any example less horrible and terrifying would have availed nothing here.

A little more light is thrown on the case by an extract from a letter published in the Athens Post, likewise given by the Ledger. The writer says:
"The excitement was intense, and the whole county rose up in arms, formed themselves into companies to lumt for him, and yesterday be was overtaken crossing Chucky river, about twenty miles from this place, and was immediately fired upon, one shot taking effect in his right arm. He immediately tnrned and gave himself up to the pursuing party, who took him to the house of Mr. L. D. Franklin, where, by screwing his fingers and then his hands in a vice until all the bones were smash. ed, (and other treatment which catnoot be mentioned in print,) he acknowledged that be had committed the murders."

It is very possible that the wretched man, whose whole life had been passed in a community where he was considered no better than the beast that perisheth, and under a system contrived and carried out for the express purpose of preventing him from knowing or exercising the rights and responsibilities belonging to him as a human being, may have done the dreadful deed; but there can be no weight altached to the confession extorted from him under the tortures, inflicted by a device, which may be considered an improve. ment upon the "iron boot" of former ages, both in regard to the mode of application and to the agony produced by it. For any evidence that it offords, there is no certainty that the murderer is not yet at large, and that the "one thousand citizens" "coolly and deliberately" burned to death an innocent person. What would the civilized world think or say, if in uny one of our free States, where every one who chooses has the opporlunity of acquiring education, and learning
sociely, and whose responsibility is consequently so immeasurably inereased, if a murderer, alter an impartial trial and conviction, was to bo chaised to a tree and burned to death, in the presence of and with the approbation of a thousund of our citizens? It would call forth a general burst of indignation, and be cousidered proof of a degraded semi-barbarous state of society : and the reason it does nol produce the same result when occurring in a slave-holding community, is, that it is recognized as one of the legitimate effects connected with the abominable system tolerated among us.

But the South appears to have become infatuated in regard to its "peculiar institution," and in the cxcitement produced by its recent triumphs, boldly avows its wish to revive the foreign slave trade, in order to extend it wherever it can be introduced.
"The Charleston Mercury speaking of the intended withdrawal of the United States squadron, from the coast of Atrica, says:

The South no longer regards slavery as a necessary evil-it no longer dreams of emancipation as a pleasing prospect. But soberly and laboriously, in all the lights of religion, morals, putitics, and a growing experience, the question has been exumined, and she now stunds up before the world, and asserts her institution to be a positive good. It was natural, therefore, when slavery was esteemed an evil, and its abolition hopefully counted on, that Southera men shonld consent to the destruction of the commerce which tended to spread and perpetuate it. But how can any man who regards slavery as a blessing, object to the employment of the proper means for its diffusion? If slavery be nn evil, the course is plain. Remove all obstacles to its destraction. If a blessing, remore all obstacles to its progress."

Comment on such an avowal is unnecessary.

## SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE.-Advices from England to the 24th ult. represent the prospects for the coming harvest as quite good; prices of bread stuffe were tending downward; Western Canal flour was selling at $36 s$. $6 d$. Baltimore 37s. 6d. The British funds had materially advanced; Consols were quoted at 94 . The allied Baltic fleet was near Cronstadt; the Russians appear to have fortified every important point in the Baltic so thoroughly as to make attack too perilous for the assailants. On the Danube, the Russians bave failed in their repeated attempts to take Silistria, and having suffered much loss from a sortie made by the Turks on the 15 th ult., had withdrawn to the north hank of the river. The Euglish and French troops were assembling at Varna on the Black Sea, about 60 miles from Silistria. Austria and Prussia had made a united demand upon the Russian government, insisting upon the speedy withdrawal of its armies from the Principalities. Later news by the Baltic to the 28th ult. show a further decline of $6 d$. in flour. The Russians were in full retreat from the Turkish provinces, learing their sick and wounded behind them; their loss in this campaign by sickness and the earnage of war, is estimated at 50,000 men. The Baltic's last run from Liverpool to New York was made in nine days and twelve hours, the shortest on record. London and Liverpool papers were received in Philadelphia by noon of the teuth day after their issue, a circumstance which never before occurred.
UNITED STATES.-"The National Celebration."The manner in which the fourth of the month is spent by a large portiou of the people in this country, is a great and growing evil. The disorder and intemperance prevalent in many places, are fruitful of disasters, which it would require a long chnpter to record. The most serious on this occasion appears to have been a collision on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad between a large train containing people from Ballimore, who had been out of the city on an excursion, and were returning towards evening, and another train leaving Baltimore. The results were of the most appalling kind, a great number of human beings baving been cruahed to death, and many more mutilated in a shocking manner. Thirtythree persons have lost their lives, and others, if they should survire their injuries, will be erippled and maimed for life.
Lansas.-The latest intelligence from this Territory shows a strong and determined movement on the part
of slaveholders to appropriate it to their exclasire ocen pation, preparatory to its being made a slave State Settlers from the adjacent slave States were moving int it in great numbers, and meetings had been beld by them, at which it was resolved to permit no tettlon from the North opposed to slavery to remain thero.

New Fork.-Frauds and breaches of trast to th amount of millions of dollars on the part of men bereta fore high in the public confidence, hare been discorend and oecasion much alarm and uneasiness. Deathe lay week, 761 , of which 98 were from Cholera.

Philadelphia.-The most destractive fire, sisee the grent one of 1850 , occurred on the night of the Sth lant During a performance in the National Theatre on Cbent nut near Niath street, a fire broke out in the bailding the audience were all enabled to eseape in safety, bot
one of the actors perished in the flames. The fire one of the actors perished in the flames. The fire 8000 communicated to the large edifice, known as the Maven building, at the corner of Ninth and George streete which together with the theatre was totally destroged. The houses on the south side of Chestnut street, ertending east from Ninth for a distance of about 250 fre were also consumed, and on George street the deatno tion involred all the property on the north side botwen Eighth and Niath streets. The theatre destroyed, thongh but a slightly built structure, was the largest of thon:
schools of vice and folly jo this city. Deaths for tho schools of vice and folly in this city. Deaths for the
week ending 8th inst., 368 , of which 22 were from Cholera. The excesses of the fourth instant, in connce tion with the great heat of the weather, has tended to swell the weekly record of mortality, both here and is New York.

West Nottingham School, Cecil county, Marylaod, under the charge of Nottingham Preparative Meeting of Friends. The course of instruction comprises the anal branches of a good English Education. A few pupils of either sex can be accommodated at this school. Prim of board and tuition, Thirty Dollars per quarter. For particulars, address the Teacher,

Thomas Warive,
Port Deposit, Md.

## FRIENDS' ASYLCM,

Committce on Admizsions.-Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 101 North Tenth street; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Bighth street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, Jo 14 South Third street ; John C. Allen, No. 179 Sonu Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street ; Horatio C. Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestant streel; William Thoraas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. 49 South Wharves; Townsend Sbarpless, No. 187 Arch street, and No. 32 South Second street ; John M. Whitall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street. Visiting Managers for the Month.-John Elliott, Xo. 01 N. Fifth street. John Carter, No. 105 S. Twelfth streel Nathaniel Randolph, No. 585 Vine street.

Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua H. Worthington.
Matron.-Elizabeth B. Hopkins.
Dren, on board the steamer "Oriental," on her trip from St. Lonis to Louisville, on the 6th of Fifth mooth, 1849, after a painful illness of sixteen hours, of cholern Saraa Bell Ladd, in the 31st year of her age, dsughter
of ourlate esteemed Friends Thomas and Ann Ladd, Richmond, Va. It is consoling to her relatives and Friends to learn, from repeated expressions of resignation and faith in our blessed Redeemer, that there is reason to believe she has, though nomerited mercy, exchaoged a state of suffering for one of inexpressible joy.
-_, on the 31st of Twelfth month, 1853, at ber residence, (Ingleside), Shemandoah county, Va., of pal monary consumption, Sinelia A. Conn, wife of Raphae M. Conn, and sister of Sarah B. Ladd, in the 38th yeat of her age. For several years previous to her last in ness, her mind was often brought into deep exercise. 1 short time before her decease, whilst engaged in ferrest prayer and supplication, she was favoured to feel moric sensibly the orershadowings of the Divine presence, after which she often expressed ber faith in a and risen Lord, and reliance on his promises ; and but a few moments before her departure, she was mercifuly favoured to experience a foretaste of that glorioas im. mortality reserved for the righteous. To her afflicud relatives she said, "Weep not for me," and exhorted them to follow her to hearen. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Raastead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL. 

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

vo dollars per annum, payable in advance.
iubacriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
. 50 north fourth street, up stairs,
PIILADELPHIA.
o any part of PennsyIvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any United States, for three months, if paid in $x$ and a-half cents.

Selected.
THE CHILDREN OF LIGITT.
is children of light. This is the simple iful substance of your Christian duty, our bright privilege, which, it you use it to the grace whereby you have received a prelude and foretaste of the bliss and heaven. It is to light that all nations ages have had recourse, whenever they symbol for anything eacellent in glory ; were to search through the whole of nature for an emblem of pure unadulppiness, where could we find such an except in light?-traversing the illimitais of space with a speed surpassing that th, incapable of injury or stain, and, ever it goes, showering beauty and In order, however, that we may in wherit the whole fulness of this radiant we must begin by training and fitting fur it. Nuthing good bursts forth all at he lightning may dart out of a black it the day sends his bright heralds beto prepare the world for his coming. we endearour to render our lives here as it were the dawn of heaven's eternal should endeavour to walk as children of ur thoughts and feelings should all be ght, and have something of the nature of em: and our actions should be like the light itself, and like the actions of all ers and of all those beings which perht, and may be said to form the family while we should carelully abstan and mall such works as pertain to darkness, rought by those who may be called the darkness.
he children of light will walk as having of knowledge, steadfastly, firmly, right o the end that is set before them. When walking in the dark, through an unid roadless country, they walk insecurely, y , timidly. For they cannot see where treading; they are fearful of stumbling stone, or falling into a pit; they cannot , on tor many steps certain of the course taking. But by day we perceive what us and about us, we have the end of our or at least the quarter where it lies, full and we are able to make for it by the 1 speediest way. The very same advanthose who are light in the Lord, the of spiritual light, over the children of darkness. They know whither they are darkness. They know how they are to
get there: by Hlim who has declared Himself to be the IIay: by keeping IIis words, by walking in His paths, by trusting in His atonement. If you then are children of light, if you know all this, walk according to your knowledge, without stumbling or slipping, wihout swerving or straying, without loitering or dallying by the way, onward and ever onward beneath the light of the Sun of Righteousncss, on the road which leads to heaven.
In the next place the children of light are upright, and honest, and straightforward, and open, and trank, in all their deatings. There is nothing like lurking or concealment about them, nothing like dissimulation, nothing like fraud or deceit. These are the ministers and the spawn of darkness. It is darkness that hides its lace, lest any should be appalled by so dismal a sight : light is the revealer and manifester of all things. It lifts up its brow on high, that all may behold it: for it is conscious that it has nothing to dread, that the breath of shame cannot soil it. Whereas the wicked lie in wait, and roam through the dark, and screen themselses therein from the sight of the sun; as though the sun were the only eye wherewith God can behold their doings. It is under the cover of night that the reveller commits his foulest acts of intemperance and debauchery. It is under the cover of night that the thief and the murderer prowls about to bereave his brother of his substance or of his life. These children of darkness seek the shades of darkness to hide themselves thereby from the eyes of their fellowcreatures, from the eyes of Heaven, nay, even from their own eyes, from the eye of conscience, which at such a season they find it easier to hoodwink and blind. They, on the other hand, who walk abroad and ply their tasks during the day, are those by whose labour their brethren are bencfited and supported; those who make the earth yield her increase, or who convert her produce into food and clothing, or who minister to such wants as spring up in countless varieties beneath the march of ewvilized society. . . . Our Saviour himself tells us, that the condemnation of the world lies in this, that although light is come into the uorkl, yet men love darkness rather thun light, because their deeds are evil. Nothing but their having utterly depraved their nature could seduce them into loving what is so contrary and repugnant to it. For every one that clooth evil huleth the light, nor cometh to the light, lest his ileeds should be reproved. But he that cloeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God. To the same effect Ite commands His disciples to let their light so shine before men, that they may sce their good works, not, however, for any vain ostentatous selfish purpose-this would have been directly against the whole spirit of his teaching-but in order that men may be moved thereby to glorify Gud. . .
$\Lambda$ gain ; the children of light are diligent, and orderly, and unweariable in the fulfilment of their duties. . . . All the children of light are careful to follow their Master's example, hud to work his works while it is day: for they know that the night of the grave cometh when no man can work, and that, unless they are working the works of
light, when that night overtakes them, darkness must be their portion forever.
The children of light are likewise pure. For light is not only the purest of all sensuons things, so pure that nothing can defile it, but whatever else is defiled, is brought to the light, and the light purifics it. And the children of light know that, although whatever darkuess may cover them will be no darkness to God, it may and will be darkuess to thrmselves. They know that, al. though no impurity in which they can bury their souls will be able to hide them from the sight of God, yet it will utterly hide God from their sight. They know that it is only by striving to purify their own hearts, even as God is pure, that they can at all fit themselves for the beatific vision which Christ has promised to the pure in heart.
Cheerfulness, too, is a never-lailing characteristic of those who are Iruly children of light. For is not light at once the mist joyous of all things, and the enlivener and gladdener of all nature, animate and inunimate, the dispeller of sıckly cares, the calmer of restless disquictudes? 1s it not as a bridegroom, that the sun comes forth from bis chamber? -and does he not rejotce as a giant to run his course? Does not all nature grow bright the monent he looks upon her, and welcome him with smiles? Do not all the birds greet him with their merriest notes? Do not even the sad tearful clonds deck themselves out in the glowing bues of the rainbow, when he vouchsales to shine upon them? And shall not man smile with rapture beneath the light of the Sun of Righteousness? Shall he not hail His rising with hymns of praise and psalms of thanksgiving? Shall he not be cheered amid his deepest affliction, when the rays of that sun fall upon him, and paint the arch of promisc on his soul? It cannot be othersise. Only while we are hemmed in with darkness, nre we barassed by terrurs and misgivings. When we see clearly on every side, we leel bold and assured; nothing can then daunt, nothing ean dismay us. Even that sorrow, which of all others is the most utterly without hope, the sorrow for $\sin$, is to the children of light the pledge of their future bliss. Fur with thein it is ihe sorrow which worketh repentance unto salva. tion; and having the Son of God for their Saviour, what can they fear? Or, rather, when they know and lech io their bearts that Gud has given His onlyr begotten Son to suffer death for their sakes, how shall they not trust that He, who has given them 11.s Sun, will also give them whatsoever is for their real everlasting good.

Finally, the children of high will also be child. ren of love. Indeed, it is ouly another name for the same thing. For light is the most imnediate outward agent and minister of Gud's love, the most pow riul and rapid dufuser of 1 lis blessings through the whole universe of Ilis ereation. It blesses the carth, and makes her bring forth herbs and plants. It blesses the herbs and plants, and make's them bring forth their grain and their fruit. It blesses every living creature, and conbles all to support and enjoy their existence. Above all, it blesses man, in his goings out and his comings in, in his body, and in his soul, in his senses, nod in his imagimation, and in his allections: in his so-
eial in ercourse with his brolher, and in his soli- time smatler cxcavations are made, answering the on board one of the oriental steamers, plying it tary eommunion with his Maker. Merely hlot out purpose of usens, in which lises are kindled and the Miditerranean, meetinar several officers belong
 will pass away from u; and it will sink baek into flat stone large enough to eover the oven. The uses, remarked that the citizens of Caleutta, har. a confused turmoiling ehnos. In no way can the grassloppers are now taken in conrse bngs, and ehideren of light so well prove that this is indeed abter being thoroughly soaked in salt wuter for a their parentage, as by beeoming the instruments liw monents, nre enplied into the ovens and closed of God in shedding Hlis blessings around them. in. Ten or fiticen minutes sultices to ronst them, Light illumines crerything, the lowly valley as when they are taken out and enten without further well as the loly mountain; it fruetifics everything, the humblest herb, as well as the lordliest tree; and there is nothing hid from its heat. Nor does Chist the Original, of whom light is the image, make any distinction between the high and the low, between the liumble and the lordly, He comes to all, unless they drive him from their doors. He calls to all, unless they obstinately close their ears against Ilim. Ite blesses all, unless they cast away his blessing. Nay, although they cast it away, he still perseveres in blessing them, even unto seven times, even unto seventy times seven. Ye, then, who desire to be children of light, ye who would gladly enjoy the full glory and blessedness of that heavenly mame, take heed to yourselves, that ye walk as ehildren of light in this respect more especially. No part of your duty is easier; you may find daily and hourly opportunity in practising it. No part of your duty is more delightiul; the joy you kindle in the heart of another eannot fail of shedding back its brightness on your own. No part of your duly is more godlike. They who attempted to become like God in knowledge, fell in the garden of Eden. They who strove to become like God in power, were confounded on the plain of Shinar. 'They who endeavour to beeome like God in love, will feel His approving smile and His helping arm; every effort they make will bring them tiearer to His presence; and they will find His renewed image grow more and more vivid within them, until the time comes, when they too shall shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father.

## Hare.

Statistics of Crime in Philadelplia.-Crime seems to be increasing to an alarming extent in the city of "Brotherly Love,"as well as in our own. This is apparent from the following statement :In 1836, the whole number of commitments was 2,373 ; in 1850 they had inereased to 7,657 , and in $1>53$, to 11,905 . Sinee $1 \leq 50$, the number of disorderly breaches of the prace, and threatening cases, has grown bryond all precedent, the array being more than double that of any year prior io 1850. During the last threc years the average yearly commitments of this kind had been 6,925 , while, before 18.50 , the average was 2,319 per annum. The cause of this increase may be found in the unlimited sale of intoxicating drinks.-NereYork Christian Intelligencer.

Grasshopper Roast.-The editor of the Empire County (Calitornia) Argus deseribes a great dish among the $\mathbf{D}$ gger Indians, in the districts where the grasshoppers are very numerous, and gives the tollowing account of their mode of preparing the delicacy :-"A picee of ground is sought where they most abound, in the eentre of which tu excavation is made, large and dece enough to prevent the inseet from hopping out when onee in. The entire party of Diggers, old nud young, male and female, then suriound as much of the adjoining grounds as they can, and with each a green bough in hand, whipping and thrashing on every side, gradually approach the centre, driving the insects before them in countless multiudes, till nt last all, or nearly all, are secured in the pit. In the mean.
preparation, and with mueh apparent relish, or, as is som times the case, reduced to powder and made into soup. And having trom curiosity tasted, not of the soup, but of the roast, really if one could that divest limself of the idea of eating an insect as we do an oyster or shrimp, without other preparation than simple roasting, they would not be eonsidered very bad eating even by more refined epicures than the Digger Indians."

## Wenham Luke and its Iee.

Wenham Lake is situated in Wenham, Essex county, Mass., seventeen miles from Boston, and within a stone's throw of the Eastern Railroad, although a swell of land hides the view of its waters from the traveller. It is nearly two miles long, about half as wide, and very deep, in some places exceeding three hundred feet. Nestled among the hills, grassy slopes, and woody valleys, with here and there herds of catie grazing npon its banks, it may well ehallenge the admiration of the passing traveller, who wonders that a gem of so picturesque beauty, should scarcely be known out of the county in which it is situated. The water is as pure and limpid as that of Lake George; indeed, so clear and transparent is it, that at the depth of fifteen or twenty feet the voraeious pickerel may be distinctly seen, pursuing his finny prey. The lake is fed entirely by springs, and the amount of water it receives from these sources, must be considerable, for, notwithstanding it has no inlet, and constantly loses by evaportation, there is a large and rapid stream flowing from it, with searce a pereeptible difference in the driest scason. The lake, with the surrounding seenery, is certainly one of the most lascinating and picturesque spots it has ever been my fortune to meet with, in Europe or America. Years ago, a native poet attempled to do it justice in the Lollowing lines, which, barring the moose and deer, are as applicable now as then:
'Tis morn-
And balmy Junc Lreathes soft o'er Enon's waters, Turning the tiny waves to dntcel music Upon the pebbly straad, so soti and sweet That e'en the Kolian lyre might envy. And o'er the dark and greea verdure of the bill and grove
Sparkle the tears of night in many a dew dropWhile fitfully the red wing's tender wail
Is Lorne by passing breeze, from loveliest gten, And echoing chasur's dark abyss.
Far in the azare hlae, the cagle soars
Till lost in boudless space, he's seen no more. On velvet lawn that borders of the lake,
Lulled by the distant waterfill and music telling leaf, The gracefut decer and stately moose repose, Or cross the foliage from the sceated grove.

Weuham Lake is better known in England than in this country. Who that has travelled in Great Britain, has not seen posted in glaring eapitals, in almust cvery hatel of any pretensions in the Unit. d Kingdom, "Wenhan Lake Ice used here." The royal family and nobility nre all served with ice from this lake. Even torrid India is indebted to this little sheet of water, for one of its greatest luxuries, when the fierce "Siroch" brings its intolerable heat.
We well remember, a few years since, when
ing been deprived of it the season betore, took the greatcst precautions to make sure of future aung plies, being anxious to prevent recurrence of abel falamity as they considered it.
Even the imperturbable Turk will throw aside his chibouque, to sip the ieed beverage, furnisher ${ }^{5}$. by the infudel dogs, of which the writer has hes ocular demonstration at Cairo, in Egypt. Yes two hundred miles up the Nile, our party found and enjoyed Wenham Lake ice.

There were the arim old pyramids in the dis tance, thrusting up their time-worn sunmits fre hundred feet into the cloudlcss sky. Shades oll the Pharaohs! what have you not seen? Yo have witnessed the first dawn of art, and received the homage of a world for countless ages ; buff stranger than all, a people born in a day, by theirt: enterprises furnish your degenerate posterity, with? a luxury unknown before. I. B. W.

## TIE FRASERS.

Hugh Miller, the famous Scotch geologist, hes, written an autobiography. Ilis origin, as is gen? erally known, was humble. 1lis education, hor. ever, was not sudefective as one might imagioe that of a labouring man would be. There is al class of the people of Scotland similar in many respects to a elass which abounds in our own Ner England States-hard-working, sober, shrewd, pretty well-informed, and thinking people. lof the course of his career as a mason, Ilugh formed the nequaintance of a number of individuals of this description, of whose ebaracters he furnisbes his readers with a lively description. Upon one occasion, when employed in preparing stone fort the erection of a house on the West coast of Ross. shire, he worked under the direction of one of the Frasers, whom he describes as "an ancient m. son, remarkable over the north of Scotland for his skill as an operative, and who, though he was now turned of sixty, was still able to build ad hew considerable more than the youngest and most active man in the squad. He was at this time the only survivor of three brothers, all mo. sons, and all not merely first-class workmen, but of a class to which, at least, to the north of be Grampians, only they themselves belonged, sod very considerably in advance of the first, Add on the removal of the second of the three brothers to the south of Scotland, it was found that, amidst the stone-cutters of Glasgow, David Fraser held relatively the same place that he had done among those of the north. I lave been told by Kennelh Matheson-a gentleman well known as a master. builder in the west of Scotland, - that in erectiog some hanging stairs of polished stone, ornamented in front and at the outer edge by the commoo fillet and torus, his ordinary workman used to complete for him their one step apiece per day, and David Fraser his three steps, finished equalis well. It may seem strange how, in ordinory stone-cutling, one man could thus perform the work of three. My acquaintance with old Johd Fraser showed me how very much the ability de. pended on a natural faculty. John's strength had never been above the average of that of Scotchmen, and it was now considerably reduced ; nor did his mallet deal more or heavier blows than that of the common workman. He had, however, an extraordinary power of conceiving of the fimished pieee of work as lying within the rude stone from which it was his business to dis-
; and while ordinary stone-cutters had to and re-repeat their lines and draughts, and this way virtually to give to their work surfaces in detail ere they reached the true d John eut upon the true figure at once, ide one surface serve for all. In building exereised a similar power: he hammer1 his stones with fewer strokes than other en, and in fitting the interspaces between already laid, always picked out from the his feet the stove that exactly fitted the while other operatives busied themselves ing up stones that were too small or too or if they set themselves to reduce the too nes, reduced them too little or too mueh, 1 to fit and fit again. Whether building ng, Joha never seemed in a hurry. He seen, when far advanced in life, working surely, as became his years, on the one a wall, and two stout young fellows buildinst him on the other side,-toiling appatwice harder than he, but the old man coatriving to keep a little ahead of them
vid Fraser I never saw ; but as a hewer he I- considerably to exceed even his brother On learning that it bad been remarked a party of Ediaburgh masons, that, though d as the first of Glasgow stone-cutters, hie ind in the eastern eapital at least his he attired himself most uncouthly in a led coat of tartan and leoking to the life med, untaught, conceited little Celt, he ed himself one morning, armed with a $f$ introduction from a EGlasgow builder, the foreman of an Edinburgh squad of eagaged upon one of the finer buildings ime in the course of erection. The letter 1 neither his qualifications nor his name; eea written merely to secure for him the y employment, and the neeessary emIt it did secure. The better workmen of $y$ were engaged, on his arrival, in hewing , each of which was deemed sufficient r a week; and David was asked, somecredulously by the foreman if he could O yes, he thought he could hew.' 'Could such columns as these?' 'O yes, he he could hew such columns as these, of stone in which a possible column lay s accordingly placed before David, not over of the shed, which was already occuworkmen, but agreeably to David's owa directly in front of it, where he might be all, and where he straightway commenced extraordinary course of antics. Button-ong-tailed tartan coat fast around him, $d$ first look along the stone from the one anon from the other and then examine it and rear; or quitting it altogether for the would take up his stand beside the other a, and alter looking at them wilh great , return and give it a few taps with the a a style evidently imitative of theirs, but usly a caricature. The shed all that day d with roars of laughter; and the only ly grave man on the ground was he who ed the mirth of all the others. Next David again buttoned his coat; but he nuch better this day than the former: he awk ward and less idle, though not less It than before; and he succeeded ere in tracing in workmanhike tashion, a few along the future column. He was evireally improving. Oa the morning of day he threw off his coat; and it was $t$ though by no means in a hurry be was at work. There were no more jokes or
laughter; and it was whispered in the evening ones; even those who feel bowed down, and that the strange Highlander had made astonish- bruised, und buffetted. He knows who these are, ing progross duriag the day. By the middle of thongh no one elso may cast un eye upon them, or the fourth day he had made up for his two days' trifling and was abreast of the other workmen; before night he was far aliead of them, and ere the evening of tho fifth day, "hen they had still : full day's work on each of their columns, David's was completed in a style that defied criticism; and, his tartan coat again butloned around him, he sat resting himself beside it. The forman went out and greeted him. 'Well,' he said, ' you have beaten us all: you certainly can hew,' 'Yes,' said David, 'I thought I could hew enlumas. Did the other men take much more than a week to learn?' 'Come, come, David Fraser,' replied the foreman, ' we all guess who you are: you have had your joke out; and now I suppose, we must give you your week's wages and let you away.' 'Yes,' said David, ' work waits for me in Glasgow ; but 1 just thought it might be well to know how you hewed on this cast side of the country.'" ester in or regard them. What a sweet savour, what an acceptable incense arises from the hearts of thase though no knee be bent, of mouth opened. Surely under tho shadow of Ilis wiugs; uader the blessing of tho strength of His extended arm, shall these go forth through this vast howling wilderness ; the floods shall be divided and dried up before thrm, and the parehed desert shall become a fruifful field.
"1818. The day before yesterday I com. pleted my iwenty-lirst year, and may record, with some fceling, that my breathing in secret unto the Lord is, that IIe weuld in mercy continue near to belp me in time of need; * * for He alone who began the work, ean safely carry it on, and bring it to such a cenclusion as will redound to 1 lis own praiso.
"I desire greatly not to be led away and ensnared, by coveting or looking for the esteem or notice of others, cven of religious characters: I also pray in my heart, that I may be preserved from liking to hear my own voice and tongue in company ; and from the lenst approach to anything like showing off even good qualities. If we are in a right state, we shall forget ourselves, and not estem those things as our own, which are wrought in us, or which we have been enabled rightly to do or say.
"I have seen, that much care is needful not to be endeavouring or presumiag to correct the views and sentiments of others by our own strengit and in our will and time: 1 see danger in this for all, but especially for young people, who are so likely to get into argumeot and much talking. There is seldom anything gained thereby; but the way to openness and conviction is much blocked up. But alter patience and waiting, and much uneasiness has been undergone, lest the right thing should suffer, and alter not a little exercise of mind on account of the person who may hold such a wrong sentiment, I have known a word speken in season or put forth in meekness, do more than all the ill-timed efforts of a man's ewn will and strength.
"1819. This 1 may say, and leave upon record, that though many aluost iadescribable difficulties and presentations of evil have been permitted to cone upon me, sometimes like a mighty flood, so that in hours of extreme weakness and infirmity, I have been almost ready to give up the fighit of faith; yet to this day, the Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in batle, has been pleased in his abundant compassion to encamp around me, and to give me songs of deliverance, and of praise. O! young man, or young weman, to whom this may come, who art seeking the "better country," though thou be weary and heavy-leaden, take courage! there is a staff, and stay, a strength and succour with Him whe is the way and the guide; who hath gone before, and who leadeth on IIis little enes geatly and sweetly, as they are able to follow. He will be with His, "even to the end of the world.'"

Velocity of the Wind.-Professer Stoddart, in a lecture recently delivered oo the hurricane, in Koox county, Ohio, stated that in one town a grove of oak trees was almust entirely blown down. The trunk of one of these trees was about three feet in diameter. Assuming, however, its diameter to be but two and a half feet, a force of 147,000 pounds would be required to break it. The surface of tho tree exposed to tho action of tho wiad was about 1000 feet, whieh would give a pressure by the wind of 147 pouads per square fout, or a velocity of not less than 1711 miles per hour, which is nearly
oae-fourth the initial velocity of a caonon ball. Allowing the height of the hurricane, or whirlwind, to have been sixly feet, the whole foree everted at one time along its truck was five thousand million pounds, or a working power equal to more than half the steam power of the glabe.
For "The Friend."
biograpileal saetches
Of Ministers and Elders, ant other concerned members of the Yearly Mecting of Philadelphia.

## THOMAS JANNEv.

Gouthued irom maze 39.)
Although Thomas Janney litlle expected to leave his bed of sickness in Hitelien, yet, in the words of his companion, Griffith Owen, "the Lord was pleased to ruise him, having some more service for him. He recovered his strongth and travelled down into Cheshire and Lancasbire. After we had visited the meetings in those parts, he said often to mie, 'I am clear, I am clear of England.' At Warrington, he told me lie was not well in body and would go to a relation's house that night. From theace he rode to the house of his brother-in-law, Hugh Burg'ss, amonyst his relations where he formerly hed." Here his health declined again, but he was nmongst his near conneetions, and had his sister to wait on him. He thought of returning to America in the spring of 1697, but he did not live through the winter.

Griffith Owen, who was engaged in prosecuting his religious labours in England, hat to leave him, but says :-"I visited bim sometimes, and found that his sickness and weakness increased upon him. Ile bore it with much patience and contentedness, and although his outward man grew weaker and weaker, yet his inward mua was strong in the Lord, and desirous, if agreeable to His will, to be removed off this world into the rest prepared for bim.."

Seeing his end near, his sister spoke to him about his family. To this he made little answer, his heart being in measure weaned from all its earthly affections, but he added, "I I it be the will of God, that I be taken now, I am well content." He died in much quietness the 11th day of the Twellih month, 1696, and was buried on the 15th in the burying place of the meeting where he had formerly belonged. At the time of his burial, his companion says: "A great many Friends and other people came, and Friends had a good season. The Lord's power was over all. Oh, the desire and cry of my soul is, that many more may come to walk as he walked, and to follow his good example. The remembrance of the savoury life by which he was governed, is sweet and cornfortable to me, and to all God's people."

He was aged 63 years, and had been a minister of the Gospel 41 years.

The memorial of the Falls Monthly Meeting concerning Thomas Janney closes thus:-" Last of all he had drawings to Old Englaad where he finished his course. Some of us parted very hardly with him, in much brokenness and many tears. Great is our loss of him, yet his gair. is greater. Though he be dead, he yet liveth. Neither can he be forgotten. The memorial of the righteous shall be had in everlasting remem. brance, though the name of the wicked shall rot, and go out like the snuff of a candle. This is a comfort to us, being satisfied that this our dear Friend hath finished his testimony in failhfulness, and hath laid down his head in peace with the Lord whom he scrved, and hath received his inheritance amongst the sanctified. His lot and portion is with those that turn many to righteous.
ness, who shine as the stars forever and ever, and who sing praises to Zion's King; praises, praises, honour and glory to Him that sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb forevermore."

## RODERT WAHDELL

The place of birth of this Friend I cannot fiad, but he was, when young, at Belturbet in Ireland, where his father was " master of the atore, there being a garrison of soldiers there." In the year 1656, William Edmundson says:-"We had a meeting at Belturbet, and the Lord's power and presence was with us; but the prevost of the town was an envious man, who cane with some rude people, broke up our meeting, and took us to prison, both men and women. We were all night in a very cold place; the women were mightily pinched with cold, it being frost and soow. The next moraing he set all the other Friends at libery ; but me he put in the stocks in the market-place, and people gathered about me, where I had an opportunity to preach the Truth to them, which they heard wih soberness, were iender, and reflected much upon the Prevost for abusing me,"

Amongst the lookers-on was Robert Wardell. He was but a boy, but his feeling for the sufferer was strong enough to overhalance his prudence, and in the excitement of the moment he told the Prevost: "He had set a better man than himself in the stocks; and there was a time when such as he durst not have meddled with William Edmundson." The Prevost was irritated at the rebuke of the boy, and seizing him placed him in the stocks by his triend William. Robert's father threatening the Prevost with legal penaltics, his son was released, but the mind of the youth had been a wakened by what he had heard of the doctrines, and seen of the Christian practices of the sulferers that day, and keeping to the openings of Truth, lie became convinced of Friends' principles, and in due time was anointed and qualified to preach them to others. His love for his friend William Edmundson continued through life.

In the year 1660, Robert Wardell, now grown to man's estate, was arrested at a meeting at Caven, with five others, and they were all committed to prison, where they were kept four days. At the end of that time, without any examination, or any proof being given that they had broken any law, they were discharged, part of the clothing of some of them being kept under pretence of fees. In the same year, or perhaps the next, distress was made on his goods, as well as other Friends near Cavan, on a plea of prison lees due. From Robert Wardelf a cow, and some other goods, were distraiaed.
Robert Wardell soon removed to Sunderland, in Durbam, and laboured abundantly in the ministry, visiting Scotland, Holland and parts of Germany, and he had, we are told, "an extraordinary talent as to disciplinc." His services were, therefore, highly esteemed amongst his Friends,-tending not only to the convincing open opposers, and gathering others to a knowledge of the Truth, but also in building up and confirming those already awakened.

In the year 1693, be paid his last visit to treland, and in the following year, made preparation for a religious visit to America, Robert Barrow having a similar concern,-they, with the unity and concurrence of their Friends, in the Tenth month, 1694, sailed for America.

They had the company of Samuel Jcnnings and Thomas Duchett on the voyage, who having been engaged in religious service in England, were now returning home in peace.

On reaching America, the two Roberts very
industriously engaged in visiting Friends, and it is recorded that in less thon a year they had visited nine of the American provinces, and at. tended 328 meetings. They are spoken of as ancient in several of the records relating to them, and yet Robert Wardell could not have been a this time quite sixty years old. It is possible, that imprisonment nad hard usage had given some. thing of the appearance and feebleness of age to them.

Alter holding these mectings to the "comfort and mutual reireshment in the Lord" of them. selves nod those they visited, and having beea sustained by his mereiful power "under all exer. cises which they met withal," they, towards the elose of 1695 , left the continent for the Island of Antigua. Alter having much service in that island and Bermuda, they took passage for $\mathrm{J}_{0}$ maica which they reached the fourth of Second month, 1696. They were both indisposed whea they landed in Jamaica, yet did not on that oc. count lay by to rest. They held several met. inga, but the great heat of the elimate proved too mueh for the constitation of Robert Wardell to endure. His strength rapidly failed, and he became seriously ill. IIe said, "I have been sick many times, but I never felt myself os I am now; ther fore 1 know not how it may be with me: the will of the Lord be done: I an given up, and om content with the Lord's will."

Addressing the woman Friend at whose house lay sick, he said:-"The Lord reward thee for thy tender eare; it makes me think of my dear wife. I know not whether I may ever see her more; but, however, the will of God be dove. I am and was willing to be contented with the will of God, whether life or death, before I came hither ; and I bless God I am not afraid to die."

With the peace of God eminently supporing and consoling him, he lay waiting for his end, yet earnestly concerned for the best welfare of those about him;-exhorting them to look to the eareful education of their children, and to the maintenance of proper discipline in the church. His decease took place the 22nd of the Sixth month.

Tralle in Insects.-Bugs are an important article in the trade of Rio Janeiro. Their wings are made into artificial flowers, and some of the more bril liant varieties are worn as ornaments in the ladies' hair. One man manages to earn his liviag by selling insects and other specimens to the strangers who visit the port. He keeps twelve slaves $\cos$ stantly employed in fiading the bugs, serpents, ad shells which are most in demand. The nearest approach to his business which we can remember is that of the trade in fire flies at Havana; the inseet being eaught, and carefully fed on the sugar cane, is used as an ornament for ladies' dresses, Being twice the size of the American fire fly, it is very brilliant at night. The Creoles catch them on the plantations, and sell them to the city belles, some of whom carry them in tiny silver cages attached to their bracelets. They make a fine diso play by lamplight.

Conversions to Mohammedanism.-The Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope mentions one truly as tounding fact-that some English emigrants have actually been converted to Mohammedanism by certain Malay settlers.

Ab ut 300,000 feet of the best white pine plank are annually sold by the lumber merchants of New Haven, Ct., for the manufacture of the Americna friction matches in the immediate vicinity. $-D$. News.
following touching effusion was written by y Forrester while at Maulmain the misstation in India, at which she had been her dying husband, Dr. Judson, when he ed on a nearly hopeless voyage for health. date of this poem he had been four months lhough it was ten days belore the sad as communicated to her."

## SWEET MOTHER.

wild south-west monsoon has risen,
Vith broad, gray wings of gloom, ile bere, from out my dreary prison, look as from a tomb-Alas 1
y heart another tomb.
on the low thatehed roof, the rain Vith ceaseless patter falls; choicest treasures bear its stains; Could gathers on the walls ;-would henven Cwere only on the walls !
et mother, I am here nlose,
1 sorrow and in paia;
sunshioe from my heart has flown; feels the driving rain-Ah, me! he chill, and mould, and rain.
$r$ laggard months have wheeled their round, ince love upon it smiled,
1 everything of earth has frowned n thy poor stricken child, sweet friend, hy weary, suffering child.
watched my loved one night and day, earce breathing when he slept,
as my hopes were swept away, ' d in his bosom wept-Ah, me! tow had I prayed and wept!
I when they hore him to the ship, saw the white sails spread; ssed his speechless, quirering lip, nd left him on his bed-Alas! seemed a coffin-bed.
en from my gentle sister's tomb, ong since, in tears, we came, u saidst, "How desolate each room !" Cell, mine were just the same that dayhe very, very same.
a, mother, little Charley came, ur beautiful, fair boy,
b my own father's cherished name: ut ob ! he brought no joy-my child rought mourniug, and no joy.
little grave I cannot see, hough weary months have sped e pitying lips bent over me, nd whispered, "He is dead!"-Mother ! is dreadful to be dead।
not mean for one like me-
weary, worn, and weak-
th's shadowy paleness seems to be en now upon my cheek-his seal, a form, and brow, and cheek.
for a bright-wioged bird like bim,
hush his joyous song,
prisoned in a coffin dim,
in Death's pale phantom throng-my boy join that grizzly throog t
mother, I can scarcely bear
think of this to-day l
as so exquisitely fair,
nat little form of clay-my heart till lingers by his clay.
when for one loved far, far more, me thickly gathering tears,
tar of faith is clonded o'er,
sink beneath my fears, sweet friend, y heavy weight of fears.
but to feel thy fond arms twine round me once again !
most seems those lips of thine ight kiss away the pain-might soothe iis dull, cold, heavy pain.
geatle mother, through life's storms, nay not lean on thee,
helpless, coweriog little forms ing trustingly to me-poor babes 1 bave no gaide bat me.

With weary foot, and broken wing, With bteeding heart and sore,
Thy dove looks backwards sorrowing, But seeks the ark no more-thy brenst Seeks never, never more.
Sweet mother, for thy wanderer pray, That loftier faith be given;
Her broken reeds all swept awny, That she may lean oa heaven--her heart Grow stroag in Christ and heaveo.
Once, when young Hope's fresh morning dew Lay sparkling on my breash,
My hounding heart thought hut to do, To work at heaven's behest-my pains Come at the same behest 1
All fearfully, all tearfully-
Aloue and sorrowing,
My dim eye lifted to the sky, Fast to the cross I cling-Oh ! Christ ! To thy dear cross 1 cling.
Maulmain, August $7,1850$.

## tie stramberry playt.

## St. Pierre.

One day in summer, while I was busied in the arrangement of some observations which I had made respecting the harmonies discoverable in this globe of ours, I perceived, on a strawberry plant which had been accidentally placed in my window, some small winged insects, so very beautiful that I took a fancy to describe them. Next day a different sort appeared, which I proceeded likewise to describe. In the course of three weeks no less than thirty-seven species, totally distinet, had visited my strawberry plant: at length they came in such crowds, and presented such variety, that I was constrained to relinquish this study, though highly amusing, for want of leisure, and, to acknowledge the truth, for want of expres. sion.

The insects which I had observed were all dis. tinguishable from each other by their colours, their forms, and their motions. Some of them shone like gold, others were of the colour of silver and of brass; some were spotted, some striped; they were blue, green, brown, chestnutcoloured. The beads of some were rounded like a turban, those of others were drawn out into the figure of a cone. Here it was dark as a tuft of black velvet, there it sparkled like a ruby.
There was not less diversity in their wings. In some they were long and brilliant, like transparent plates of mother-of-pearl; in others, short and broad, resembling net-work of the finest gauze. Each had his particular manner of disposing and managing his wings. Some disposed theirs perpendicularly; others horizontally; and they seemed to take pleasure in displaying them. Some few spirally, alter the manner of butterflies; others sprang into the air, directing their flight in opposition to the wind, by a mechanism somewhat similar to that of a paper-kite, which, in rising, forms, with the axis ol the wind, an angle I thouk of twenty-two degrees and a half.

Some alighted on the plant to deposit their eggs; others, merely to shelter themselves from the sun. But the greatest part paid this visit from reasons totally unknown to me; lor some went and came in an incessant motion, while others moved only the hinder part of their body. A great many of them remained entirely motionless, and were like me, perhaps, employed in making obscrvations.

I scorned to pay any attention as being sufficiently known, to all the other tribes of insects which my strawberry plant had attracted; such as the snail which nesties uader the lenves; the butterfly which flutters around; the beetle which
digs about its roots; the small worm which contrives to live in the parenchyme, that is, in the mere thickness of a leaf; the wasp and honey-bee which hum around the blossoms; the gnnt which sucks the juices of the stem; the ant which licks up the gnat; nod, to make no longer an enumeration, the spider, which, in order to find a prey in these, one after another, distends his snares over the whole vicinity.

Ilowever minute these objects may bc, they surely merited my attention as nature deemed them not unworthy of hers. Could I refuse them a place in my general history, when she had given them one in the system of the universe? For a still stronger reason, had I written the history of my strawberry plant, I must have given some account of the insects nttached to it. Plants are the habitation of insects; and it is impossiblo in give the history of a city, without saying something of its inhabitants.

Desides, my strawberry plant was not in its natural situation, in the open country, on tho border of a wood, or by the brink of a rivulet, where it could have been frequented by many other species of living creatures. It was confined to an earthen pot, amidst the smoke of Paris. I observed it only at vacant moments. I knew nothing of the insects which visited it during the course of the day; still less of those which might come only in the night, attracted by simple ema. nations, or perhaps by a phosphoric light, which escapes our senses. I was totally ignorant of the various species which might frequent it at other seasons of the year, and of the endless other rela. tions which it might have with reptiles, with am. phibious animals, fishes, birds, quadrupeds, and, above all, with man, who undervalues everything which he cannot convert to his own use.
But it was not sufficient to observe it from the heights of my greatness, if I may use the expression, for in this case my knowledge would have been greatly inferior to that of one of the insects who made it their habitation. Not one of them on examining it with his little spherical eyes, but must have distinguished an infinite variety of objects, which I could not perceive without the as. sistance of a microscope, and after much laborious research. Nay, their eyes are inconceivably superior even to this instrument; for it shows us the objects only which ore in its focus, that is, at the distance of a few lines; wherens they perceive, by a mechanism of which we have no conception, those which are near and those which are far off. Their eyes, therefore, are at once microscopes and telescopes. Besides, by their circular disposition round the head, they have the advantnge of viewing the whole circuit of the heavens at the same instant, while those of the best astronomer can take in, at most, but the half. My winged insects, accordingly, must discern in the straw. berry plant, at a simple glance, an arrangement and combination of parts, which, assisted by tho microscope, I can observe unly separate from each other, and in succession.

On examining the leaves of this vegetable, with the aid of a lens which had but a small mngnilying power, I found them divided into compart. ments, hedged around with bristles, separnted by canals, and strewed with glands. These compariments appeared to me similar to large verdant inclosures, their bristles to vegetables of a particulnr order; of which some were upright, some inclined, some forked, some hollowed into tubes, from the extremity of which a fluid distilled; and their cannls, ns well ns their glands, seemed full of a brilliant liquor. In plants of a different species these bristles and these cnnals exhibit forms, colours, and fluids, entirely different. There
are even glands, which resemble basins, round, square, or radiated.

> (To be concluded.)

For "The Friend"

## trainivg children.

Parents who give their children a good education, do well ; for a good education extends one's opportunity of uscfulness in the world, and opens many avenues for respectable or proftatle callings that are closed to those who are wanting in this respect. But an education cannot be a good one where moral and religious training are neglected. Knowledge gives power and influence, and if these are not misapplied, they may become instruments of much harm. Behold our halls of legislation; occupied, generally, by men who have been instructed in our highlest schools of literature, and yet how deficient do we see them in the very first elements of truc wisdom-how wilful, how reckless, how vain and ambtious-how blind to consequences, to the future; how slow to profit by the past! And why? may we not learn sornething from the reflection that many of them have been nursed by slaves? - have been taught to rule, but not to obey-their evil propensities prmpered and their wills rarely crossed. And has not the same course been pursued, and the same effect followed where there have been no slaves employed?

What will it avail to "sow among thorns," where there has been no discipline to subject the will, and thus to lay the foundation in humility and a reverence for sacred things-very many of the children of this republic are sadty deficient in these things-and all of those of our own Society cannot claim to be an exception to the rule. There is too much wilfulness-ioo little respect and deference for age and experience and authority.

Let us then begin at the root; ;"' Train up a child in the way he should go,"-in the way of the cross to his own will, when that will is opposed to reason and religion; and as it is some time before reason begins to operate, and still longer that the youthful passions are blinding and impetuous, how needful that the will of the interested and affectionate parent should govern. Let not the order be reversed. Let it never become a habit for the child to rule and for the parent to yield, for in this way the child will become strong in his waywardness, the parent weak, and authority be lost-and let it not be supposed we are pleading for rigorous discipline-this will rarely become neediul if timely care is taken to supersede it-a gentle force will remove the bud, which, suffered to grow and harden, in the lapse of years, will require tho sharp knife or the harsh saw to remove. What mind inured to Christian dis. cipline does not find that many of our severest conflicts are needed and dispensed to induce a submission of will that had not been sufficiently subdued io early youth.

Adulteration of 「inegar, wilk, de.
A large meeting was held a short time since in London, M. Scholefield, M. P., in the chair, to discuss the adulterations in foods, drinks, \&c., practised by dealers on the people.
J. Postgage, Lecturer on Anatomy, at Sydenham College, Birmingham, presented a statement, from which we quote the following curious passage:
"Much of the malt vinegar $I$ have mot with is little less than oil of vitriol diluted wih water, coloured with burnt sugar, and a small quantity of the real article added to give it the proper odour. A solution of the chloride of barium soon
detects the acid. Even in Stilton cheese, for which I paid the best price, calenrcous nodules of errbonate of lime have been detected. Cream of tartar is an article of common consumption in the summer months, under the form of lemonade, ginger-beer, and other cooling beverages. I have examined recently a sample which comained three parts of nlum in four, and the draggist was obliged to mix it with a better article to make it saleable. The price paid perewt. was 55 ; alum is only 10 s . per cwt., consequently the person alluded to has becn defrauded to the cxtent of $£ 37 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. This crean of tartar, or rather tartar cream, will, I dare say, be shortly sold and consumed in Birmingham, under thic characteristic cognomen of pop! With what effects? Spirits of sweet nitre and spirits of sal volatile are both sold much diInted with water-the former oficn contains aquafortis, and thus a mild and useful medicine is rendered irritating and injurious; the latter in one case lately produced indirectly scrious consequences.
"Within a mile of the centre of this midland scat of intelligence, in a back strect with a very aristocratic name, resides, or did reside, a milkman, celebrated for the thickness and richness of his cream. He was thought to have rare cows. His name was up, and he drove a roaring trade. His cream consisted of very fincly prepared chalk, and a modicum of cow cream, to which a rich butter tint was given by turmeric. The real cream he churned. My informant is the druggist who regularly sold him these articles."

## dari dils.

In the year 358 , before the carthquake of Nicomedia, the darkness was very dense from two to three hours. Two years alterwards, in all the provinces of the Roman empire, there was obscurity from early dawn to noon. The stars were visible, and its duration precludes the idea of a solar eclipse. At the return of light, the sun appeared first in a crescent form, then half its face was scen, and was gradually restored to its whole visible disc. In 409 , the stars were seen by day at Rome. About 536, the sun was obscured for 14 months, so that very little of his light was seen. In 567, such darkness prevailed from 3 P. M., till night, that nothing could be seen. In 626, half the sun's disk was obscured for eight menths. In 733 , he was again darkened, and people were generally terrified. In 934, Portugal was in darkness for two months, the sun having lost its brightness. The heavens were then opened in fissures by strong flashes of lightning, when there was suddenly bright sunlighti. September 21, 1091, the sun was darkened for three hours. February 28,1206 , for six hours complete darkness turned the day into night. In 1241, on Michaelmas day, the stars were visible at 3 P. m. In 1547, April $23-25$, three days, the sun was so obscured that many stars were visible at once. Thus says Humbolde in Cosmos.

If we come almost to our own time, to May 19, 1790, history and tradition assert the occurrence of a remarkable day prevailing over New England, at least, and considerably in some other places. It came on between 10 and $11 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{x}$., and continued until midnight, growing gradually darker and darker, even till 11 at night. Candles and lamps were lighted for the people to see to dine and to periorn work about the house. Thesc became requisite before 12 o'clock, $^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$. In the evening, so dense was it, that farmers could scarcely, even with the aid of a lantern, grope their way to the barn to take care of the cattle. The birds retired to their roosts at 11 A. M., and
the day was converted into night.-North Amer.

## The Turkish Slave Trade.

This traffic is carried on only among the Wes. tern eribes of the Caucasus mountains, and the fair Circassian maidens look forward with delighe to the hour when they shall be sold by their parents to the Turkish traders, and for the desired end brave the miseries of the Black Sca passage with pleasure. The Russians objected to this slave trade, inasmuch as it nffordeld supplies of gunpowder and other important articles to their encmies, the warlike Circassians; nnd when, at the lime of the Adrianople treaty, they obtained the Western Caucasus, they estahlished a line of forts along the shore to prevent the trade. A few years since, however, Russia withdrew, in effec, her prolibition of the slave trade, by declaring that though Turkish vessels might come to Anapa and buy as many young Circassians as they pleased, the slaves must all be entered as Rusisa subjects travelling to Trebizonde or Constautio. ople, and provided with Russian passorts. By this shrewd policy the slaves thave a right to cloim the protection of the Russian Ambassadors aod Consuls in Turkey, and thus all such Circassians who may be raised to high offices of state in Turkey will be led to regard Russia as their natural protector.

## tile model holsekeeper.

I must be permitted to say that there is one department of labour, both in the city and in the country, which woman seems disposed to abso. don, but which, for her own honour and the progress of civilization, she ought to fill. The topic is homely, but whatever perrains to home should be delightiful. Every woman should be a good housekeeper. A well ordered house is worthy the dignity of being compared to a well ordered Sitate. But for perfect housekeeping, as for perfect gen. eralship, one must have seen service in all the subordinate ranks. In the present state of society we need not go far to find many a man who would give all the walkzes and polkas that a matriciao genius ever invented, and throw all the new-fangled flourishes upon piano and guitar into the bargain, for healthiul breakfasts, and for dinners sonewhere within fifteen degrees of longitude of the appointed hour. There are no points in our "Psalm of Life" where duty requires of a mao's stomach that it should, as Longfellow says,

## "Learn to labour and to wait."

or that it should first wait and then travail. No higher respect is due to the greatest inventor or discoverer than to the woman who has mastered the philosophy of Domestic Economy, and who works the machinery of her household with astronomical order, precision and silence. In such a house even ioanimate things seem to be endued with diligence, and to tell the force of the example. "The stork in the heavens," says the prophet, " knoweth her appointed time, and the turtle, the crane, and the swallow, observe the time of their coming." And so it is, in such o house, with all the turkeys, ducks, and sirloins, they know and observe the time of their coming; while all unseemly vessels of pantry or scullery, as soon as their work is done ; like Job's beasls, "go into their dens and remain in their places." Such a housekeeper elevates the drudgery of cooking into the dignity of a science. Her kitchen is a laboratory, and she a learned professor. Her culinary processes of compounding, baking, roasting, are science applied to the arts-10 the most useful of all the arts, that of healthmakiog, strength-begeting, and longevity. In all
peutics; and the provocatives and relishes ceedingly active in ascending and descenting ich ruder workmen exhaust Arrby and Arehipelagoes, she finds in fresher and licious sweets and savors of nature's iodi. concocting. Hence in her household there dyspepsy, but always eupepsy. Slops, ad unctuousness, she holds to be an immoas they truly are. Thus the swinish omy of the common table is changed into e; and the gross sensations ol animal are refined into emotions of fitness, eleand happy companionship. Cuder her rene sleep chases away nightmares and res, which in torty-nine cases out of every re caused by vile concootions from the and the forgeries of salaeratus never torer family; but her children have heartstead of heart-burns; Irolics in lieu of clean bills of health for druggist's bills ; evolence towards all mankind insiead ol all the doctors in the Red Sea. She puts the idea that the cultivator of the soil nowledge in order to turn the sunshine, , and other elements into productions for ars and our store-rooms; but that when e to the far more difficult and delicate itation, and those very productions are ves to be turned into vital tissues-into ting heart, into brain, retina, and all the of touch, taste, and smell ; aye, into vital oo, buoyancy, glee and spontaneons hapwhich are the token and eflluence of the process may be presided over by any t slave of the South, or "hanimal" just from an enigrant ship.
husband of such a wife enjoys, in one the security of a hereafter, even in this $r$ he lives where moth and dust do not

Every article in his wardrobe knows s on its good behaviour. His lineo never be without a button. No seam everventes some passionate men "to rip out;" it knows the instantaneous penalty of its lips sewed up. How greatly do such olds promote good humour, and all the ind domestic virtues, and how immensely lessen the labours of the Society against swearing!-Epis. Recorder.

## hilrtell insects.

a would preserve your fruits, protect the If you would save your crops, you must e insects that damage the farmer. Read Vorking Farmer for January the report of ris upon the Rose Bug, with its slender pering before and behind, covered with ellow down, equipped with pale red long ne of the greatest scourges of the nursery den. It does not confine its ravages to , whence it derives its name, but attacks pe-vine in myriads; and apple, plum and trees have not been spared. Other trees, n the grass, have been devoured somey this indiscriminate feeder, that has its ace, but yet will not allow a fastidious ishness to deprive him of a dinner. eat them in great numbers, and barn-door re fond of making a repast upon them, as les, insects and other animals. If insects destroy ench other, all other living things all betore them, and finally not an animal t be left upon the face of the earth.
Lice love company, and so cluster ton great numbers on the limbs of trees and They exude a sweet liquor or sap exfrom vegetation, of which ants are very ad the latier are often observed to be ex-
plants, which alier a while appear umbealihy. The disease lrom which they sulfer is atributed by many to these ants, but they are perlectly inoncent, and never injure trees at all. 'The industrious creatures are only visiting their friends, these plant-lice, somerimes catled aphides, in order to milk them. They are, in truth, the milch cows of the ants, who treat them with the utmost leaderness, which seems to be reciprocated by the lice; lor they will dispense their favours with apparent pleasure by squeezing out drop after drop of the precious liquor on purpose to gratify the scusual drinkers, standing round in a circle to imbibe it.

In the autumn the ants even remove the plant lice lrom their summer dwellings upon the branch 's of shrubbery, fluwers and trees to their own more comlortable and less exposed domeils in the ground, where they take care of them as kindly as they do of their own offspring, in return for which, they draw frem them much of their own nourishment. Thus affectionate is the relation between the ant and plant louse. On the other hand, the latter do mach damage to plants, upon which they leed in vast numbers, causing them to pine and decay. If no trieadly aots relieve them of the superabundance of their juices, they will overflow upon the limbs and foliage, or be ejected and fall in showers around theo. 'This substance is sometimes called honey-clew; but there is another of the same name, which consists of sap oozing from leaves.

Another class of inseots is called Hymenoptera, comprehendiag bees, wasps, ants, ichueumon flies, together with many other insects. "Go abroad in the summer time," says Dr. Harris, " and you will beloold the saw-fly making holes in leaves with her double key-hole saws, and the horn-tail boring with her augur in the solid trunks of trees; you will not fail to observe and admire the untiring serutiny of the ichneumon-fles, those little busy-bodics, forever on the alert, and prying intu every place to find the lurking caterpillar, grub, or maggot, wherein to thrust their eggs:-the curious swellings produced by the gall-fies, and iohabited by their young; the clay-cells of the mud wasp, plastered against the walls of our houscs, each one containing a single egg, together with a number of living spiders, caught and imprisoned solely for the use of the little mason's young, which thas have constanly before them an ample supply of Iresh provisions ;-the holes of the stump-wasp, stored with hundreds of horseflies, for the same purpose; - the skill of the leafcutter bee in cutting out the semicircular pieces of leaves for her patch-work nest; - he thimbleshaped shells of the ground-bee, hidden in clus. ters, under some loose stone in the fields, made of little tragments of tempered clay, and stored with bee-bread, the work of many weeks for the industrious labourer;-the waxen cells made by the honey-bee, without any teaching, upon purely mathematical principles, measured only with her antenæ, and wrouglit with her jaws and tongue; the water-tight nests of the hornet and wasp, natural paper makers from the begrinning of time, who are not obliged to use rags or ropes in the formation of their durable paper combs, but have apphed to this purpose fibres of wood, a material that the art of man has not been able to manufacture into paper; the herculean tabours of ants in throwing up their hilocks, or miaing their gatleries, comprared wherewith, if the sinall size of the labourer be taken into account ; the of forts of man in his proudest monuments, his pyramids, and his catacombs, dwindle into insig. mificance.

Leighton.-Some one said to him, "Yon have been to hear a sermon." "I met a sermon," was his answer, "n sermon de facto, for I met a corpse; and rightly and profitably are the funeral rites observed when the living lay it to heart."

Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord.-Obarliah.

Who art thou that soaring bigh, Pride of heart thy bosom swelling,
Look'st around with haugbty eye, Trasting in thy lofty dwelling ! Stoop thy wing or thou'rt undone! Let not pride of heart deceive thee,
Ile, the High and Holy One
of thy dwelling shall bereave thee.

## Oil from Cotton Sced.-An establishment for

 the manulacture of oil from the cetton seed has been started in New.Orleans. It is asserted that the oil is of a bland, pleasant taste, possessing all the qualities of olive oil ; that it burns with great brilliancy, and is peculiarly fitted for using upon machinery, on account of not gumming or drying. If the oil is really valuable, the manutacture will soon become an important one, for the quantity of raw material is unvounded.There are in Pittsbury and its vicinity, it is said, 17 large rolling mills, 12 principal or large foundries, 20 glass manufactories, about 20 engioe and machine shops, 5 large cotton factories, 4 large flouring mills, besides some smaller ones, and it is estimated that there are more than $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ sleam engines in operation in the city and vicinity, besides thuse above named. - D. News.

How easy it is to deceive ourselves concerning attacks made upon eur self love. When a person's position is definite, he ceases to be anxious concerniur the slights of others; especially where his uppermost concern is, to have a clear conscience. To take offence upon trifling occasions resemblea a man scudding along a wall in the consciousness that his coat is out at elbows.

Jews in Bohemia.-The Previncial Gevernment of Bohemia has issued a circular forbidding Jews to give their children Christian names, or to keep Christian servants.

## THEFRIEND.

SEVENTH MONTH 22, 1854.

## As there is no longer any doubt that the

 peculiar epidemic influence that predispeses to, and produces cholera, is now existing throughout a large portion of the United States, it may not bo amiss to offer a few remarks to our readers, on the course which reason and experience dictate should be observed by those exposed to its ellects.Although the exact nature of the specific cause of the disease is unknown, there is no sufficient reason to believe that the discase itself is contagious; that 1 s , there is no proof that a person aflected with it, can communicate it to another who is not, or has not been expased to an atmosphere contaminated by the cholera poison. This should remove all fear of nursing those suffering from the complaint, because if the atmosphere in which the patient is placed is pure, the attendants are not liable to contract the disease ; if it contains the morbific agent, they aro as liable to suffer from it out of the sick chamber as in it, provided the apartments are frecly ventilated.

Certain things act as predisposing causes of
the disease; and it is perhaps safe to say that great fatigue, long-continued exposure to the any thing that diminishes the vital energy may be classed among these causes. Hence excesses of all kinds, masmuch as they necessarily leave the system languid and debilitated, fit it to receive the full impression of the epidemic. A mistake is very geaerally committed, by individuals where the cholera is prevailing making too greal a change in their diet. Sume give up almost all kinds of vegetable food, and avoid fruits as though they were poisonous. By this means the stomach is irritated, and the digestion impaired; the food taken is not properly assimilated, the blood becomes impoverished, and the vital energy lessened. Others discontinue the use of meat, and impose on themselves a diet of rice or grucl or some other of the farinacious articles. The stomach deprived of its accustomed nutritive stimulus, loses its tone, becomes disgusted with its daily task, and refuses to perform its functions with the alacrity needful for health. It is far beller for all those who have been accustomed to a temperate use of animal and vegetable food, to make no change in their ordinary fare, except it be to avoid thuse unripe vegetables (indulged in in ordinary times, which experience has proved to be unwholesome. Ripe fruits are generally promotive of health, when they are fresh picked, and partaken of in moderation.

Greal injury results from the frequent use of the many nostrums and cholera mixtures, which are often kept on hand, and by many resorted to whenever there is any sensation perceived in the stomach or bowels which they think different from ordinary, but which probably they would not have noticed in times of less excitement or fear. Thus the digestive apparatus is often seriously deranged by daily doses of camphor, or pepper mint, or others of the active articles usually employed, and feelings of uneasiness or distiess produced, which are mistaken tor premonitory symptoms of the dreaded attack; and are supposed to call for repeated and probably more potent doses of the medicine which is the cause of the mischief. But there is no one of the many things that have been resorted to as preventives of cholera, that has produced one-halif as much injury, both in inviting the disease and rendering it unmanageable when it made its attack, as the use of brandy, or gin advertised as Schneidam schnaps. While the disease prevailed a few years ago, some one who probably was interested in the sale of the article, advertised that brandy in small quantities was a certain preventive of cholera. Others, desirous of participating in the profits, followed his example, and the dnily papers abounded with puffs and recommendations of brandy and gin as specifics against the disease. None can know the lull extent of the cvil thus committed, but many of the physicians who had the fullest opportunity for judging of the ravages of the epidemic, bear testimony that a large number of deaths was attributable to this use of those poisonous stimulants, though partaken in what were considered very moderate quantities; the system having thereby been kept in a state of unhealthy excitement favourable to the reception of the disease, and rendered unable to contend with, or throw it off when it was developed. All alcobolic shmulants should be carefully avoided. Not a few of those who commenced in this way to tamper with them, though they escaped cholera, fell victims to their use as confirmed inebriates.

While the causes to which we have relerred predispose to the disease, there are others which more immediately excite it. They are generally such as make a sudden and powerful impression on the system. Among them are
direct rays of the sun, eating largely of defective or unripe fruit, and perhaps more than either of these, sudden exposure to a cool wind when the body is warm and perspiring. Of course, excesses in eating or drinking are powerful excitants of the disease. A fall of several degrees in the thermometer, when the diseuse is prevailing, is always followed by a large increase of cases, indicating the propriety of changing the clothing so as to prevent the surface of the body becoming chillcd. The skin should not only be kept warm but perfectly clean by frequent ablutions in a tepid bath or with a sponge.

We have perhaps said enough to point out to our readers the errors frequently committed in the anxiety to ward off this dreaded disease, and the proper precautions to be observed. It is very dcsirable that the mind should be kept as free from excitement and alarm as possible as there is nothing much more dupressing to the vital functions, than fear. The advice of the Apostle is applicable here as in all other cases: "Let your moderation appear in all things." Observing this, and maintaining a humble reliance on the overruling care of the great Preserver of men, we may wait
over anxie!y.

Bowden's IFistory of the Society of Friends America. Vol. Il.
The second volume of this work, containing the Ilistory of Friends in Pennsylvania and New Jerscy to the year $18: 0$, has just been received and is for sale by Uriah Hum, No. 44 Nurih Fourth Street.

In preparing this work, James Bowden has had access to the History of Pennsylvania by Robert Proud, the History of New Jersey by John Smith, the History of Friends in the two Provinces by Samuel Smith,-various recently published volumes of Biography, and many historical accounts, and biographical sketches written for and published in our Journal. We presume many of our readers will be desirous of possessing a volume which contains particulars of the settement and subsequent history of Friends in Pennsylania and New Jersey, now first brought logether. Prefixed to the Volume is a map of the meetings of Friends in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting; on one corner of which is a plan of the City of Philadelphia in 1760.

There is a wood engraving of "Richard Townsend's original dwelling.house," and several others of old mceting-houses.

## summary of events.

EUROPE.-The steamer Asia brought Liverpool dates to the first instant. The whole Rassian army of occapation was falling back in good order from the Principalities. Austria bas made an agreement with Turkey, by which it is provided, that an Austriaa army shall forthwith oceapy the country from which the Rassians bave retired; the Austrians are to evacuate it on the establishing of peace with the least possible delay. It this plan is carried out, hostilities will probably cease for a time on that line of operations.
The attitude of Austria is still n source of uneasiness in England, as it is evident that though she has been compelied by the force of ciremmstances to take part against Russia to some extent, neither she nor Prussia enter fally into the views of the two Western Powers. More Rassian troops have been seat to the Crimea, and the emperor Nichołas was reported to be on his way thither to inspect the fortifications, and provide for the detence of this portion of his territory, which with the important station of Sebastopol is nuw threatened by the allied forces collected at Varma.
JAPAN.-Oa the 28th of Third month, Com. Perry concluded the long songht treaty of Amity and Friendship between Japan and this country, and on the 15th inst., it weas ratitied by the Senate of the United States.

Two ports are to bo opened for trado with the Caited States, and American citizens are to be permitted to reside there temporarily under certain restrictions.
CUBA.-There are still frequent importations of slaves from Africa into this island. The brig Grey Eagle, of Philadelphia, on the 25 th ult., laoded bet eargo of 600 slaves near Ilavana, and two cargoes bad been reeently landed at Trinidad and Babia Hooda The Grey Eagle was subsequently captared.
BARBADOES.-Accomnts to the 13th ult. represeat the ravages by Cholera as feariul ; in Bridgetowa alone the deaths being from 150 to 200 a day.
UNITED STATES.-Congress.-The Seante has been engaged in the consideration of the Homestend bill which meets with much opposition in that body. The Honse has passed the River and llarbour bill, appropriating nearly two and a half millions to the improvement of rivers and harbors and kindred ohjecte at numerous places; the largest items being for the remoral of obstructions at the mouths of the Mississippi, and for
Joseph's Harbour on Lake Michigan.
The Cholera prevails extensively, and in many places is sery fatal. The cities of Chiengo and St. Lonis in particular have suffered greatly.

California.-Dates to the 16 th ult. received ; the yield of gold continues large. Tho branel mint at Sat Francisco is in action. Many substantial buildiog were being erected in the city ; real estate and reats bid fallen greatly. The crops of wheat and barley were very large, and if not sutbicient for the entire wants of the country, will in great measure sapply them-price of wheat, 1.80 per bushel. Vast quantities of the po tatoes of last year remain on hand, the surplus, of wbich no use can be made, is computed ia the valley of San Jose by millions of busbels. Accounts from the Indian reservation on the Tejon, under charge of U.S. Saperintendent Beale, are highly satisfactory. The lodians have 1200 aeres of excellent whent, and 400 acrei of barley. Good honses were being built for the atires, and schools established for their children.
New York.-The draft for seven millions of dollam (equal to about thirteen tons of gold) given the Mesican minister under the provisions of the recent Treaty mith Mexico, has been paid at the snb-treasury, and the gold deposited in some of the eity banks. There is moch sickness in the city; the mortality for the week ending 15th inst., being $817 ; 147$ deaths are reported from Cholera, and 157 from Cholera infantam.

Philadelphia.-The deaths for last week reached the number of 413 , double the number of the corresponding week last year when the deaths were 206. Two bundred and twenty-three of last week's deaths were of children ander five years of age, 69 were caused by Cholera, and 83 by Cholera infantum. Thirty-one denths from Cholera occurred in the Almshouse.

Cape Island.-An abundant flow of soft pure water has been obtained by horing to the depth of 80 feet This and other places of fashionable resort as Saratogh Newport, \&c., are not much frequented this season.
St. Louis.-Deatbs for the week endiag 10th instanh, 505 , of which 206 were from Cholera, and 22 from $800-$ stroke, a great mortality for a city having about onefourth the population of Philadelphia.

Chicago. -The epidemic appears to be abating.
Boston.-There were 111 deathis for the week eading 15th instant, 31 of whieh were from Cholera.

## RECEIPTS.

Reeeived of John Hampton, Io., $\$ 2$, to 39, vol. 28 ; from S. B. Cook, N. J., $\$ 2$, to 42 , vol. 28 ; from J. Hall, agt., $0 ., \$ 1$, to 52, vol. 27 ; for Thos. Hall, $\$ 4$, vols. 27 \& 28 ; for Ruannah Frame, $\$ 2$, to 44 , vol. 28 ; from 8 . Hohson, agt., O., for Jos. Pearose, \$3, vol. 27; from Jebu Faucett, agt., O., for R. Boon, Jos. Reeder, sent, T. Wickersham, Sl. Hollingsworth, Jehu Allman, \$? each, vol. 27 ; for Dl. Boalton, Rht. Miller, Wm. P. Fancett, $\$ 4$ each, vols. 26 \& 27 ; for Sarah Allison, $\$ 3$, vol. 28; for Jacob Barber, §2, to 34, vol. 28.

## CORRECTION.

In the 43d number of "The Friend," Mahlon $I$. Lorel should read Mablon $L$. Lovett.

Maramed, at Friends' Peeting, Alum Creek, in Morrow coanty, Obio, on the 26th of Fitih month, Josaua Balls of Springboro, to Sabail E. Wood, danghter of Danie and Elizabeth Wood.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street

# THE 

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

## wo dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions and Payments received by
John rtchardson,
o. 50 north fourth street, up stalrs, philadelpilia.
to any part of Pennsytrania, for three months, advance, tbrec and a quarter cents; to any e United States, for three months, it paid in ix and a-half cents.

## the strawberay plant.

## St. Pierre.

(Concluded from page 358)
Vature bas made nothing in vain. Whereas prepared a habitation, she immedutely She is never straitened for want of She has placed animals, furnished with single drop of water; and in such mul. at Leeuwenhoek, the natural philosopher, up to thousands of them. Many others , and among the rest Robert Hook, have ae drop of water as small as a grain of me ten, others thirty, and some as far as thousand. Thuse who know not how atience and sagacity of an observer can t, perhaps, call in question the accuracy observations, if lyunnet, who relates Cesser's "Theology of Insects," had not ated the possibility of it , by a piece of m abuadantly simple. We are certaia, of the existence of those beings whose figures have actually been drawn. Others 1, whose feet are armed with claws, on of the fly, and even on that of the flea. redible, then, from analogy, that there als feediag on the leaves of plants, like in our meadows and on our mountains ; pose under the shadow of a down in. le to the naked eye, and which, from ormed like so many suns, qualf nectar lour of gold and silver. Each part of $r$ must present to them a spectacle of can form no idea. The yellow anthera 's, suspeaded by fillets of white, exhibit yes double ralters of gold, in equilibrio, f fairer than ivory; the corolla, an arch unded magnitude, embellished with the the topaz; rivers of nectar and honey; parts of the floweret, cups, urns, pavines, which the human architect and gokl. ve not yet learned to imitate.
ot speak thus lirom conjecture ; for, havained one day by the microscope the of thyme, I distinguished in them, with rprise and delight, superb flagons, with a $k$ of a substance resembliag amethyst, gullets of which seemed to flow ingots gold. I have never made observatioa rolla simply, of the smallest flower, withag it composed of an admirable substance, nsparent, studded with brilliants, and n the most lively colours.
eings which live under a reflex thus ennust have ideas very different Irom ours and of the other phenomena of nature.

A drop of dew filtering in the eapillary and trans. parent tubes of a plant, present to them thousan's of cascades: the same drop, fixed as a wave on the extremity of one of its prickles, an ocean without a shore; evaporated into air, a vast acrial sea. They must, therefore, sce fluids ascending instend of falling ; assunning a globalar lorm instead of siaking to a level; aud mouating into the air inslead of obeying the power of gravity. * *

In these ephemerous beinge, we must find the youth of a single morning, and the decrepitude of one day. If they possess historical motuments, they must have their months, years, ages, epochs, proporioned to the duration of a flower; they must have a chronology different from ours as their hydraulics and opies must difler. Thus, in proporion as man briogs the clements of nature near him, the principles of his science disaplear.
Such, therefore, must have been my strawbery plant and its natural inhabitants in the eyes of my winged insects which had alighted to visit it ; but supposing I had been able to acquire, with them, an intmate knowledge ol this new world, I was still very far from having the history of it. I must have previously studied its relations to the other parts of nature; to the sun which expands its blossoms, to the winds which sow its seeds over and over, to the brooks whose banks it forms and embellishes. I must have known how it was preserved in winter, during a cold capable of cleaving stones asunder; and how it should appear verdant in the spring, without any pains employed to preserve it from the frost; how, teeble and crawling along the ground, it should be able to find its way lrom the deepest valley to the summit of the Alps , to traverse the globe from north to south, from mountain to mountain, Corming on its passage a thousand charming pieces of checkered work of its lair flowers and rose-coloured ruit, with the plants of every other climate; how it has been able to scatier itself from the mountains of Cachemire to Archangel, and from the Felices, in Nurway, or Kamschatkin; how, in a word, we hind it in equal abundance in both American continents, though an infinite number of animals is making incessant and universal war upon it, and no gardener is at the trouble to sow it again.

Supposing all this knowledge acquired, I should still have arrived no farther thon at the history of the genus and not that of the species. The varieties would still have remained unknown, which have each its particular character according as they have flowers single, in pairs, or disposed in clusters; according to the colour, the smell, and the taste of the fruit; according to the size, the figure, the elfiner, the smoothness, or the doway clothing of therr leaves. One of our most celebrated botanists, Scbastian le Vaillant, has lound, in the environs of Paris alone, live distinet species, three of which bear flowers whout producin: fruit. In our gardens we culivate at least twelve different sorts of foreign strawberrirs; - that of Chili, of Pera; the Alpiae, or perpetual ; the Swedioh, which is green, dic. But how many varietics are there to us totally unknown? Il is not every degree of latitude a species peculiar to
itself? Is it not presumable that there may be trees which produce strawberries, ns there are those which bear pease and French brans? May we not even consider as varicties of the straw. berry, the aumerous species of the rappberry, and of the bramble, wath which it has a very striking unalogy from the shape of its leaves; from its shouts, which creep along the ground and replant hemselves ; from the rose form of its flowers, and that of its fruit, the seeds of which are on the outside? Ilats it not, besides, an affinity with the eglantine and the rose tree, as to the flower; with the mulberry, as to the fruit ; and with the trefoil itsell, as to the leaves, one species of which, common in the environs of Paris, bears, likewise its seeds aggregated into the form of a strawberry, Irom which it derives the botanic name of trifo. lium fragiferum, the strawberry-bearing trefoil? Now, it we reflect, that all these species, varieties, analogics, alfuities, have, io every particular latitude, necessary relations with a multitule of animals, and that these relations are altogether unknown to us, we shall find that a complete his. tory of the strawberry plant would be ample cm . ployment tur all the naturalists in the world.
For "The Friend."

## tie cross of christ.

The Cross of Clirist was held by all of olden time, patriarchs, prophots, and the apostles of our Lord, and the publishers of the Gospel of peace and salvation, not only as necessary to be preached to uthers for their acceptance, but that they were to mmifest their love uad allegiance to God by daily bearing this cross, and thus regulate their daily walk in humble obedience to the will of God revealed in the heart by the Spirit of Jesus Christ our Saviour.

Penn holds up Moses as a remarkable example in sacred history for self-denial, before the appearance of Christ in the flush. "1le had been saved, when an infant, by an extraurdinary Proideace, v and it seems by what followed for an extraor. dnary service ; Piaraoh's daughter, whose com. passion was the means of his preservation, when the king decreed the death of the Hebrew male children, took him for her son, and gave him the education of hur father's court. His own graceful presonce and extraordinary abilities, joined with lier love to him, and interest in her father to promote him, must have rendered him, if not caprable of sucecssion, at least of being chief minister of ulfurs under that wealthy and powerlul prince . . . But Moses, ordained for other work, and guided by a Letter Star, an higher principle, au sooner camo to years of discretion, than the impiety of Egyph, and the oppression of his brethren there, grew a burven too heavy for him to bear. And though so wise and good a man could not waut thuse generous and grateful sentiments, which becane the kiudness of the king's daughter to him; yet he had also "scen that God who is invisible," and did not dare to live in the easo and plenty of Pharaoh's house whilst his poor brethren were required "to make brick wittiout straw."
"The fear of tho Almighty taking deep hold of
his heart, he nobly refised to be eal'. 1 the sno at and reecive aecurding to the deeds dune, not the have over those who see him not. In theit Pharath's daughter, and chase a lite of' alluction prolission male, in this liti. It is the doctrine increase they are not lifted up, nor in their adver. with the despised and oppressed lsraclites, and to of Jusus, that if thy right hand uffind thee, thon sities are they cast down; because they are mo. be companion of their temptations nat jeopardics must eut it iff; and if thy rugt eye offend thee, derated in the one, and comforted in the other, by rather "than to enjoy the pleasures of $\sin$ for a thou must pluek it cut; that is, if the most dear, his divine presence. In short, heaven is the season ;" esteming the reproaches of Christ, the most usetul and tender comlarts thon enjoyest, throne, and the earth but the footstool, of that man, whieh he suffered for making that unworldly stand in thy soul's way and interrupt thy obedichoice, greater riches than all the treasur s of ence to the voice of God, nad thy eonformity to that kingdom. Nor was he so foolish as they his holy will revaled in thy soul, thon art enthought him; he had reason on his side; for it is gaged, under the penaly of dammation, to part satid, "He had an eye to the recompense of re- with them. The way of God is a way of lath, ward;" he did but reluse $n$ lesser benelit for a as dark to sense, as it is mortal to self. The greater. In this his wisdom transeended that of childten of obedience, with holy Paul, count all the E, yptians; for they made the prescm world things as dross nod dung, that they may win their choiee, ns uncertain as the weather, and so Christ, and know and walk in this narrow way. lost that whieh has no end. Moses looked deeper speculation will not do, nor can refined notions and weighed the enjoyments of this life in the enter it; the obedient only eat the good of the scales of Elernity, nnd lound they made no weight land. They that do my Father's will, suid the there. He governed himself, not by the imme- Wlessed Jesus, shall know of my doetrine; them diate possession, but the mature nod duration of he will instruct. There is no room for instructhe reward. His laith correeted his affeetions, and lion, where lawful self is lord and not servant. taught him to sacrifice the pleasure of self to the hope he had of a future, more excellent recompense.

Isaiah was no inennsiderable instance of this blessed self-denial; who, of a courtier, became a prophet, and left the worldly interests of the one, for the faith, patienee and sulferings of the other. His choice did not only lose him the favour of men; but their wockedness, enraged at his integrity to God, in his fervent and bsld reproofs of them, made a martyr of him in the end, in the reign of king Manasses. 'Thus died that excellent man, commonly called the Evangelical Prophet," for his remarkable clearness of prophecy in the coming of the blessed Messiah, and the purity, holiness and power of the sublme truths of the glorious Gnspel of Christ. "The fidelity of Danicl; an holy and wise young man, who, when his external advantages came in eompetition with his duty to Almighty God, relinquished them all. Instead of beng solicitous how to secure himself, as one minding nothing less, he was, with the utmost hazard of himseli, most earelul how to preserve the honour of God, by fidelity to his will. And though at the first it exposed him to ruin, yet as an instance of great encouragement to all, who like him, ehoose to keep a good con. seience in an evil time, it at last advaneed him greatly in the world ; and the God of Daniel was made famous and terrible through his persever ance, even in the eyes of heathen kings.
"What shall I say of all the rest, who, counting nothing dear that they might do the will of God, abandoned their worldly comforts, and exposed their ease and safety, as often as the heavenly vision called them, to the wrath and malice of degenerate princes, and an apostate church? More especially Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Micah, who, after they had deoied themselves in obedjence to the divine voice, seated up their testimony with their blood. Thus was self-denial the practice and glory of the ancients, who were prede. cessors to the comiog of Christ in the flesh; and shall we hope to go to heaven without it now, when our Saviour himself is become the most excellent example of it? that we might deny ourselves, and so be the true followers of his blessed example. Whoever thou art, therefore, that wouldst do the will of God, but faintest in thy desires from the opposition of worldy considerittions; remember I tell thee, in the name of Christ, that he who prefers father or mother, sister or brother, wife or child, house or land, reputation, honour, office, liberty or life, before the testimony of the Light of Jesus in his own conscience, shall be rejected of hum in the solemu and general Beholding him in all his gilts, they do not inquest upon the world, when all shall be judged, blessing who gives them, is an advantage such
who hath sell under font. Those who know thr station will not easily be moved; they leara $10^{\circ}$ number their days, that they may not be sur. prised with their dissolution; and to "rederm their time because the days nre evil ;" remenber. ing that they are but sicwards, and must deliver up their accounts to an impartal Judge. There. fore, not to self, but to 11 m they live, and in lim they die, and are blessed with them that die in the Lord. Thus I conclude iny right use of lawfol self."
New Jersey, Seventh mo., 1854.
Iron IIouses.-We attended yesterday evening no informal meeting of business men, nt the Aus tion Rooms of M. N. Croli, Court street, Broolo lyu, at whieh Mr. Sixton, the inventor of a ner plan of iron buildin's, explained his system. Ho constructs the frame work of his buildings entirely of cast iron, in sections, which are made to iater. lock by very close filting and ingenious joios, secured by keys. 'This method of building avoid the labour of drilling and bolting, which has beea a great inconvenience of iron buildings. It also allows the house to be taken down in sections, and removed at a very litle expense. He covent the frame work on the outside with plates of iroo, by a similar system of interlocking, without any botts or other fistenings, the joints being pacted with gutta-percha, so as to exelude water under hydraulic pressure. 'To finish the dove-tailigg of the joints, he has invented a machine that an perform the work of furty men. 'The walls are made hollow, and the cnclosed space is filled in with a non-conducting composition of beach suad and other substances, so that, as Mr. S. observed, his house becomes, when fillished, a perfect fire proof safe.

The roofs and floors are made of castiron frames, resembling heavy window sashes, the isterstices beiny occupied, as in the case of wia. dows, with plates of glass, ol any required thick. ness and transpareney. The gliss used is ox our eommon glass, but is in itself a new and valuable invention, being ealled malleable glass, from its wonderiul property of toughness allowiog it to bend freely without breaking. It can be drawn out into threads of any fineness, and so strong and flexible that they are said to be com. mencing the manulature of piano and vidia strings from their material. Mr. S. handed round a piece of this glass string for inspection. It was as small as the E string of a violin, and could be $=$ bent around the finger, or tied in a knot apparenly like cat-gut.
Plates of this glass being let into the frame work of the floors, the whole is then covered oret with a peculiar transparent cement of Mr. S'ip invention, which makes the whole floor look like one solid plate of glass. The cost of roofing with
this material is 75 ceots per square foot. The this material is 75 ceots per square foot. The
walls inside can be covered with plaster, or finisho ed with iron or glass, at the option of the builder. All the interior ornamentation, such as mantelpieces, panels, \&c., may be of malicable glass. The advantages claimed for this style of build ing are, first, its great cheapness, and the rapidity with which it allows of construction. It effects a saving of one-third the cost, and three-fourthy in labour, over every other method. Mr. S. stared that he could complete an ordinary dwelling-h
t can be obtained at a small cost, by the unprofitable servant who mode no use of his ing tho trap, one of these birds was found within,
combinations of the same pattern. The remarked that in the construction of the ystal Palace, but six dilferent patterus puired. Third, the facility with whieh ailding ean be taken down and removed. ts security from damage by fire or lightus saving all the expense of insurance. cidental advantages are, its durability, rom vermin, \&e. - . Y. Leader.

## adyonition.

sideration, fashion, and the world, are derates against the Christian religion, meven good kind of people often conve on excellent terms ; and the fair rewhich may be obtained by a complaisant $y$ to the prevailing practuce, and by mere of manner, without a striet attention to prineiple, is a constant source of danger

There is something almost irresistiing in the contagion of general example; : necessity of that vigilance, whieh is the of Christanity, to quicken by incessant
r reputation is one of the most laudable ' human ambition; yet even this may be into a snare, by inducing a treacherous is soon as it is obtained. A fatal indopt to ereep in upon the soul when it has dired the good opinion of mankind.
a fair fame, and the support of numbers, tful dependence: for as every individual for himself, and answer for himself, e imaginary sources will fail, just at the when they could have been of any use : he soul is in its greatest extremity. A utation, even wiohout internal religion, worth obtaining, if the tribunat of heafashioned after the manner of human judicature. If at the general judgment to be tried by a jury of our fellow morould be but common prudence to secure ur at any price. But it can stand us in d in the great day of decision; as it is ummation of Infinite Goodness, not to is to the merey of each other's sentence; rve us for Hus final judyment, who knows ive ol every action! who will make strict a into sincerity of heart, and uprightuess on; in whose eyes the feeble prayer, and at desire of the fowly Christian, will outmost splendid prolession, or the most action of him in whose heart is lurlsing ambition.
her danger arises to some people from a idea, that only great and actual sins are rded against. Whereas, sins of omission perhaps, the most formiduble part of logue of offences. 'These generally supply $r$ what they want in weight, and are the gerous for being litile ostensible. They o be repeated with less regret, because nbrance of formal actual erimes, assume ad a shape, and territy by the impression ular scenes and circumstances. And memory of transaeted evil haunts a tensence by perpetual opposition, omitted is in:o quiet oblivion, without deeply the conscience, or tormenting the im-- 'lhese omissions were, perhaps, amongr et sins,' from which the royal penitent so desired to be cleansed. And it is worthy ost serious consideration, that these are ces against which the gospel pronounces denuuctations. It is against the tree no liruit; the lamp which had no eil;
 well as against corrupt fruit, Lad oil, and talents ill applied. We are led to bolicve, lrom the sanse high authority, that onvited duties, and neglected opportunities will furnish no ineonsiderable portion of future condemnation.
"I'he world extols brilliant actions: the gospel enjoins good habits and right motives : it does not inculeate splendid deeds, which make heroes, or soundiug seutences, which constitute philosophers; but it enjoins the harder task of renouncing self; of living uneorrupted in the world ; of subdoings besetting sins, and of not thinking of ourselves more lighly than we ought to think." "

## From the Christian Alvocate and Journal.

## CURIOSITLES OF NATURIL IISTORY.

## PUGNACITY OF ROBINS.

Well known as is the pugnacity of robins, one or two instances may be given. 'Their being so wholly absortied during eombat as to be regardless of all else, was ludicrously evinced at Springvale, by a pair fighting from the air down-
ward to the earth, until they disappeared in a ward to the earth, until they disuppeared in a
man's hat, that happened to be lying on the ground, and in which they were both eaptured. On one oceasion two of these birds eaught fighing in a yard in Bellast were kept all night in separate cages. One was given lis liberty early in the morning, and the other being tamer-pos. sibly from having been the better beaten of the two-was kept with the intention of being permanently retained. But so unhappy did the prisoner look, that it too was set at liberty in the yard, which was believed to be its chosen donsicile. The other eame a second time, and attacked it, when my informant, who was present, hastened to the rescue, and the wilder bird flow away. The tame one was again caught, and brought into he house for safety. The intruder was now driven out of the premises, and in the evening, when it was expeeted that he was in a different locality, the other bird was turned out; its wieked and pertinacious antagonist, however, still lay in wait, a third time attacked, and then killed it:the tame bird, though the inferior of the other in strength, always " joined issue" with it, and fought to the best of its poor ability.

Some years ago, at Merville, (County Antrim,) robin kept possession of the green-house, and killed every intruder of its own species, amounting to about two dozen, that entered the house. This had been so frequently done, that my intormant became curious to know the means resorted to for the purpose; and on exumination of two or three of the victims, he lound a deep wound in the neek of each, evidently made by the bill of the slayer. 'I'he lady of the house hearing of the bird's eruelty, had the sharp point of its break cut II, and no more of its brethren were afterwards slaughtered; but it did not itself long survive this slight mutitation.
'The following came under my own observation at Wolthill:-'1'wo robins fighting most weckedly in the air alighted to take breath; -having reeo vered a little, and approached within a loot of each other ready to recommence the charice, a Juck that had witnessed the combat quickly waddled up, and in the most gentle and pacitic manner shoved with its bill the one to the right and the other to the leli, thas evidently separating them to prevent a renewal of the confliet.

Having alluded to their ent propensities, the following note must be introduced. Mr. Poole having a slate-trap once set tor birds, saw, on going up to it, a rebin perched outside. On epen. Iaks

## For " The Friend."

## blograplicll saltuls

Of Jinisters and Elders, nud other cuncerucd members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphtia.

## (Continued from page *is.)

HOBERT nABHOW.
Of Robert Barrow's life, religious lahours, and happy death, an extended account has already appeared in "The Friend." He decensed in Philadelphia, Second month 4 hh, 1697. See vol. 12, page 366, sc.

## RoDert owen.

We shall add but little to Ilugh Robert's testimony concerning this Friend. Aller his settlement in Pennsylvania, he was active in the discharge of his roligious duties, continuing faithrul and loving, respected and beloved to the end of his days. "Ile was one that feared the Lord from his youth, being convinced of the Truth, when about seventeen years of age; he loved the company of such of his acquaintance as were most subitantial in religion, and was also beloved by them and all sort of people that knew him, being greatly helpful to his brethren, and made a cause of gladness to those that were his lathers in the Truth. The Lord not only opened his heart like Lydia's formerly, but he likewise opened his mouth to publish his name and truth amongst many, travelling several times through his native country, Wales, where he was of good service. In 1690, he came into Pennsylvania, where he lived about seven years, visiting this and the adjacent provinces, and was also very usefu! in the meeting where he resided, both in doctrine and discipline; he was indeed a strong pillar in the church: 1 never saw him take part with a wrong thing. Oh, the want of him which 1 feel! his place is yet empty; I pray God, if it be his will, to fill it up. Oh, my brother, roy dear companion! how ean they that knew thy laithfulness to Truth, do less than leave a memorial to succeeding geaerations? for thy name is worthy to be recorded in Israel. He was a man of peace, and hated all appearance of contention, and indeed he was a skillul peace-maker, being endued with wisdom and authority, yet full of mercy and compassion unto every appearance of good. His removal is a great loss unto us who are left. Well, my dear brother, in the remembrance of thee, and the many good and precious opportunities we have had together, my soul is bowed and ready to say, I shall never have the like companion, so fitted and knit together in every respect; the more I consider my loss of thee, the greater it appears; therefore conelude this my testimony, and retura to my own work and service, that I may be prepared to follow alter thee.

## Hugir Roberts.

"He died the 8ih of the Fifth month, 1697, and was iaterred the 10th of the same, in Friends' burying ground at Merion, in Pennsylvania."

## elizabeth cewperthwaite.

This Friend was a native of the north of England, where she was convincel of the Truth about the year 1652. We do not know her maiden name, but she married Ilugh Cowperthwaite, and lived at Flushing, Long Istand. The memorial concerning her says, "She was a woman serviceable to the church of Christ in several respects, as weil by a public testimnny to the blessed Truth, which she bore in much plainness and sincerity, delighting in the prosperity of 'Truth, and of the people of God. She had irue judgment when to spenk, and when to be silent; and divided between the precious and the vile, being tender to the
broken-hearted, but as a sword against that which twice the amount of type set. The whole in so was evil, and which teaded to division in the clean and pleasant that 11 will prubnbly soon be a church of Chist; very desirous that the young favourite employment for women. The machine generation might grow up in the life of Truth, as in the clucation thereof.
"She was at times sick several months before she died, which she endured with great contentedness, often expressing the love of God to her, and said that she telt his heavenly presence. In the time of her sickness, she bore many faithful testimonies to the glory of the worthy namerof God. strengthenng and encouraging Friends in his work and service, and against the spirit of separation; for the Lord had scated it upon her heart, that that which leads out of the hearenly unity, and brotherly fellowship, was a false spirit, and not ol the Father. She often said that such could not be heirs with the true seed, and exhorted those about her against the superfluity of the world; showing them the ill consequence thereof. Those Friends who came to see her, she exhorted to faithlulness, saying there is nothing like it. She comtinued sensible to the last, and departed this life on the 15 th of Tenth month, in the year 1697."

## Jonn and margaret lymam.

Of these Friends, an extended account has been already published in "The Friend," vol. 17, paye 317.

They resided in Philadelphia, where Margaret died, 'Twelth month 13, 1697, and John, Second month 7, 1693.

## ENCOURAGEMENT.

He who slumbereth not, nor sleepeth llis ancient watch around us keepeth; Still sent from His creating hand, New witnesses for Truth shall stand New instruments to sound abroad The gospel of a risen Lord;

To gather to the fold once more
The desolate and gone astray,
The scattered of a clondy day,
And Zion's broken walls restore.

## PARTING.

$O$, 'tis one seene nf parting here, Love's watchword is farewell! Aud almost starts the falling tear, Ere died the last that fell! But happiest be, whose gifted eye Above this world can see,
And those diviner realms desery, Where partings cannot be ; Who, with One changeless Friend on high, Life's various path has trod, And soars to meet, beyond the sky, The rausomed and their God.

Type-setting Machine.- $A$ correspondent of a London paper, writing from Copenhagen on May 18th, says :-

Owing to the politeness of the editors, 1 have now been able to sce the new composing machine as in actual operation in the office of the Fadreluntet. Instead of the usual cases and composingsticks, and the compositor stunding at his work, we sce a person situng before a machine with keys like a piano, which he plays on iucessantly, and every touch on the tangent is followed by a click; the letier is already in its place in the long mahogany chamel prepared for it. The whole is excessively ingenious. In fact it is fairy work. The most wouderful part is, that it distributes the already used type at the same time that it sets the new page, and with an exactness perfectly sure. No mistake can ever occur. The compositor, by this machine, dors four times as much work as another workman, but as he requires an assistint
occupies a very small space, not more than a large ehair, and is beautifully made of hard woods, brass, and steel. lis suecess is now beyond all doubt. The proprietors of the lozlrelundet an su gratified by the one they now have that they have ordered another. The price is 2,400 Dab. ish dollars. It will last appareatly for a century or two without repair. Mr. Soreason, the inven. tor, himself a compositor all his life, kindly shows the machine to any visitor. Of course a compo sitor cannot set with this machine at once; it will take a short time, a few days, for him to becomo familiar with the details, but he is then a geate. man compared to his old comrades.

## For "The Friend"

"For I have learned, in whatsocver state I am, to be content."-Paul.
"Every one is subject to so many losses here, that, unless he has a share in the bank of biss, he may soon become impoverished of all his es. joyments, and be a bankrupt as to felicity, But what an enriching privilege is an interest in Christ! Whereby we are insured against all losses, and furmished for all mislortunes! Fur though in the world we may have tribulation, yet in 1 llm , who overcame the world, shall we haro peace and joy. Our nearest and dearest Friends may be removed by death; but in Him we have a store of dearer and diviner relatives. Our riches may fly away as on eagle's wings, but in Him we have the treasures of eternity ! So that it is but for a moment, and in the meanest things that the true Claristian can sustain any loss. Our names may be repronched among incn, but then is a divine antidute against this; that they may be 'written in the Lamb's book of tife,' "ho will confess them before his Father and all the angels, Our situation may at times seem lonely and dean late, but in Him there is the swectest of company, the dearest converse; causing our habitation at seasons to feel like a paradise below. The thiogs of this world may all seem jointly to go against us, but He will make them all work together for good. Our comforts may fall off like the blighted blossoms of the orchard; but in Hum nobler comforts shall flourish, and never fade nor wither, Every day may bring now disappointments, (and what else should we look for in this present world,) but in Him none are disappointed, who hear the cross, despising the shame; for He gives those (spiritually) to enjoy all things; so that io the midst of many privatons they can say, 'I rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of my solvation.' And then, if those hold out faithful to the end, there is prepared for them in heaven, a inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that ladeth not away; when they shall be fureverlorever with the Lord."

## Intelligence of the Ass.-An eminent naturalist puts in the lollowing good work for the long-eared

 race:- The ass is always esteemed as the slupidest of animals, yet if one be shut up in the same enclusure with half-i-duzow horses of the finest blood, and the party escape, it is infallibly the poor donkey that has led the way. It is he alone that peneuates the secr:t of the bolt and latch; and he may be often seen snuffing over a pieco of work, to which all other animats are incom. petent.The brightest hours of prosperity have their clouds, and the stream of life il not ruffled by ob-

TRAINING CIHLDREN.
various causes, the charge of a family of aildren often devolves upon the mother nd when such duly Ceel the weight of ge, they are properly objects of much $y$ to those who feel the obligation to visit ws and the fatherless in their aflictionmurden such feel is no toubt intended for d for what is it but a consciousness ol
of wisdom, of patience, of decision and Aficiem for the occasion? and what is so this, to lead them to "cast their burden Lord?" It is said, "Cast thy burden Lord and he shall sustain thee,"-ind thy fatherless chitdren; I will preserve te, and let thy widows trust in me." It can hapfily be brought to this, what need e? They have access to the Source of of strength-to the "God of patience olation ;" and all rightly directed disunder such influence, will be as the for future uscfulness in the community e church: it will constitute them as fore-
prepare the way of the Lord and to paths straight," in the subjected wills of eful offspring.
en this religious weight is not felt, or n is too easily cast upon others who canxpected to feel as parents should feel, we expect but a want of due subjection ence for parental authority, and conseect in the future character of the child. der a lamily aright, there seems to be father's authority, and a mother's untirion and care-but when from any cause these is wanting, we cannot doubt but who is "the Healer of breaches" is cummeet the case and to supply all our Buch is the confidence we ought to feelwe ought to possess, to enable us to disor duties acceptably in all the important f life, and especially so in the care of children.

## collubes at barcelona.

ter of Columbus to the Spanish monarchs, ag his discovery, had produced the sensation at court. The event it comd was considered the most extriordinary rosperous reign; and, following so close conquest of Granada, was pronounced a ark of divine favour for that triumph in the cause of the true faith. The s themselves were for a time dazzled Idered by this sudden and easy acquisinew empire, of indefinite extent and apcure it beyond the reach of question or Shortly after his arrival at Seville, received a letter from them, expressing t delight, and requesting him to repair ly to court, to concert plans for a second extensive expedition. As the summer dy advancing, the time favourable for a hey desired him to make any arrangeSeville, or elsowhere, that might hasten ition, and to inform them by the return arier what was necessary to be done on This letter was addressed to ham by of "Don Christopher Columbus, our of the Ocean Sea, and Viceroy and - of the Islands discovered in the Indies;" ne time he was promised still further Columbus lost no time in complying commands of the sovereigns. Ile sent a dum of the ships, men, and munitions
that wonld be requisite, and having made such ous for lis stately and commanding person, which, dispositions at Sevillens eircumstances prmitted, with his countenaneo rendered venerable by his set out on his journey for Barcelont, taking will gray hairs, gave him the august appearance of a him the six ladians and the various curiositics and scmator of lione. A monlest smile lighted up his productions he had brought from the New World.

The fame of his discovery had resounded throughout the nation, and as his route lay through several of the linest and most populous provinces of Spain, his jouncy appeared like the progress of a soveregn. Wherever be passed, the surrounding country poured forth its inhabitants, who lined the road ind thronged the villages. In the large towns, the strects, windows, tud balconies were filled with eater spectators, who rent the air with acclamations. Ilis journcy was continually impeded by the multitude pressing to grain a sight of him and of the Indians, who were regarded with as much admiration as if they latd been natives of another planct. It was improssible to satisfy the craving curiosity which assailed hamself and his attendants, at every stage, with iumumerable quesions; popular rumour as usual had exaggerated the truth, and had filled the newly found country with all kinds of wonders.

It was about the middle of April that Columbus arrived at Barcclona, where every preparation had been made to give him a solemn and magnificent reception. The beauty and serenity of the weather, in that genial season and lavoured climate, contributed to give splendor to this memorable ceremony. As he drew near the place, many of the more youthful courtiers and hidalgos of gallant bearing came forth to meet and welcome him. His entrance into this moble city has been compared to one of those triumplss which the Romans were accustomed to decree to conquerors. First, were paraded the Indians, painted according to their savage fashion, and decorated with tropical leathers and with their national ormaments of gold; alter these were borne various kinds ol live parrots, together with stufled birds and animals of unknown species, and rare plants supposed to be of precious qualities: while great care was taken 10 make a conspicuous display of Indian coronets, bracelets, and other decorations of gold, which might give an idea of the wealth of the newly discovered regions. After these lollowed Columbus, on horseback, surrounded by a brilliant cavalcade of' Spanish chivalry. 'The strects were almost impassable, from the countless muttitude; the windows and balconies were crowded with the lair ; the very rools were covered with speclators. It seemed as if the public eye couid not be sated with gazing on these trophes of an unknown world, or on the remarkable man by whom it had been discovered. There was a sublimity in thas event that mingled a solemn fochng with the public joy. It was looked upon as a vast and signal dispensation of Providence in reward for the piety of the monarchs; and the majestic and venerable appearance of the disco. verer, so different from the youth and buoyancy that are generally espected from roving enterprise, seemed in harmony with the grandeur and dignity of his achievement.
'T'o receive lim with suitable pomp and distinc. tion, the sovereigns had ordered there throng to be placed in public, under a rich canopy ol brocade of gold, in a vast and splendid saluon. Here the king and queen awaited his arrival, seated in state, with the prince Juan beside thens and nttended by the dignitaries of their court and the pritecipal nobulity of Castile, Valencia, Catalonia, and Arrason; all imputiont to belsold the man who had conterred so inealeulable a bencit upon the nation. At loagth Columbus entered the lall, surrounded by a brillant crowd of cavaliers, among whom, says Las Casas, he was conspicu.
catures, showing that he enjoyed the state and ulory in which lie came; and certainly notbing could be more deeply moving to a mind inflamed by noble nombition, and conscious of having greatly deseryed, than these testimonials of the admiration and gratitude of a nation, or rather of a world. As Columbus approached, the suvercigns rose, as if receiving a person of the highest rank. Bending lis kuees, he requested to kiss their hands; but there was some lessitation on the part of their majesties to permit this uct of vassalage. Raising him in the most gracious manuer, they ordered him to seat himseli in their presence; a rare honour in this proud and punctilious court.

At the request of their majesties, Columbus now gave an account of the most striking events of his voyage, and a description of the islands which ho had discovered. Ile displayed the specimens he had brought of unknown birds and other animals, of rare plants of medicinal and aromatic virtue; of native gold in dust, in crude masses, or laboured into barbaric ornaments; and, above all, the uatives of thesc countries, who were objects of intense and ineshaustible interest; since there is nothing to man so curious as the varieties of his own species. Alf these he pronounced mere harbingers of great discoveries le had yet to make, which would add realms of incalculable wealth to the dominions of their majestics, and whole nations of proselytes to the true taith.

The words of Columbus were listened to with profound emotion by the sovereigns. When he had finished they sunk on their knees, and, rais. ing their clasped hands to heaven, their eyes filled with tears of joy and gratitude, they poured forth tbanks and praises to God for so great a providence ; all present followed their example; n dev and solemn enthusiasm pervaded that splendi. 1 assembly, and prevented all common acclamations of triumph. 'The anthem of Te Dcum Laudanus, chanted by the choir of the royal chajel, with the melodious accompaniments of the instruments, rose up from the midst in a full body of sacred harmony, baring up as it were the feelings and thoughts of the auditors to heaven ; "so that," says the venerable Las Casas, " it seemod as if in that hour they communicated with celestial delights." Such was the solemu and pious manner in which the brilliant court of Spain culebrated this solemn event, offering up a grateliul tribute ot melody and praise, and giving glory to God for the discovery of another worid.

Washington Irving.

## Selected.

IIuman life is compared to a slcep; to tho rapidity of a flood; to a tale that is told; to a vapour that appeareth lor a littlo time, 10 a flow. er that lloursheth in the murning, and in tho evoning is cut down and withereth; to vanity; 10 a shadow that passeth away. Eternity, that sodemo word, soon passes from the lip; but who can grasp the muhty, the immense iden, which this word eternity conveys? Alt thought is lost in its immonsity, and switlowed up ia its fathomless abyss. The mind may conccive hough famtly, of milthons of ages heuped upon millions, till numbers luse themsclves; or rather till wo are lost in the vast caleulation. But who can mea. sure eternity ; compared with whose evcrlasting lines, myriads of years are intinitely less than atoms Iluating' in tho mod.day sun All men aro hasteang to eternny. All are shanding upon the brink of an interminable state of being. Iet all,
except the litule flock of Christ, are living, as if abled to put its diamond-like droppings under a surface of Alpha Lyre? Here is a problem for life would never end; and die as if beyond the grave there was nothing to awaken their solicitous concern.

If all the water flowing round this carth,
And with ten thousand times as much, were pent In a buge cistern, whose unwieldy bulk
The whole contained; but at one leaky pore
At certnin periols should one drop dispense;
And at the distance of ten thousand years,
of intervening time, those periods fix

- Yet sooner iwice ten thousand limes the whole,

Thus drop by drop shall draw the ocean dry,
Than the duration of eternity,
One moment of its endless term abridge ;
Then what avails it, whether here we taste
life's transient joys or heart corroding cares,
If we, in peace, may happly end our race ;
A race Low like the shutte's rapid flight, Or faint illusion of a morning dream.
microscope, more easily than we formerly could place under its range ihe emerald joinings of a dragon-fly's wiag, or the downy feathers of the variegatel butterfly."

It will be interesting to know, that besides the general desire to obtain a deeper insight into the Works of God, one of the principal reasons that induced Mr. Craig to undertake the construction of his prodigious telescope was, that he might be "ble to pursuc his investigations iato the wature and projerties of light. It appears that his devotion to this partieular branch of study dates trom a very early period of his lite; and he gives the following anecdote of his youthial days as furnishing a suggestive hiat to him in the philosophical mquirics of his maturer years. "When I was a boy," he says, "from some cause or other 1 was put into a dark room, and tried to escape out of it. I had a knife in my pocket, and I began to cut a hole in the door to try to get quietly a way by coming at the lateh. Still soniething occurred which induced me to wish to remain where 1 was. 1 heard a loutstep, and I knew I was not doing quite right. When I pulled my hand back, the sun happened to be shiniag very mueh, and 1 saw litte globules running ofr in all directions. thought even then, this was very remarkable; ayain put out my hand, and on pulling it back, saw the little globules running off as before. When I grew up to be a man I began to think of that childish thing. I felt certain then that light was a fluid, and could run off our fingers like water; and if you feel any interest in light, and will ex. amine for yourselves, you will see that light is truly a fluid: it has its waves, its currents, its ocean deeps; and our telescopes may yet tell us something of its tidal soundings."
It is matter of common remark how difficult, except by familiar comparisons, it is form any adequate conception of the vast distances, magnitudes, and weights, with which the astronomer has to deal. And it is surprising how our fivite understandings have been aided of late years, through the commendable attempts that have been made by writers and lecturers, to popularize and simplify the sublime facts of sidereal science. Mr. Craig, ia the contribution before us, has now added his mite to thus fund of felicitons illustration. For example, with the view of lacilitating our comprehension of the size of our globe, he enploys the following simple mode of teuehing:-" If you were to stand," says he, "upon one of the higliest mountains in Wales,-Snowdon for instance,and look around you for ten hours a day-(and the ten hours bill has shown us that men should not work longer than ten hours out of the twenty. four)-if you were to look, supposing such a thing possible, from a high mountain, about sixty miles round you, or thirty miles radius, it would take you thirty years to see the whole of this our globe." Then, having set us woudering through all our faculues at the mighty bulk and the im. menseness of the outspread surface of the planet which we iuhabit, he neat proceeds to take us another step in the shiniag highway of ereation, which leaves our powers of atprelension quite paralyzed and awe-strieken. lle goes on to eompare this great dwelling of the human race with one of the starry host known as Alpha Lyre, which has lately been measured; and states that, supposing this bulky globe of ours to be oaly of the size of a pin's head, then the comparative diameter of the beautiful orb in question would be two miles and a quarter. Now if that which is represented by the pin's head would consume thirty years to complele its survey, how many thousand years would it take to scan the
our young mathematical readers to solve! The old comparison of mouatuin and mole-hill is nov utterly at fiult, and can no longer express tbe ideas that are descending upon our age.

Again-to return from the mighty and the mag. nificent to the minute-in illustrating the infeieis minuteness of the animal creation, even as brought to light in this world and with our present imper. feet instruments of observation, Mr. Craig says:Let me ask you what you think is the midde. sized animal that we know of in creation, taking the whale as the largest creature of which wo have any cognizance. You will be surprised when 1 tell you, that the middle-sized animal, from the whale downwards, is not the elephaat, as you might imagine, but the mite in a cheese !"
There are few questions, perhaps, connected with the explorations of the celcstial telescope, thet excite such deep interest and curiosity among tho amateur students of astronomy as that which re lates to the inhabitation of the moon. Many, we remember, were the airy speculations and poetic dreammys of our earlier years upon this fascina. ing theme; and ardently did we long for the dawning of that period when science and art com. bined should triumph over apparently insuperabio difficulties, and set this long-discussed topic saisfactorily, at rest. Happily, we already seem to be in a fair way to witness the solution of this grand problem. The revelations of the Wands. worth telescope in respect to the "pale queea of night" are wonderful almost to fabulousness. Lat we should be thought to exaggerate the statemeats of Mr. Craig on this subject, we will allow him to speak for himself:-
"Now, concerning the moon," he says, "let me tell you what friends ol' mine have seen. I found all the telescopes used for looking at the moon were directed to the craters, and then to the mountains. They could scarcely do otherwise, because these telescopes were of that comparatively smaller size and eonstruction, that it required a very large object to be at all seen. But these are not the places, if there are any inhabitants of the moon, to look for them. If you want to see whether thero were persons in this earth, you would not get iaion balloon and go to the top of Mount Vesuvius, ad look into the crater, and then say, because gon saw no persons there, that there were no inhabil ants in the carth. 1 think therefore it is not a fair report coneeraing the moun to tell us, ' Oh , it is full of mountains, fill of craters; it is a volcanic desulate globe, without an inhabitant.' Now, 1 saw through my telescope, with a pretty high power, a particular roek, somelhing like Cleo. patra's Needle, which must have been nearly holl as high as our Alps. There was no volcaic eruplion round about it, but it rose up distincly and clearly out of the level plain. I then looked at other mountains and craters, and from what I saw, I conceive that though there be only one. third of the moon which consists of level plains, it has, in its proportion, as large a quantity of space to be iubatited as our own globe. If you take away our oceans and our moụntains, I do not believe there is on this earth more than a third part which can be iuhabited by man. 1 am told byo person who has looked through my telescope, that he can distinctly see, when he puts on high pow: ers, that much of the plains of the moon are level, and the inagines that in the neighbourhood of Plato, where this peak-like rock arises, there is a greenness and a verdure to be seen there, evi. dently demonstrating that on such spots the soil is alluvial. "Now, let me tell you what power is necessary
be put on the telescope to see an object six feet

The focal length of the telescope is we went and inspected every position that could be wood to hold on by, but we were driven into the eet, and the usual power that a good opti- examined in the lower hold. There was no ap- Fore-chains, the half of which were still unburnt. pot on a telescope is a bundred to the n that calculation, therefore, the telcscope ive us 8000 magnifying power, supposing osphere permitted it. But power much
that, a power of 6000 , would enable us a that, a power of 6000 , would onable us
a railway-carriage moving through the Of course 1 do not expeet to see an ohject ature; but if there are creatures of the ix feet square, in one of the hundred hours d by Sir William Herschel, y ou would see tly. An elephaut, or two elephants to. night very well be seen when moving. I ay the atmosphere is suited for that, Lut I hat a power of six thousand put upon a e, will give you a landscape twenty mules eter, and anything in that space the sizc eet square will be seen. We may, therepe in good time to noswer the question, or no there are inhabitants in the moon. not require a building as large as WestAbbey to ascertain that."

## joiln frederic oberliv.

," says his biographer, "interesting to gem of those dispositions which, when into maturity, bring forth remarkable thus, the sell-denial, generosily, and ence, which so peculiarly distinguislied 11 man, were manilest in his earliest inThe following is given as one amoryg
idences ol it:-" Passing one day by the idences of il:-" Passing one day by the an old clothes vender, in Strasburg mar. or infirm woman was endeavouring, withess, to procure an abatement in the price arlicle she appeared to be particularly of purchasing. She wanted two sous to e the sum denranded, and was on the point ag the stall from her inability to give hen Frederic, pretending to be engagcd nething else, only waited for her retiring slipped the two sous into the dealer's id whispered him to call the poor woman, her have the gown; and then without stopher thanks, instantly ran away." His lanan of remarkable integrity, made a small
ce to his children, and it seemed Frederic's piness to do good when able, and impart the store. Even at a very early age, his prayer was, "Speak, Lord, for thy ser." reth. O God! teach me to do thy will." ious and bighly accomplished mother, he knowledged himself indebted for his love things that arc excellent," and for the deubsequently felt of dedicating his talents powers to the good of others. "During acy and my youth," he says, "God offen
led to touch my heart, and to draw ne to led to touch my heart, and to draw me to
He bore with me in my repeated back. with a kindness and indulgence hardly to ssed."

## of the Transporl Europa-Loss of Twentyone Lives.

transport ship Europa, on her way to was burned on the 31st of May on the at about 200 miles from the English coast. me slie had on toard 62 dragoons and 57 The captain of the ill-fated vessel makes wing report to her owners:
the day in question, viz. the 31st May, ary officers were all suffering from sea with the exception of Col. Moore, who, self, had visited the 'tween decks and id several times that day, and at 9 r . m .
with the conviction on our mind fated to the calbin Suffice it to say, that at three o'cloek the boint of with the conviction on our mind that the ship was the brig Clementina, Capt. Pike, came up and perfectly safe; but scarcely an hour had elapsed tonk os out of the fore-chains. The boat also before we were startled by the alarm of fire. I immediately ran below, and discovered the fire burning fierecly in the fore peak, where wo had stowed a quantily of hawsers, rope, tar, pith, oakum, varnish, and sails. The officers, seamen and soldiers were on the spot almost simultane. ously as myself, and every one exeried cevery eflort in their power to extinguish the fire. The force pumps, which had been fittod by orders of the govermment to supply the troops wihb water Irom the tanks and butts in the hold, had hose attached, and with those belonging to the ship's pumps were taken below, and the jets directed in and upon the burning mass. The troops mlso norked vigorously in passing buckets of water to those belaw to check the progiess of the flames, but to no purpose. The tar, pitch, and other combustiles, on igniting, sent forth an overwhelming blaze into the forehold, firing the bulk of tow which was on board for jadding the horse stalls. The heat and smoke now became so great that all hands were forced to quit the lower hold ; many werc almost sufficated. $O_{n}$ reaching between decks, we found flames ascending the fore-batchway in huge volumes, cutting ofl all communication with the tore part of the ship. As hopes of saving the Europa from destruction were then past, and this at the furthermost was at $10 \frac{1}{2}$ o'elock-just halif an hour from the moment that the alarm of fire was raised, this will show the rapidity the fire gained. The volumes of smoke that rolled up the main and afer hatchway overlung the main deek like a cloud-it was most sufficaing and the flames from both hatches chased us on to the poop.
" I have omitted to inform you that on my first coming on deck I ran the ship away belure the wind, in order to near a bark and a brig that were to the leeward of us. The boats were lowered and filled with men. All were got clear except the long boat, which from the beginning 1 saw it was impossible to get out. The last boat was taken off the skids on the poop, from whence we "ere compelled to launch it to save it from being burnt. It was then abuut $11 \frac{1}{2}$ o'clock; the main deck was then in an igmited state, and the masts and rigging alort were in flames. I still kept the ship belore the wind, to near the vessel to leeward and to keep the fire forward. Nearly all on board had left the vessel by this time. Among them were all the officers of the ship, the adjutan', surgeon, and cornet of the troop, leaving Lieutenant. Colonel Moore, with the veterinary surgeon and about 26 suldiers on buard, besides myself, carpenter, one ordinary scaman, and the cook, on the burning wreck. Mr. Black, the Admiratty agent, and the second mate were in the last boat which quittod the ship. She was pulled away at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'elock.

The mainmast went at two o'elock, then the foremast, and the ship rounded immediately afierward. It was blowing very hard at the time, with a very heavy short sea on, raining henvily. I will not further divell upon this painful moment than to add that, as the ship rounted with head to wind, the lire sprcad over to where we were and burnt us out, compelling us to seck shelier in any way we could. $\Lambda$ number of men took to the wreek of the mainmast; some were lost in atterpting to make it. 1, with the carpenter, got
over to leeward and found very sreal difliculty in over to leeward and found very great difliculty in yettin' under the weather-channel, and making het us on fwat along the bands to sec if there was more unburnt his journey, and requested that he might die ; but
pieked up ten men from ofl the spars of the wreek. One man died in the boat. The noble old Lient. Colonel, I regret to say, perished in the wreck. Several troopers implored him to leavo the ship in the boals, but he would not leave his men, and shared their terrible faite. The mon in the boats were picked up by the bark Marana, of Dundec, and a Prussian schooner. I1-r Majesty's steamer 'Tribune took us oll thic brig on Sunday, the 4 th inst., and on the circumstance being reporicd that the renainder of the survivors were on board another vessel, she overhauled the barque and schooner, and took all hands on board."
One of the rescued officors furnishes the following account:
"Of the number originally embarked on the Europa, twenty-one have doubtless perishod; two officers (Lieut. Col. Moore, and Veterinary Surgeon Kelly) aro nmong the missing, and six noneommissiwned officers, ton privates, two of the ship's company, and une woman, have shared the sume late. The greater number of these were washed away from the wreck of the masts, to which they hiad clung, but Licut. Col. Muore remained at his post to the last ; and having repeatedly declined to leave the burning vessel untll all his men hal been salely removed, was at last driven into the mizen channcls by the violence of the flames, and there unfortunately perished. From the concurrent testimony of those left on the burning wreck, from $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{P}$. m , of the 31 st ulto., to $5 \frac{1}{4}$ A. 3. of the 1 st inst. it would appear that the conduct of the master (Mr. Gardner) was marked by great coolness and intrepidity throughout these trying hours; he was the last man to quit the wreek, and had his zealous endeavours to maintann order and save life been as ably scconded by his ship's company, there can be little doubt that the list of casualities would bave been reduced."

Youlh is no obstacle to the favour of God, nor to devotion to Gud's service. St. John was the youngest of the disciples ; but no one was more favoured than he, nor more zealous in attachment to his master. His example calls upon those who are entering on their career of moral obligation and responsibility, to do that which the wise man calls upon them in words to do; namely, to remember their Creator in the days of their youtl, and of this we may be sure, that if they do so remember him, he will not forget them in timo of age, nor forsake them when they are old and gray-headed. If youth present peculiar temptations to withdraw us from the scrvice of God, it endows us also with peculiar ability to serve him. The strength of opening manhood is never so well cmployed as in practising sobserviency to Gud's 'revealed' will, and in triumphing over its spiritual cuemies; it receives a grace and beauty from religion, and produces an abundant harvest of good works, and of glory to God.-Selected.

Live on what thou hast-live, if thou canst, on less. Do not barrow either for vanity ur plensure -the vani:y will end in shame, and the plessure in regret.

A man who has liberty to draw without limit upon a wealthy friend, will not be npprehensive of want, though his own resnurces may be scanty.
nngels brought bim food from heaven, and in the strength of that meal he travelled forty days, even to the mount of God.

## THEFRI天ND.

SEVENTH MONTH $29,1854$.
The weather continues too waros to admit of much inelination for either mental or physical exertion. With Farenheit's thermometer ranging from 80 to 90 , and sometimes rising some distaace above the latter point, it requires no inconsiderable effort to perform the indispensable duty of supplying the body with the nutriment it demands, and the vis inertice is so greatly increased, that locomotion is soon preductive of exhatstion, demanding repose. Under such eireumstances, it can hardly be expeeted that much original matter will be prepared for our columas, nor do we suppose our readers would desire the labour of readmg long articles, however interesting the subjects treated might be, at times when the temperature was less enervating. When the burning heat of summer shall have given place to a more temper. ed and invigoratitig atmosphere, we trust our co-labourers and correspondents will again favour us with their eontributions, and "The Friend" continuc to deserve and eall forth the interest nod favour which its subscribers have so long manifested in it.

One of the daily papers says,-" The sale of opiun has inereased one thousaad per eent. in Trenton, New Jersey, within two or three years past." This, if true, is indicative of an alarming increase in that eity of a most pernicious practice, to which we fear it is not conlined; we mean the habitual use of this poisonous drug for the purpose of producing or keepiag up the excitement that results from its iuternal admiaistration, individuals, and indeed communities, may become addieted to the intoxication resulting from the use of opium, and be as completely demoralized by it as others are by the use of ardent spirits. Indeed when indulged in, its effeets upon both body and mind, are, il possible, more deplorable and revoltiag, than those which suceed excessive indulgence in alcoholie drinks. Nothing ean be more hopelessly degraded than the Chinese opium consumers, who throng the shops where it is sold in Canton, and other parts ol the celestial empire.

We recolleet seeing it stated in a report of one of the benevolent societics in this eity, that the visiters had discovered it to be not on uncommon practice among many of the poor who elaimed assistance, to use opium ; and that in some sections, in the outskirts of the town, opium and laudanum were kept for sale at the grocery stores, and were largely consumed in the families of the poor. It is an casy matter for persous to be betrayed into the practice of resorting to the use of this powerful narcotic, and great caution should therefore be observed when it is uecessarily resorted to for the relief of jain, or to procure sleep, lest those for whom it is given for these purposes become fond of it, or lcarn so to depend upon it as to be unwilling voluntarily to relinquish its use. Pbysicians are sometimes not a lutle culpable for leading their patients into the frequent use of upiates, whthout sullicieatly guarding them against the danger of learning to rely upon them for the removal of every little prain, or a sense of distressing uneasiness, and for leaviag persons for whom they have been properly preseribed, before they have ceased ther use, and become completely emancipated for their enervating effeets. Opium is a stimulant narcotic. As is well known,
it nets powerfully upon the nervous system,
allays paiu, and controls spasm. Whien its energy is sut expended in the removal of pain or spasm, its first cifects are to invigorate the circuIntion, inerease the muscular strength, quickeu the senses, and stimulate the intellectual facultios. As the excitement of the brain increases, the ima. giaation is exalied, and delightiful visions flow before the mind, which may be increased into a temporary delirimo. As this stage begins to pas; off; a placid indifference comes on, terminating in sleep, to be succeeded generally by headache, nervous tremors, and a sense of indescribable wretehedaess. It can be readily uaderstood how this suecession of effeers may induce those who are subjected to them, to repeat the poisonous dose. The feeling of distress that supervences atier the first and secondary effect, the mental as well as the physicial debility, together with the excessive nervons irritation, the remembrance of the delightful reveries, the increased energy, and the pamless calin that tollowed the longed-for portion, all combine to seduce the sulferer into a repetition ol the dose; and unless aroused to a sense of impeadng danger, and resolutely determined to avoid the saare, the poor victims of ophum may soon be hopelesoly given up and lost to themselves and society. We have thouglat it right to spread this warning before our readers, nut because we suppose any of them are in danger from this cause, but we have reasou to know that the unnecessary and frequent use of opium in one form or another, even among those who would be little suspeeted, is more often resorted to than is supposed.

## SUMDARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE--News from Europe to the 8th inst. Only an average grain crop expected. Bread stulfis in moderate demand; flour from 36s. to 38 s. The official retnen of the rerenue for the quarter ending the 5 th inst., shows a falling oft of $£ 812,000$. The question whether a decimal currency shail be adopted, is earnestly discussed.

The IIar.-On the 9tb ult. the Turks, in attempting to storm two Russian redoubts on the Asiatic side of the Black sea, were defeated with a loss of from 1500 to 2000 men killed. On the 21 st aod 22 d ult., the retreating rear guard of the Russian army was attacked near Silistria by the Turks; the Russinns are satid to have lost 2500 men , but to have made good their retreat. The Czar is said to have returned a negative answer to the demand of Austria and Prussin, but in conciliatory terms. A detachment of 25,000 Austrian troops bad been ordered into Wallachia. The opinion that the Russians were withdrawing into their owa territory, was incorrect. It would seem that finding their positions near the Damube unsafe, it bad been determined to concentrate the forces on the river sereth, the boundary between Moldavia and Wallachia. Some fortresses on the lower Danube are still held by the Russians. The Baltie flect on the 23th ult. was still before C'ronstadt; some shots had been exchanged, but there bad been no regular attack.
SPAIN.-A formidable insurrection in which a large body of the military headed by General ODonocll is eugaged, has broken out. The insurgents demand the dismissal of the ministers and the queen's farourites.
Forcign news to the $12 / h$ instunt. Flour hatd declined 18. per bul. Cousols had fallen to 92. Austria had countermaoded the advance of troops into Wallachia. The allied tleet had retired from Cronstadt. St. Detersburg is threatened with a severe visitation of cholera. The insurrection in spain not sprcading, and likely to tail.

MEXICO.-Large portions of the country suffering from want of rain; much discontent with Santa Anna's rule ; the condition of the city of llexico is described as sad and desolate; the inhalitants beiug rapidly swept awny by cholera, typhas fever and dysentery.
CANADA. - There is the promise of a most abundant crop of wheat ; a surplus of twelve millions of bushels for export is expected; last year the exports were live millions only. Cholera prevails in many places; in the city of Montreal the mortality from that cause has been heavy.

UNITED STATES.-Congress.-After full discussion
in the Senate, it was found that the llomestend bill, 4 it came from the llouse, could not pass that bods; a
substitute was then introduced, which passed by a large majority. It provides for a grant of a quarter sectios of land to any free white person, who is the heed of a tumily, or twenty-one yenrs of age, and is capablo of holding land under the laws of the state in which the lande lie-no patent to be issned for the ladads until fire year after entry, and the payment for the same of twenty-fire cents per acre; or if the lands have been in the marken more than twenty years, twelve und a half cents per ack. The custom-house retarns for the Sixth month abor a great falling ofl in the amount of dulies collected, the tolat being $3,681,000$ dollars, against $5,350,000$ dollars for the corresponding month, 1853 . The imports for the last fiscal yoar amonnt to about 280 millions, and it it Worthy of note, that no small portion of this immene importation consists of intoxicating drinks and articled of laxary.

Loss of the steamship Franklin-this vessel sailed from Havre, on the fifth inst., with a very valuable cargo, and tonched at Cowes on the sume duy. On the morning of the 17th inst., during a dease toy she went ashore on Long Island, abont 75 miles from New York. The passengers, 160 in nomber, were landed safely, aod most of the curgo has been secured, but the ressel is deemod lost.

New Orleans.-Denths for the week ending 9th linst, 191 ; the week previous, 329 ; of which 114 were from jun stroke.

St. Louss.-Mortality for the week ending 17th inst, 283, of which 138 were from Cholera.
Baltimore.-UP to the 17 th inst., was free from Cholera ; mortality of the week, 160.

Inetroil.-259 deaths in the first thirteen days of this month, mostly from cholera.
Brooklyn.-1)eaths for the week ending 16th inth 221 , of which 84 were from Cholera. Last week, 123 deatbs- 76 from Cholera.
New York.-Deaths for the week ending 22d insh, 915, of which 183 were from Chotera; under ten years of age, 538.
I'hiladelphia.-The anthracite coal trade is active by yond all precedent; the three principal lines sent to market last week 121,471 tons ; more than two milliou of tons have been sent from the Schuylkill and Lebigh already the present season, nod yet the snpply is not equal to the demand. Denths for the last week, 432 , of winch 61 were from Cholera, and 81 from Cholerals. fintum; under five years of atge, 242.

The weather bas been extremely warm. On the $21 \pi$ inst., the average temperature, from $9 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{ar}$. to $7 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{x}_{7}$, 97.4 ; the highest being at 3 P. M. when it was 100 ; the lowest at 7 P. m. when it fell to 93.
Boston,-Deaths last week, 98 ; only 14 from Cholen.

## GEORGE FOX'S JOURNAL.

Those subscribers to the Leeds edition of this work, who may not have received their copies, will please call on the agent, or send, as soon as convenient, sod procure them. The edition, which was a very large ooe, is eutirely exbansted in England ; but the undersignd bas still a few copies remaining, beyond the nomber
subscribed for: and Friends, desirous of possessiog to subscribed for; and Friends, desirous of possessiog iot
work tor themselves or their families, would do well io Wpply early to W. 110DGSON, Jr.

A few damaged copies will be sold at a low prictmainly damaged in the covers, by getting wet on the voyage.

Evening Schools for Adult Coloured Persons.
Wasted.-A Principal and three Assistant Teachen for the men's school, and a P'rincipal and four Assind ants for the women's school. Application may be mall to either of the undersigned. John C. Allen, No. lis s. Fifth street; Willinm L. Edwards, No. 37 dri street; Samnel Allea, No. 134 S. Front street.

## A TEACIER WANTED

For the Girls' second arithmetical school at West-tom Boarding school. Apply to Anne Tatum, Woodbar! Sidney Coates, 330 Arch st. ; Elizabeth Peirson, 254. Fifth st. ; or Sarah Allen, 146 Pine st.

Correction.-In the article "Training Children," larl week, omit "not" in the 9th line.

Died, on the 11 th inst., after a short illness, Roasi
L. Pitfield, of this city, in the 79th year of his sge; estcemed wember of 1'hiladelphin Monthly Meeting Friends for the Northera District.

# THE FRIEND. 

## A RELIGIOUS AND Literary Journal.

PUBLIStIED WEEKLY.
two dollars per annam, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
no. 50 north fourth street, UP stairs, PHILADELPHIA.
e to any part of Pennsylrania, for three months, n advance, three and a quarter cents; to any he United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

## hacter of pacl after conversion.

## BY JOHN Kitto.

have more than once directed attention to t change which was wrought in Saul by his on to Christ. This change affected not ais views and sentiments, but his temper racter, his mind and heart.
s suppose for a moment that the record s history ceased with the ninth chapter of , and that we possessed no autographic ons in the Epistles of his later temper and -knowing only the general fact, that he a great apostle, and laboured with extradiligence and success in the Lord's vine. hat then, with our knowledge of his pre reer, with our recollection of its violence, , and cruelty, would have been the idea ald be likely to form of his subsequent $r$ ? It seems likely, with these recollec. d with our knowledge of the fact that en are not always amiable, that good men always kind, that pious men are not tender-hearted, -we should conceive of one who, in the midst of his greatness, 3, and usefulness, was probably a harsh, and exacting man, incapable of much ss towards others, or consideration for rmities.
e reverse of all this is the fact.
little to say of Saul, that after his cone was no longer illiberalin his reproaches, 3 in his accusations; that he reviled no at he wronged no man; that he oppress-an-nay, that he preserved a consctence ffence; or even that be adhered strictly aws of truth and justice, integrity and ess, in the whole of his conversation and ent. He was far more than all this. He ned of his Divine Master lessons of meekforbearance, gentleness and kindness; imbibed much of His lowly and lovely He exemplified it by his patience, in the - severe afflictions, in necessities, in disstripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in in watchings, in fastings. 2 Cor. vi. 4, ne word, he had "put on Christ," and in Iim on, had "crucified the flesh with ions and lusts," its natural tendencies and , and stood forth complete in Him-a ature-a far better, and nobler, and more reature. His history and his writings a proofs of this.
s view of Saul's character after the heart had been exchanged for a heart of flesh, nothing more worthy of notice than that
consummate knowledge of human nature, no less incitement to reformation. Thus, although Timothy than that tenderness of heart, which led him to is exhorted to have no company with him who encourage in his young converts every opening obeys not the word ol Paul's epistle, the prohibipromise of goodness. He carefully cultivates tion is only in order "that he may be ashamed;" every favourable symptom. He is "gentle among yet is he not to be accounted as an enemy, but ad. them, as a nurse cherisheth her children." He monished as a brother.
does not expect every thing at once; he does not exact that a beginner in the ways of religion should start into instantaneous perfection. Ife does not think all is lost if an error is committed ; he does not abandon hope if some less happy converts are slow in their progress. Ife protects their budding graces; be fences his young plan's till they have had time to take root. If he rejoices that the hardy are more flourishing, he is glad that the less vigorous are nevertheless alive.

There is scarcely a more lovely part of his character, though it imay be less obvious to unobservient eyes, as being more tender than great, than the gentleness exhibited to the Corinthian converts in his sccond Epistle to them. He is anxious, before he appears among them again, that every breach may be healed, and every painful feeling done away, which his sharp reproof of an offend. ing individual may have excited. He would not have the joy of their meeting overshadowed by any remaining eloud. Want of consideration is an error into which even good men sometimes fall. They do not always enter intimately into the circumstances and character of the persons they address. But Saul writes to his friends like one who felt, because he partook of the same fallen humanity with them; like one who was familiar with the infirmines of our common nature; who could allow for doubt and distrust, misapprehension and error; who expected inconsistency, and was not deterred by perverseness; who bore with lailure where it was not sinful, and who could reprove obduracy without being disappointed at meeting with it. The apostle's tenderness for his converts was, doubtless, increased by the remem. brance of his own errors,-a remembrance which left a compassionate feeling on his softened heart. It never, however, led him to be guilty of that mischievous compassion of preferring the ease of his iriends to their safety. He never soothed where it was his duty to reprove. [Ie knew that integrity was the truest tenderness; that a harsh truth which might tend to save the soul, had more humanity than a palliative which might endanger it.
'The intimate feeling of his own imperfections is everywhere visible. It makes him more than once press on his friends the Ciristian duty of bearing one another's burdens, intimating how necessary this principle of mutual kindness was, as they themselves had so much to call forth the forbearance of others; and in his usual strain of referring to first principles, he does not forget to remind them that this was fulfilting the law of Christ.

In his most severe animadversions this apostle does not speak of any with hopeless harshness. He seldom treats the bad as jrreetaimable, but generally contriyes to leave them some degree of credit. He seems to feel that by stripping erring men of every vestige of character, he should strip them also of every glimmering of hope, of every

His sorrows and-joys, both of which were intense, never seem to have arisen from any thing which related merely to himself. His own happiness or distress were little influenced by personal considerations. The varying condition, the alternate improvement or declension of his converts alone, could sensibly raise or depress his feelings. With what auguish of spirit does he mourn over some, " of whom I have told you often, and now tell you weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ." Mark, again, his self-renouncing joy,-"We are glad when we are weak and ye are strong." Again, "Let me rejoice in the day of Christ, that I have not lived in vain, neither laboured in vain."

Selfedenial in all things lay at the root of his regenerated character. We find him willing to forego the most innocent and lawfal gratifications, rather than grieve or offend the weak. "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest 1 make my brother to offend"-be an occasion either of his offending, or of his being offended, for the original word may perhaps be taken in either of those senses.

It may likewise be remarked, that although he neither courted the swiles, nor shunned the frowns of man, by any servile or dishonourable conces. sions, yet be considered it as the part of wisdom and duty, to accommodate himsell in every thing consistent with truth aud a supreme regard to the will of God, to the weaknesses and even the prejudices of those with whom he had to do. But this was merely to secure opportunities of serving them, manifusting hereby that true philanthropy which is the genuine spirit of the religion of Jesus.

Ilis soul, now become truly Christian, was sufficiently enlarged to eomprehend all mankind; and although (or rather because) limsell' a follower of Jesus on promeiples never to be shaken, he felt most strongly and tenderly for those he had left behind, entangled in the fetters of Jewish prejudices. Language-even his own nervous and comprehensive lauguage-could not express in terms sufficiently strong and tender, the affec. tionate good wishes of his soul on their behalf. "Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be saved." Rom, x. 1.

But the benuvolence of the apostle was not con. fined wiblin the narrow limuts of country or Iriends. Ile feit great tenderness and compassion for the unbelieving in general; he poured out his soul in earnest expostulations with them, and in the most earnest prayers to the Father of nereies and Gud of all grace in their behali. 'Truly, concerning such, coald Saul say with David, "Rivers of water run down mine eyes, because they keep not thy law;" for in his Epistle to the Philippians (iii. 15,) we find this parallel declaration,"Many walk of whom I have told you offen, and now tell you even weeping, that they aro the enemies of the cross of Christ."

But while the zeal of the apostle was thus a neat picture, but still the life is wanting. It is much a favourite with Unele James; my father tenderly solicitous for the spiritual welfare of not the gilded paper and good writing of a petition entire communities, this did not absorb his warm attachment to individuals; nor did his ardent regard for their highest interests lead him to overlook their personal concerns.

We might produce in proof of this the large number of brethren and sisters who are mentioned by name nt the end of most of his epistles, and are greeted one by one with the most delieate manifestations of Cbristian and faithful love. There is a Priscilla and an Aquiln, his fellow helpers in the word of the Lord Jesus Christ, who have exposed their lives for his; there is an Andronicus and a Junia, his relations and companions in prison, who were in Christ before him; there is a Persis, much beloved by him, for she had laboured much in the Lord; and a Rufus, chosen in the Lord, whose mother, he says, is mine. From this foint of view, these chapters of salutations, which are ofien passed over as of no general interest, offers us a study most attractive and instructive, by enabling to penetrate into the apostle's private life, and into his dearest relationships. But this is not all. Among the namerous Christians who surround him, there are some for whom he reserves a special affection-Luke, the historian, so faithful and affectionate ; Barnabas, his fellow labourer, his love for whom had not been cooled by a temporary alienation; Philemon, to whom he writes with a liveliness of affection which the pen of the most loving woman could not surpass; Epaphroditus, whom God had restored to health in answer to his prayers, lest " he should have sorrow upon sorrow;" Epuphras, Tyehicus, and nbove all the others, Timothy and Titus,-Timolhy, than his sccond Epistle to whom no mother ever wrote a letter to her son more full of tender solicitude,-T'itus, " his own son in the faith," of whom he writes that when he came to Troas, "I had no rest in my spirit because 1 found not Titus, my brother."

In short, all that Saul said, and all that he did, from the day of his conversion to that of his denth, was one striking and beautiful comment upon his own declaration to the Philippians,-" God is my winess, how earnestly I long alter you all in the bowels of Jesus Christ."

A Tunnel.-The approach to Cincinnati, by railroad, has been embarrassed by the mountain against which the city rests. This is being obviated by the construction of a tunnel over ten thousand feet in length. It is progressing at either entrance, and by shafts from the summit at three points. The shalts reach some two hundred feet into the earth, from whence the blasting sounds like heavy but distant cannonading. The rock and earth are drawn up by steam power. Most of the operatives are Cornish miners. The tunnel will cost nearly a million of dollars, and is expected to be completed in sixteen months. Some sixtcen or eighteen railroads, made and making, will probably enter the city through this tunnel. The company has purehased fourteen acres of land in the city for a depot, machine shop, car houses, \&c. So that altogether it is a most important enterprise.-Late Paper.
'Sacred to God' should be inscribed on all our possessions, in the use of which we are to consult his honour, and acquiesce in his arrangements and dispensations.

Prayer--Prayer is not a smooth expression or well contrived form of words; not the product of a ready memory, or of a rich invention exerting itself in the performance. These may draw

## of it.

## TIIE EYCLES.

Ifugh Miller makes frequent ond honourable mention of his uncles, to two of whom, James and Sandy, he tells us, "he owed much more of his real education than to any of the teachers whose schouls he attended." He says, "My elder unele James ndded to a clear head and much native sagacity, a singularity retentive memory and a great thirst of information. He was a harness. maker, and wrought for the farmers of an extensive distriet of country ; and as he never engaged either journeyman or apprentice, but executed all his work with his own hands, his hours of labour, save that he indulged in a brief pause as the twilight came on, and took a mile's walk or so, were usually protracted from six o'elock in the morning till ten at night. Such incessant occupation, of course, left him little time for reading, but he often found some one to read beside him during the day; and in the winter evenings his portable bench used to be brought from his shop at the other end of the dwelling, into the family sitting. room, and placed beside the circle round the hearth, where his brother Alexander, my younger uncle, whose occupation left his evenings free, would read aloud from some interesting volume for the general benefit,-placing himself always at the opposite side of the bench so as to share in the light of the worker. Oceasionally the family circle would be widened by the accession of from two to three intelligent neighbours who would drop in to listen; and then the book, after a space, would be laid aside, in order that its contents might be discussed in conversation. In the summer months, Uncle James always spent some time in the country in looking after and keeping in repair the harness of the farmers for whom he wrought; and during his journeys and iwilight walks on these occasions, there was not an old castle, or hill-fort, or ancient encampment, or antique ceclesiastical edifice, within twenty miles of the town, which he had not visited and examined over and over again. He was a keen local antiquary; knew a good deal about the architectural styles of the various ages, at a time when these subjects were little studied or known, and possessed more traditionary lore, pieked up chitfly ill his country journeys, than any man 1 ever knew. What he onec heard he never forgot; and the knowledge which he had aequired he could communicate pleasingly and succinctly, in a style which, had be been a writer of books instead of merely a reader of them, would have had the merit of being elear and terse, and more laden with meaning than words. From his reputation for sagacity, his advice used to be much sought after by the neighbours in every little difficulty that came their way, and the counsel given was always shrewd and honest. I never knew a man more entirely just in his dealings than Uncle James, or who regarded every species of meanness with a more thorough contempt. I soon learned to bring my books to his workshop, though not yet of the kind he would have chosen for himself; but he took an interest in $m y$ interest ; and his explanations of all the hard words saved me the trouble of turning over a dictionary. And when tired of reading, I never failed to find a rare delight in his anecdotes and old world stories, many of which were not to be found in books, and all of which without apparent effort on his own part he could render singularly amusing. I was
and he had been close friends for years, and in the vigorous and energetic sailor he had found his beau iieal of a man. My uncle Alexander wan of a diflerent east from his brother, both in intel. lect and temperament ; but he was characterized by the same strict integrity; and his religious leelings, though quiet and unobtrusive, were per. haps more deep. James was somewhat of a humorist, nnd fond of a good joke. Alexander was grave and serious. Unele Sandy had acquired the trade of a cartwright, and was employed at a workshop in Glasgow, at the time the war of the first French Revolution broke out; whan, maved by some such spirit as possessed his uncle, the victim of Admiral Vernon's expedition, he entered the navy. He sailed with Nelson; witnessed the mutiny at the Nore; was with Duncan at Cam. perdown, and under Warren off Loch Swilly; assisted in capturing iwo French ships of the line; was in Egypt with Abereromby, and at the aiege of Alexandria. And then, as he succeeded in procuring his discharge, he returned home with a small sum of prize-money, heartily sick of war and bloodshed. All my unele's narratives were narratives of what he had seen-not of what the had done; and, when perusing, late in life, one of his favourite works-'Dr. Keith's Signs of the Times,' he came to the chapter in which that es cellent writer describes the time of hot naval war. fare which immedialely followed the breaking out of the war, as the period in which the sceond vial was poured out on the sea, and in which the wa. ters 'became as the blood of a dead man, so that every living soul died in the sea,' I saw him bend his head in reverence as he remarked, 'Prophecy, I find, gives to all our glories but a single verse, and it is a verse of judgment.' His narratives of what he had seen were singularly truthful and graphic, and his descriptions of foreign plants and nnimals, and of the aspect of the distant regions which he had visited, had all the careful miouleness of those of a Dampier. He had a decided turn for nalural history. My collection contains a sea-shell-a murex-not unfrequent in the Me diterranean, which he found time enough to trans fer, during the heat ol' the landing in Eigypt, from the beach to his pocket; and the first ammonite ! ever saw was a specimen, which I still retain, that he brought home with him from one of the liasic deposits of England.

## Early on the Sabbath evenings, I used regular.

 ly to attend at my uncles' with two of my materoal cousins, boys of about my own age, and latterly with my two sisters, to be catechised. Sabbath schools my uncles regarded as merely compensstory institutions, highly creditable to the teachers, but very discreditable, indeed, to the parents and relatives of the taught; and so they of course never thought of sending us there. Later in the evening, after a short twilight walk, for which the sedentary occupation of Uncle James formed an apology, but in which Uncle Alexander always shared, and which usually led them into solitry woods, or along an unfrequented sea-shore, some of the old divines were read, and I used to take my place in the circle, though, I ain afraid, not to ery much advantage."An Ancient Eook.-The oldest book in the United States, it is said, is a manuscript Bible in the possession of Dr. Witherspoon, of Alabama, written over a thousand years ago! He describes it as follows:-"The book is strongly bound in boards of the old English oak, nad with thongs, by which the leaves are also well bound together. The lcaves are entirely made of parchment, of a
rior to the best satin. The pages are all remonstrated, saying that Uraga had been
h great accuracy, and written with great ty and beauty, in the old German text d divided ofl into chapters and verses. chapter of every book in the Bible is vith a large capital of ioimitable beauty, ndidly illuminated with red, blue, and , still in vivid colours; and no two of al letters in the book are precisely alike."

## OPENIVG OF JAPAY.

ar from an officer in the Japan Expedilished in the daily papers, giving some cumstances connected with the oponing , from which we take the following:confidently asserted that the chaef men oe Japanese expressed themselves to the at the time had now arrived when it was for Japan to change her policy in regard ourse with foreigners, and to act like ions in that respect.
not a little curious that so much ignor. existed in regard to Japan. The quesbeen often asked what a fleet could sh towards luringing to terms a people ig some fifty millions. The answer is, 0 is entirely at the mercy of a maritime 1 st, because the people of that country subsisting on a miaimum, and depend tor istence upon their coast trade, which is , and a destruction or interruption of this de brings famine and desolation throughnd ; 2d, an immense number of the popuide on the sea-shore, in villages and cities. ly mention Nangasaki, Natsmai, Ozaca, $o$; the latter of which, if not the largest he world, probably contains more inhaan any other. In view of these facts, t, the Japanese have beca brouglit to Now that the truth on this score has beca ere is no knowing to what extent the ons will be made and granted.
Japanese are intimidated. They had I a people who had for a long while antihostile visit, and had wearied in watch-

The very length of time which the n has threatened them has been in favour cess.
first question asked was, as usual, on et of religıon. Perhaps this may now form, which their ancestors have hand.
I regret that I am not able to imform much circumstantiality of what took that head. Commodore Perry is said to rined them, however, that in his country ons were free, and that he did not come n that subject. I believe he even advised adopt the same policy. Protection is to ed to our ship-wrecked seamen, and coal eamers. The treaty will be made uut h, Dutch, and Japanese. Some months se before all the negotiations are ratified. neantime something interesting may be or from this quarter, either from the moveour own fleet, or from the action which ch and English will takc, if they do not selves already sufficiently occupied.
ay be gratifying to your readers to be of some of the incidents of the by-play, , which attended the negotiations. The being exceedingly artiol and punctilious, $y$ be certain that it required no little and firmness to deal successfully with
former visit last year the fleet anchor-raga-on this occasion they anchored
reddo. To this the commissioners
the place ngreed on. In the meantime the boats were sounding every dity, and nfter receiving the reports as to the depili of water, the vessels wonld be moved up higher towards Jeddo. To this sounding the Jipanese objected, of course; but when they found the Americans advanced steadily, they stipulated to hold the negotiations at a point half way between Uraga and the American anchorage. An ollicer sent to examine that spot found it a fishing village, totally inappropriate for the purpose. The Japanese were obliged to yield, as Perry threatened to hold the interview in Jeddo itself. Of that interview you will have read. During its continuance, however, the suite of the Commodore were catertained by a feast, which they represent as being to them nost unsavory. Cooked worms, fried saakes, and a variety of indigestible compounds, had to be partaken of for politeness salic.

The houses (not more than two stories high, probably on account of the earthquakes) have wo signs of that sumptuousness of which we read so much, nor did the otficers, either at this interview or in their rambles, observe any evidence of that wealth and pomp with which the high functionaries of Japan are said to surround themselves. They had soldiers ranged in a line to the council house. These were armed with an old fashioned firelock-a cover being thrown over the breechwith cross-bows and with spears, inlaid with mother-ol-pearl. Their aspect was stated to be ex:remely unwarlike, and poorly calcolated to inspire terror into the bearts of a valorous onemy. It is even a matter of surprise that the Japanese can be considered as a warlike nation. The books which have beea written on them, on this subjeet and on many olhers, as far as such limited experience can be trusted, are extremely defective and erroneous. Their cannons are not more than twelve pounders, and nothing astonished them more than the size of the gons on board of the steamers -frequently taking off their hats and inserting their heads, as if to test practically the truth of what they saw. A friend entertains so litule opinion of their prowess, that he assurcs me he would not be atraid to enter Jeddo with a boat's rew.
"Jeddo, as scen from the vessels, docs not prescat that impusing appearance some say it does. Though, as 1 have said, it is no doabt the most populous city in the world, there was no reason to believe it possesses any splendid build. ings; at any rate, not any very towering edifices -no spires, no bearning minarets, like the romantic cities of the East. It was remarked that in visiting the Susquohanna, on officer of Japanese artillery went at once to the mast head, may be to see Jeddo, or to malic professional obscrvations.

As usual, on the arrival of the American fleet, a cordon of boats was placed around it. The commander took out his watch, and pointed to the boats, indicating that they must be removed in five minutes. It is unoecessary to state that this very forcible hint was understood, and the boats were removed. In insisting upon these small points, or apparently small points, and by keeping aloof himself, (only being seen twice during the negotiations,) Commodore Perry manifested very great discretion, and operated more effec. tually than he could have done by ruy other line of conduct. It seems that the invariable mode of proceeding heretefore with the Japanese, has been to innpose an indignity upon foreign officials, and contempt has always been consequent thereon. They were not allowed to display either on this visit. They were met by persons as studiously
punctilious as themselves, and determined to yield not the smallest point.
"The lower orders were very kind to the visiters, and manifested no little satisfaction at the aspect atlairs seem to be assuming. It is certain that the exclusive system Japaa las heretoforo adopted, lats not been in accordance with the wishes of the great body of its inhabitants. All writers agree on this subject, and the experience of this visit already proves it.
"Thousauds are ready to avail themselves of the opportunity of commerce with this country, and no doubt we shall soon kaow what is most in demand. I leave it to political economists to calcalate what will be the effect of opening a morket of fifty millions of people, to nations as ready for trade as the American and English, and many others. We regard not this great event in thit point of view. In the meantine, however, it may be stated that glassware is in demand there, as recent experience demonstrates, as well as mercury, yellow auber, aud a variety of articles of a small kind, which traders only can discover.
" I will not prolong this epistle. One would suppose, in reading of Japan, that it was cultivated cverywhere. This was not the case near Jeddo. On the cuntrary, the prospect on land strongly resembled some parts of the shore near the Chespeake. The houses were not very remarkable for cleanliness."

The Expelition to Central Africa.-A. Petermano has addressed the following to the Athenæum :
"Communications have been reccived from Dr. Vogel up to the 11 th of October last. At that date he was still in Murzuli, but the departure thence was fixed for the next following day. He had unavoidably been obliged to stay upwards of two months at that place, on account of his travel. ling companion and protector, the brother of the Sultan of Bornu, to whom, as well as to other people in that part of the world, as Dr. Vogel says, the trite saying, "time is money," is altogether unknown, and who alone had caused the delay, although, when asked on their arrival at Murzuk, as to when they would depart, he gave the answer-" 'Tanwa, tanwa,' imm diately, immodiately.' Dr. Vogel has partly occupied his time at Murzuk in reducing his various observations, the results of which have now been sent home; and partly with exploring the surrounding country. Among other things, he found some interesting tombs of great antiquity in the Waddy Djerma, near the village K$h r a s k$, about one hundred English miles north of Murzuk. These tombs consisted of about fifty pyramids, mostly between six and eight feet high and six to eight feet square at the bases, the sides corresponding precisely with the four quarters of the globe. Oaly two of these pyramids were sixteen feet high.
"One of the pyramids were opened, and in the interior a carcfully constructed tomb, five to six feet long, three feet wide, and threo feet high, was discovered, with the skeleton of a child, appa. rently ten or twelve years of age, together with some pearls or corals. Dr. Vogel tried to get to the interior of one of the larger pyramids; but from the continued breaking of the implements in demolishing the walls, the people declared that it must be the tomb of a saint, the disturbaace of which would bring misfortune on their heads, and, consequently, refused their assistance in the excavation. It is gratifying to learn that Dr. Vogel has not in the least sulfered from the climate, and has pnssed the time at the most dangerous plac, Murzuk, without indisposition, whilo nearly all
his people were more or less attacked with fever. He hoped to reach Kuka in fifty. five to sixty days. From the circumstance that no news had come from Dr. Barth, there can be little deubt that this energelic traveller has continued his journey to Timbuctoo, and commeneed the exploration of the middle course of the Kowara and the countries in that region, which are as yet unknown to Euro-peans."-Late paper.

## TIIE CROSS OF CIIRIST.

"I nom now come to unlawful self, which in a religious or moral point of view is more or less the immediate concernment of the greater part of mankind ;" and is " of infinite consequence to be deeply considered by" all. Penn says, " that unawful self in religion, which ought to be mortified by the cross of Clrist, is man's invention and performance of worship to God, as divine, which is not so, either in its institution or performance. In this great error, those people take the lead, who attribute to themselves the name of Christians, and are most exterior pompous, and superstitious in their worship. They do not only miss excecdingly, by a spiritual unpreparedness, in the way of their performing worship to God Almighty, who is an eternal spirit; but the worship itself is composed of what is utterly inconsistent with the very form and practice of Christ's doctrime, and the apostolical example. That was plain and spiritual, this is gaudy and worldly: Christ's inward and mental ; their's outward and corporeal: that suited to the nature of God, who is a Spirit; this accommodated to the carnal part. Instead of cxcluding flesh and blood, behold a worship calcuIated to gratify them: as if the business were not to present God with a worship to please him, but to make one to please themselves." . . "But what said the Almighty to such a people of old, upon the like occasion? 'Thou, thoughtest I was such an one as thyself, but I will reprove thee, and set thy sins in order before thee. Now consider this, ye that forget God, lest I tear you in pieces, and there be none to deliver. But him that ordereth his conversation aright, will I show the salvation of God.' The worship acceptable to him is, 'To do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God.' He that searcheth the heart, and tries the reins of man, and sets his sins in order before him, who is the God of the spirits of all flesh, looks not to the external fabric, but the internal frame of the soul, an inclination of the heart. Nor is it to be soberly thought, that He who is clothed with divine honour and majesty, who covers himself with light, as with a garment, who stretches out the heavens like a curtain, who layeth the beams of his chambers in the deep, who maketh the clouds his chariots, and who walks upon the wings of the wind, who maketh his angels, spirits, and his ministers a flaming fire, who laid the foundation of the earth, that it should not be moved forcver," can be adequately worshipped by those human inventions, the refuge of an apostate people, from the primitive power of religion and spirituality of Christian worship. Christ drew off his disciples from the glory and worship of the outward temple, and instituted a more inward and spiritual worship, in which he instructed his followers. "Ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem," says Christ to the Samaritan woman, "worship the Father. God is a Spirit, and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and truth." As if he had said; for the sake of the weakness of the people, God condescended, in old time, to limit himself to an outward time, place, temple and service, in and by which be would be worshipped; but this
was during men"s ignorance of his Omnipresence ;
they ennsidered not what God is, nor where he is. I am come to reveal him to as many as receive me. (iod is a Spirit, and he will be worshipped in spirit and in truth. People must be acquainted with him as a Spirit, consider him, and worship him as such. It is not tlat bodily worship, nor the ceremonous services, in use among many now, that will serve, or give acceptonce with his God, who is a spirit. You must obey his Spirit that strives with you, to gather you out of the evil of the world; that by bowing to his instructions and comminds in your own souls, you may know what it is to worship him as a Spirit. Then you will understand, that it is not going to this mountaio, nor to Jerusalem, but doing the will of God, and keeping lis commandments. Commune with thine own heart, and sin not; take up thy cross, meditate in his holy law, and follow the example of him whom the Father hath sent.

Stephen, that bold and constant martyr of Jesus, told the Jews about their beloved temple and the end of its services; 'Solomon, built God an house, howbeit God dwelleth not in temples made with hands; as saith the prophet, heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool ; what house will ye build me, saith the Lord, or where is the place of my rest? Hath not my hand made all these things ?" The martyr goes on and tells those apostate Jews, who were of those times, the ceremonious and worldly worshippers: " Ye stiff-necked and uncireuncised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost; as did your fathers, so do ye." As if he had told them, no matter for your outward temple, rites and shadowy services, your pretensions to succession in nature from Abraham, and, by religion, from Moses; you are resisters of the Spirit, gainsayers of its instructions : you will not bow to its counsel, nor are your hearts right towards God: you are the successors of your fathers' iniquity; and, though verbal admirers, yet none of the successors of the prophets in faith and life. The prophet Isaiah carries it a little farther than is cited by Stephen. For, after having declared what is not God's house, the place where his honour dwells, these words immediatcly follow: "But to this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and trembleth at my word." Behold, O carnal and superstitious man, the true worshipper, and the place of God's rest! This is the house and temple of Him whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain; an house self cannot build, nor the art nor power of man prepare or consecrate. Paul, that great apostle of the Gentiles, iwice expressly refers the word temple to man : once in his first epistle to the church at Corinth: "Know ye not that you are the temples of the IIoly Ghost, which is in you, which ye have of God?" and not the building of man's hand and art. Again, he tells the same people, in his second epistle, "for ye are the temple of the living God, as God hath said ;" and then cites God's words by the prophet, "I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people." This is the evangelical temple, the Christian church, whose ornaments are not the embroideries and furnitures of worldly art and wealth, but the graces of the Spirit; mieckness, love, faith, patience, self-denial, and charity. Here it is that the eternal wisdom, who was with God from everlasting, before the hills were brought forth or the mountains laid, chooses to dwell, rejoicing in the habitable patt of his carth, saying my delights are with the sons of men ; not in houses built of wood and stone. This living house is more glorious than Solomon's; of which his was but a figure, as he, the builder, was of Christ, who builds us
up an holy temple to God. It was promised of old, that "the glory of the latter house should transcend the glory of the former ;" which gospel house or church made up of renewed believera filled with divine glory and the beauty of holiness, should exceed the outward glory of Solomon's temple, which, in comparison of the latter house, is but flesh to spirit, lading resemblances to the eternal substance. . . . For God's presence is not with the house, but with them that are in it, who ure the gospel church, and not the house. Ohl that such as call themselves Christians, knew but a real sanctity in themselves, by the washing of God's regenerating grace, instead of that inagio. ąry sanctity ascribed to places; they would then know what the church is, and where, in these evangelical days, is the place of God's appear. ance. This made the prophet David sny, "The king's daughter is all glorious within, her clothing is of wrought gold." What is the glory thot is within the true chureh, and that gold which makes up that inward glory? Tell me, O manl is it thy stately buildings, rich furniture, plate and jewels, or the costly array of thyself or family? "No, they bear no proportion with the aderning of the King of heaven's daughter, the blessed aod redeemed chureh of Christ."
New Jersey, Seventb mo., 1854.

## A new Use for Collodion.-Cotton powder [gun

 cotton] dissolved in ether, forms a varnish which sticks last, dries quickly, is impermeable to wa. ter, and impenetrable to air. It is called colladion, and is much used in surgical cases. A gardener has just discovered that it may be made of vast utility in producing plants and shrubs from cultings. On making the cutting, the varnish is ap. plied to the part cut, which immediately becomes closed, or, so to speak, healed. The cutting is then planted in the ordinary way. Out of twenty. six cuttings of hot-house plants, to which collon dion was applied, twenty-three struck root; whereas out of the same number, to which it was not applied, only twelve succeeded. With plants kept in green-houses, and those in the opeo air, even more satisfactory results have been obtained. The collodion may also be most advantageously employed in grafting."Lowliness of heart is real dignity, and humi. lity is the brightest jewel in the Christian's crown."

## Selected.

THE CHILD'S WISII IN SUMMER.
Mother, mother, the winds are at play, Prithee, let me be idle to-day.
Look, dear mother, the flowers all lie Languidly under the bright blue sky. See, how slowly the streamlet glides: Look how the violet roguishly hides; Even the butterfly rests on the rose, Aud scarcely sips the sweets as he goes.
Poor Tray is asleep in the neonday sun, And the flies go about him one by one; And pussy sits near with a sleepy grace, Without even thiuking of washing her face. There flies a bird to a neighbonriag tree, But very lazity flieth he,
Aud he sits and twitters a gentle note That searcely rufles his little throat.
You bid me be busy: bet, mether, hear Hew the bumdrum grassbopper soundeth near, And the solt west wind is so light in its play, It scarcely moves a leat on the spray.
I wish, Oh, I wish, I was yoader cloud; That sails about with its misty shroud; Books and work I ne more should see, Aad I 'd come and float, dear mother, o'er thee. Gilmas.

She things that are anseen, are eternal."
ere is a state unknown, unseen,
Where parted souls must be: ad but a step may be between That world of souls and me.
friend I loved has thither fled, With whom I sojourned here: see no sight-I hear no tread, But may she not be near?
ee no light-I hear no sound, When midnight sbades are spread: et angels pitch their tents around, And guard my quiet bed.
sus was wrapt from mortal gaze, And clouds conveyed him hence ; athroned amid the sappbire blaze, Beyond our feeble sense.
et say not-wbo shall mount on high To bring him from above? or, lo ! the Lord is always nigh The children of his love.
he Saviour, whom 1 long have sought
And would, but cannot see-
ad is he bere? $O$ wondrous thought ! And will he dwell with me?
ask not with my mortal eye
To view the vision bright;
dare not see Thee, lest I die;
Yet, Lord, restore my sigbt !
ive me to see Thee, and to feel-
The mental-vision clear ;
ae things unseen reveal! reveal ! And let me know them near.
seek not fancy's glittering height,
That charmed my ardent youth; at in thy light would see the light, And learn thy perfect truth.
se gathering clouds of sense dispel,
That wrap my soul around;
heavenly places make me dwell, While treading earthly ground.
lume this sbadowy soul of mine,
That still in darkness lies,
let the light in darkness shine, And bid the day star rise!
apart the faith that soars on bigh,
Beyond this earthly strife,
hat holds sweet converse with the sky, And lives Eternal Life 1

Jane Taylor.
For "The Friend."

## BIOGRAPIIICAL SKETCHES

ers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.
(Continued from page 364.)
morgan cadwallader.
ig the early settlers of Merion, Penn1, was Morgan Cadwallader. Of his son ame name the following account has been d.
vas born in the Ninth month, 1679 , and wards the close of the ycar 1698 taken was brought under concern about his condition. He said when he was in e had not been so careful as he ought to en; that when he had heard religiously ed Friends speak of the preciousness of $k$ of the Lord, and the necessity of being and of using few words in conversation ; not given sufficient heed thereto, but he n pleased with the company of the light
when the Lord was pleased to visit him kness, and bring him in his apprehension ar death, then he began to consider his $n$, and saw himself wanting. Then the the Lord came upon him, and he took
delight in his service; and the company of those who were most serious, and careful to keep close to the Lord, was most aceeptablo to him. He desired that they would pray for him ; and the Lord put it into his heart to go alone to wait upon him, and pray unto him. It was his chief concern to be serious and grave, and to refrain from that company which he formerly delighted in. Such a tear was upon his heart, that be would desire his friends and relations, if they heard him at any time to say amiss, to tell him of it. When he was in his last siekness, a friend visitiag hinn, inquired how he did, he replied, ' $I$ am not afraid of death, nor punishment after it; for I know and am satisfied that the Lord will have mercy on me: and yet I wait to come one step nearer to him.' To another Friend he said, taking his leave of him, ' When thy heart is tendered, remember me; for it is good for one that is weak to have help.' He often said, 'The time of my going to my long home draws nigh.' 'How good is the Lord, and how great is his love!'
"One time he asked his mother how much he wanted of twenty years, she replied, 'Three quarters of a year,' 'Then,' said he, 'if I go to my grave in my youthful days, 1 shall escape a great deal of trouble that is in the world.' And farther said, 'I very ofien used to go alone into the woods, and fall on my knees to pray to the Lord, and make covenants with him, and that with many tears. Though I have sometimes been too short in performing the covenants which 1 made in my distress; yet the Lord laas been merciful to me, and I am willing to die. This poor careass, which is much decayed already, will go to the grave ; but the purer part, or spirit that is in it, will go to the Lord that gave it.'
"He said to his brother, 'I know thou art tender, and often broken into tears: if thou wilt be careful, the Lord will be good to thee. I desire thee, after meeting on First-days, and on other days, when thou hast time, to read the Scriptures, and Friends' books, and spend less time in reading history ; though I do not say there is harm in so doing, if it do not too much employ thy mind, for these things will be of little worth at last. I hope thou wilt think on my words, when my body is in the dust.' He prayed on this wise, ' O ! Lord, who doth hear and see in all places, let it be good in thy sight to look upon me a poor mortal. Comfort and strengthen thou me, against the time that thou mayest see it convenient to take me out of this world; and if there be any under great trouble, Lord, do thou help them.'
"The morning befure he departed, a friend asked him how he did; his answer was, 'I am very well: I can wait bravely to-day, better than at any time before;' and desired his father to wait with hin that day; and also entreated both his father and mother to pray to the Lord for him. He gave good advice to his sisters, to shun vain company; adding, 'Through the goodness and mercy of the Lord I am going to a good place. Do not despisc your father and mother.' Farther speaking to them ail, he said, ' When I am departed, be you silent, and have a care you make no noise ; but for weeping, you cannot help that.' Then he said, ' Tura me on my right side, and I will trust in the Lord.' These were his last words that he spoke, and so slept about half an hour, and departed this life without struggling, as if he had fallen into his natural sleep.
"He died the 16th day of the Twelfith month, in the year 1698, aged nineteen years and three month.

The most effectual way to secure happincss to ourselves is to confer it on others.

## sebjection of self.

Selected.
"Me that rules his spirit is better than he that taketh a city.
In renouncing the pleasures of a sinful life, the Christian only resigns the artificial means of happiness, for solid and substantial joy; but in regulating the temper, he encounters a difficult and sometimes painful task. To understand tho doctrines of the Gospel, and admire its privileges, indeed, to affect all the exterior of religion is no very difficult attainment ; there belongs to each of these, some outward gratification, some effort of the understanding or exhibition of the person. "Praise is to be obtained in the great congregation;" but to watch the secret repinings of the mind-to subdue the risings of anger-to guard the cloor of the lips, when the attention is frittered and vexed, urged from its favourite pursuit-to return the answer of peace when provocation mingles with authority, and frowns occur for trifles-to endure the obloquy of reproach when our actions are guided by the purest motives of duty and of principle, and to forego every selfish consideration without exciting applause-this is that secret warfare which Solomon commends in his own energetic language,-"He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."Spiritual Gleanings.

## Thte Agriculture of Palestine.

In no part of the civilized world where a productive soil abounds, is the condition of agriculture at a lower ebb than in the country about Jerusalem. The city is largely inhabited by Jews, many of whom are pensioners of their brethren in all the rest of the world. They are miserably poor, indolent, and without employment. The country round about is in possession of the Arabs who hate the Christians much and the Jews more. The Arabs are the worst farmers in the world. Their implements of husbandry are so rude and primitive that a sample of them would surprise even a cotton-planter of South Carolina.
It is supposed by many that the lands of Palestine are generally of the poorest character for the purpose of the husbaodman. Nothing could be further from the truth. The country possesses a great diversity of climate, owing to the variation in elevation. The valley of the Jordan, at the level of the Dead Sea, is 1,312 feet below the Mediterranean, while the mountain of L-banon rises above the line of perpetual snow, which is at 9,300 feet above the sea, so that here is eternal winter, while the valley of the Jordan is a perpetual tropical climate, and between these variations of altitude there are all the varieties of productions of the temperate zones. The soil is generally a calcareous, light-coloured loam in the interior, particularly near Jerusalem, and near the seashore it is of a dark red loam, and on the plains of Sharon very productive, yielding three crops a year of such things as will ripen within that space. The soil produces good wheat, and corn, oats, potatoes, \&c., about equal to the average crops of Conntcticut. Cotton has been produced here in quality and product per acre equal to the best upland plantations in this country.

Fruit of various kiads grows to great perfection. The grapes in particular are very superior, while peaches, pomegranates, apricots, plums, olives, figs, oranges, and melons, are rich and abundant.

Altogether, the climate and soil, and the productions, mako it a most desirable country for a residence. The rich lands near Jaffa can be bought for a sum equal to about six or eight dollars an English acre.
To all this there is a drawback, which has
heretoforo deterred settlers from seeking a home
there, who know how to appreeinte and cultivate such a soil and make the productions profitable and homes in such a climate pleasant and beautiful. The country is in possession of the Arabs, who in point of cultivation are but a small remove above the wild Indians of this continent.

From time to time missionary efforts have been made in Palestine, both by English and Americans, with one universal degree of success-that was to make no converts, but embitter the bigots agninst those who were trying to tell them of a better religion than their own.

Two years ago, an effort was made in a now line to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Palestine. Seven Americans, with improved plows and other tools, and American secds, located upon a piece of land seven miles from Jerusalem, one mile from Bethjeliem, nnd made preparations for farming after the American system.

Their location was in the valley of Artos, upon the very site of one of the gardens of Solomon.

Their friends in the city were much opposed to their going out there to reside, urging them, if they were determined to try to cultivate the soil, to kecp their residence in the city, for fear of the Arabs. This did not suit their plans, and they teok up their residence upon the lnad and commenced operations, plowing deep with one of our best plows, harrowing with an iron-toothed harrow, such as was never scen there before, and planting corn, potatoes, beans, peas, oats, barley, wheat, and all sorts of garden vegetables; in short, making a perfeet American farm.

The operations, instead of exciting the jealousy of the Arabs, aroused them to a state of surprise, and the news of what the Americans at Solomon's garden were doing, and what wonderful tools they were using, and how peaceable and quiet they were, never saying anything about their religion, flew on the wings of the wind, nnd visitors came to look and wonder, from far and near. The operations of the carpenter and blacksmith were not among the least sources of wonder. The rapid manner in which he heated his iron, and hammered it into just such shape as be desired, was beyond the comprehension of the simpleminded people.

One day the farm received a visit from twentyfive Sheiks, who inspected all the tools and the way they were used, and the effect produced, and looked at the growing crops, so much beyond anything they had ever seen produced before, and then turned their heads together to consult upon the woaders they had witnessed. The conclusion was that these people must posssess a very superior kind of religion, as that is the standard upon which they base all their estimates of character. They made applications at once for several of their sons to serve as apprentices to learn American farming, and did not even object that they should be taught the principles of American religion; for surely, said they, it must be a good religion, as these are very good people, and God blesses their labour beyond any other in all Palestinc.

It would have been dangerous now for any one to molest the American farmers, since they had all the Sheiks and priocipal men in the country on their side, and anxious for their success and influence. The Jews, too, began to think it would be better for them to cultivate such a fruifful soil than starve in the city, as many of them have done, and they began to apply for situations as labeurers, notwithstanding the priests always taught them that it was derogatory to the national character of the Hebrews to till the soil. Though, if they had undertaken it by themselves, they would
not have been permitted by the Arabs, who hunt
them as they would wild beasts. But, under the them as they would wild beasts. But, under the
protection of the American farmers, the Arnbs will permit them to labour, and it is now a matter of serious discussion among those who know of the success of this enterprise, whether the most feasible plan for colonizing the Jows in Pulestine is not te make them cultivators of its rich soil.
Owing to some difficulty which arose in regard to the title of the land, they commenced upon in the valley of Artos, the little colony moved last year to the plains of Sharon, where they have got a permanent location, and the number consists now of ten Americans, male and female, and two Germans.

One of the number was in our office n few days since, from whom we derived these facts. He speaks in most encouraging terms of the success of the agricultural project, and ultimately, by that means, of an influence upon the inhabitants, that will eventually result in great good.
'This effort has been made through the liberality of a few Christians in this city, and by the same spirit that actuated the first mevers in the work, inmense benefits may be conferred upon that country. All that is wanted to make it a desirable country for the emigrants of Europe is an increase of the present colony sufficient to form a nucleus or rallying-point, and more extended operations, and a gradual drawing in of the resident population to adopt the same modes of producing the varied and profitable products of the soil.N. Y. Tribune.

## tranivg cillidren.

A quiet government is no doubt the best, and generally the most efficient. The parent who rules in a quiet way, has the best control of his own spirit, which is indispensable to right authority in a family. What he says is more likely to be to the purpose; and if his words be savory also, they will seldom fail to forward the end de. signed. Where much is said, counsel is often obscured by the multitude of words. Threatening, also, should be avoided. Threats are some. times the resort of those who love their ease, and and hope thereby to escape the trouble of a better discipline-but generally they are made under the influence of a brittle temper-of harsh feelings. Harsh feelings will dictate harsh judgment, and harsh judgment, carried out, will harden the heart of the child. Threats made and not executed, do but weaken the authority of the parent, and confirm habits of disobedience in the child. They encourage presumption also: for knowing the parent's will, and presuming upon their forbearance, children learn to become heedless of their displeasure-a most dangelous habit for a chitd to contract in carly life. The writer is very far from any disposition to claim to himself the credit of having always acted up to the advice he is giving. He has made many mistakes which he would be glad of the opportunity of correcting, but from a good deal of experience and observation, he is fully persuaded that in the hands of ar. affectionate parent, a considerable degree of strictuess in early training is no cruclty, but the reverse. If it breaks the spirit, it is only the spirit of the oppressor, which ought to be broken -that spirit which is secking to wrest the govern. ment of the child from its rightful lord and establish over it the worst of tyrannics-that spirit which seeks to mar the beauty and innocence that the good Spirit often imprints upon the child in tender years. Against this spirit it is we should contend and not against the child, but rather for
the child,-for his life and for his happinessbreak the spirit of theoppressor and deliver the innecent and oppressed. If the parent is 00 accustomed to watch over his own spirit, nor to keep it in suljection, the enemy will insiounte himself and contend ngainst the child with his own weapons, thus wounding the spirits of both.

## SIIDGGIIAS.

Who knows the advantages or disadvantages of the Shanghal fowls except those wha have been engaged in raising them in common with other chickens. If the Editor of "The Friend" placed that essay on Shanghais in his columns as a hint or caution to the members of our Society to beware of getting into a spirit of speculation, 1 hope it will have its use.

Notwithstanding nll this, let those fowls have their due. I have raised several kinds, and am decidedly of the opinion that they are more proft. able in several respects. 1st. 'They are larger; $\because$ nd. They are quiet and more casily managed while raising their young. 3rd. Almost any fenco will turn them. 4th. 'They feed on grass nearly the same as water-fowls. 5th. And more than all, the quantity of eggs they lay; the same in winter as summer; and eggs we know are eggs in our winter-markets. 6th. They cemmence laying younger than our common fowls: and I have known them to fetch off a nice brood of chickens at the age of six menths. My opponent says, 'Give me Guinea fowls for eggs.' I will just say who ever heard of those fowls laying in the winter season? true, they lay from $1 \&$ to 20 eggs before setting : but Shanghai's lay two dozen, and sometimes more : and do not stop for the inclement season. A prominent objection to them is, they do not scratch for a living: this is with me an itcm in their favour. And as for their being such unaccountable corn consumers, the piece shows for itself, that ignorance of their properies combined with a prejudice against them, was the cause of such a conclusion.

Отио.
Ohio, Serenth mo. 1854.

## WIIT FIMILY GOTERNMEXT IS.

It is not to watch children with a suspicious eyc ; to frown at their merry outbursts of innoceat hilarity; to suppress their joyous laughter, and to mould them into melancholy little models of octogenarian gravity.

And when they have been in fault, it is not to punish them simply on account of the personal injury that you may have ehanced to suffer is consequence of their fault; while disobedience, unattended by inconvenience to yourself, passes without rebuke.

Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a flood of angry words; to stun him with a denfen. ing noise; to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds; to load him with epithets, which would be extravagant if applied to a fault of ten-fold enormity : or to declare with passionate vehemence that he is the worst child in the village and dcstined to the gallows.
But it is to watch anxiously for the first risings of $\sin$, and to repress them; to counteract the earliest werkings of selfishness; to teach an implicit and unquestioning obedience to the will of the parent, as the best preparation for a future allegiance to the requirements of a civil magistrate, and to the laws of the great Ruler and Father in heaven.

It is to punish a fault because it is a fault; be. cause it is sinful and contrary to the comarands of God; without reference to whether it may or not
productive of immediate Injory to the to others.
reprove with calmess and composure, ith angry irritation; in a lew words fitly ad not with a torrent of abuse; to punish s you threaten, and threaten only when intend and can remember to perform; to you mean, and infallibly to do as you
govern your family as in the sight of gave you your authority; who will ur strict fidelity with such blessings as ed on Abraham, or punish your criminal ith such curses as he visited on Eli.Observer.

From the Leisure Hour.

## Sonversation apon the Caterpillar.

## for young readers.

! papa! see what a very curious insect and here in the wall of our summeraid little Cassie to ber father, as she and yer sister and brothers were busily emdressing their little gardens, and trainreysuckle, with its sweet-smelling bells t scarlet berries, through the branches of creeper which formed the roof of their ver.
let me see it," said Nannie, ronning up ter, who had hastened to her papa, who d upon a rustic chair just opposite to children were thus employed, with a is hand. "Why, that is a caterpillar, hich you know mamma told us will in f time turn into one of those beautiful that flutter from flower to flower."
Nannie; but this is covered with pretty ow balls, which are quite bright and d see! it is not nearly so large or so the caterpillar mamma showed us, and ne of those little yellow balls."
japa, what kind of butterfly will it pro-
ear children," said their papa, "that uninsect is destined never to become a of any kind. It has met with enemies destroyed its vitality; that is, its power longer in any state, and left it nothing apty skin. I shall presently endeavour to you how this has been effected; but, ne hear whether Harry can tell me what illar comes from."
a pupa," said the youngest child-a litoout eight years of age, who, from his sking questions, and his desire of gaining on on everything that he could at all unwas called the dector-" mamma at the butterfly lays a number of little ich are hatched into little caterpillars, t first very small, but very soon grow is those caterpillars which we saw on the eaf."
Quite right ; these eggs are laid in some ere, as soon as they are hatched, the rpillar is sure to find plenty of food suitnature ; and this he devours so greedily, acreases in size in a wonderful manner, time arrives that he is about to undergo change; and as he was a motionless egg became a catcrpillar, so now he again almost motionless, and changes into anid of egg, as it were, from which the tterfly is to issue. Can any of you tell ame by which naturalists call the cater-
papa," said James, the eldest boy, who ed with great attention to what had been Naturalists, or those persons who are
skilled in natural history, call the caterpillar larva, which means a mask, that is, a disguise or covering."

Pupa. Right, my boy; Linneus, the most eminent amongst naturalists, invented this name larva, because the cuterpillar is a kind of outward covering or disguise of the future butterfly within. It has been ascertained by curious microscopic examination, that a distinct butterfly, only undeveloped and not full grown, is contained within the body of the caterpillar; and that this latter has its own organs of digestion and respiration, etc., suited to its larva life, quite distinct from and independent of the future butterfly which it encloses.

Harry. What do you mean, papa, by micros. copic, or whatever you call it?

Papa. I think Cassie will be able to explain this big word microscopic to you; as she has been very lately looking through a miscroscope.

Cassie. Oh yes; don't you remember the last day we were at Mrs. Bagot's, that Mr. Bagot showed us a very curious instrument which had a number of glasses, through which we looked, and saw the down on the wing of a moth, and the little vessels in the rose branch which carry up the sap and nourishment to the flower? This instrument, he told us, was a microscope ; and microscopic examination means, looking at the larva or caterpillar through a microscope.

Papa. Yes; and this shows us the little embryo or young butterfly inside of the larva; and at the same time discovers to us the lungs and stomach of the larva, by which it breathes and leeds, quite distinct and independent of this little Sutterfly, as I have already told you.

Nannie. But I think mamma said that the butterfly comes from a chrysalis, or cocoon of silk, which the caterpillar spins before it changes into the butterfly.
Papa. So it dees, Nannie. The full-grown butterfly lays the egg; the egg produces the larva, or caterpillar, which, as we have seen, contains the future butterfly; and when the proper period arrives, and the hife of the insect in this its first stage is to close, the caterpillar becomes what is called a pupa, inclosed in a chrysalis or cocoon (ofien composed of silk, as in that of the silkworm, which supplies us with that important article, and lies torpid for a time within this natural coffin, from which it breaks forth at the proper period as a perfect butterfly.

Harry. II ill you tell me, papa, what you mean by a cocoon? and what produces it?

Papa. The larva or caterpillar, when about to end its larva life, appears to be conscious of this approaching state some time previously ; and accordingly we find the different kinds of caterpillars making different arrangements for their security and repose whilst in that state. Some, like that which Cassie found, retreat to a retired and secure situation, such, for instance, as the summer-bouse where it was discovered; others make their way under ground, and there remain buried till they rise under a new form; whilst others, again, spin themselves a hiding-place of silk, which is called a cocoon, and inclosed in it, as in a oatural collin, pass this period of their existence in a state of torpidity and death.like inactivity, during which they are called pupa, till at length, if they escape the dangers to which they are liable, they emerge into renewed life, no longer to grovel on the earth, but, as beautiful winged creatures, to soar high above it, and join their companions in the air :-
" Where he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from oue to other border,
Aad tukes survey, with curious, busy cye,
Or every flower and herb there set in order :

Now this, now that, he tusteth tenderly,
Fet none of them he radely doth disorder, Nor with his feet their silken leaves deface, But pastures on the pleasures of each place."
Cassie, Oh! how very wonderful. Who would suppose that an ugly creeping insect like a caterpillar could be translormed into such a beautitul creature as a butterfly? But, papa, I do not yet perfectly understand what you mean by a pupa.

Papa. When the caterpillar has arrived at the close of its life as a caterpillar, it becomes, as I have just told you, motionless or torpid, that is, inactive or apparently dead. It remains for somu time in this state, having previously cast off its eaterpillar's skin; and the insect is then called a pupa, which is a soft, jelly-like mass, liable to bo injured or completely destroyed by any violence it may meet with. But in order to protect it from every thing of this kind, that great and good Being who is the Author of all life, impels it to provide itself with a means of security. In some cases this is effected by a cocoon of silk, or some other material, which the insect is led to construct for its future abode; in others, its soft skin being moistened with a gummy liquid which it emits, it becomes hard and of a shell-like appearance, and thus it remains till it issues forth in its perfect state. (To be concluded.)

> For "The Friend."

TAIS ISDLLGENCES.
"Oh, that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that 1 might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people!" not slain wth the sword, but with the fashions, the maxims, the customs and the vanities of the world. I rejoiced to see an allusion to this subject in the columns of "The Friend," for my spirit is often grieved in observing the richness and costliness of the furniture, and the ornaments conspicuous in the habitations of some from whom we might expect different things ; and who profess to be tollowers of Him who wore a seamless garment, and to believe in the same self-denying principles and testimonies of our worthy predecessors, who were cast into prisons and dungeons, and not only denied the comforts, but even the necessaries of life. How then can we indulge in these needless and showy things that evince little of the humble spirit of Him who said, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head." Though we may be entrusted with an abundance of this world's treasures, yet this is no excuse for these indulgences, but rather an incitement to show forth our gratitude to the Giver of these blessings by our simplicty and willing. ness to be examples to the flock in all moderation, showing ourselves good stewards of Ilis manifold gifts. For if we are not faithful in the unrighteous mammon, and use it to His honour, He will send leanness into our souls, and atter the solemn language, "Shall I not visit for these things, nud shall not my soul be avenged on such a nution as this?" Yes, truly, we have nced to be aroused from the lethargy caused, by giving our strength to the world and the perishing things thereot, and not enough cyeing the Captain of our salvation, who uttered the consoling assurance of acknowledging us befure I Iis Father and the holy angels, I if we acknowledyed him before men.

The number of miles of railway in operation in the United States at present is $17, \pi 76$, against 13,266 miles in operation on 1 st of year, $1 ヶ 53$, or an increase of 4,510 miles in twelve months. Tho number of miles in operation in 1852 , was $10, \mathrm{~s} 13$.

## AMELIA OPIE.

A life of Amelia Opie has been recently pub. lished, of which we find a briel synopsis and review in the Spectator, an Euglish paper. The Reviewer says: "She was borna Unitarian ; for years she was, perhaps, practically a nothing-at-all-ist. As half a century rolled on, she began to turn her nttention to religion, and finully settled down amongst the Quakers,-prompled as much, probably, by her persoual associations with the Gurney lamily, and other Friends at Norwich, as by any theological considerations."

She used the plain language, conformed somewhat in dress to the Quaker garb, and there 'her convincement seemed to end.' The Speetator says: "In her last illness she had the Litany read to her, earnestly making the responses; and she was surrounded, in life and death, by counlerfeit presentments of men opposite enough."
"She lay dead; placed in her coffin in the lower chamber beneath the one in which she had breathed her last; surrounded by the portraits of her friends, which, hanging upon the walls of the room, used so often to attract her notice, and won from her some expression of remembrance and regard. Men of all views, political and religious, were there; all known, and having earned a niche there by some superiority of nalural or acquired excellences. There Lafayette, Cooper, David, Madam de Stael, and others of her loreign friends, hung side by side. There J. J. Gurney and his brether, Elizabeth Fry and Lucy Aggs, and close by them, the Bishops of Norwich and Durham, and Professors Sedgwick and Whewell; there the poets and statesmea whose genius had charmed her; and last though not the least, Mrs. Siddons in her glory as Queen Catharine."

If this recorded convert to Quakerism lived amidst gilt pictures of play actresses, warriors, bishops, painters, authors, and professed ministers of the Gospel amongst Friends, and on her deathbed, clung to the Litany and its answers, instead of quietly resting in spirit on the Lord Jesus for combort and suppert, what must have been the nature ol that Quakerism which acknowledged her and which she acknowledged?!!

## $\boldsymbol{T H E F R I E} \mathbf{E}$

EIGHTH MONTH $5,1854$.
One of our cortespendeats who has sent us an ncceptable literary selection which appears in our paper this week, says, "though I, as an individual, am always best pleased when I see our little sheet come well stored with religious matter of a savery kind; yet as thou hast to cater for a variely of tastes it would bear the appearance of being necessary to give considerable variety to the matter thou servest up, as this probably would be the most satisfactory to by lar the greatest number."

We are glad of the aid of our friends, in making for us entertaining selections of matter calculated to furnish the readers with valuable inlormation in the various deparments of science, and of natural histery. But we also, feel anxious to see every number of "The Friend," as it is issued, go forth into the maay families where it is a welcome visitant, "well stored with religious matter of a savory kind." We wish to see the readers thereef well iastructed in the true priaciples of Quakerism, as set forth in the writings of our worthy predecessors, and exemplified in thcir active cross-bearing, Cliristian lives and holy deaths. There are materials in almost every family for the preparation of a few pages for our

Journal, which would be valunble nad instructive. Many excellent letters of fuithful Friends now gone to their everlasting reward, well calculated to stir up the zeal of the living, are suffered to slumber in private collections; many an account of preservations in life, and Christian support in death, are retained in old manuscripts, which might have a tendency, if given to the world, of quickening the faith of the iceble traveller Zionward, and comforting the soul of the "faint, yet pursuing" Christian warrior.

Our correspondeat continues: "That "The Friend," which has nlways been considered as the organ of the Society on this side of the great waters, from its commencement, by the body of sound Friends here, may ever continue justly entitled to bold that position by matataining a strait forward and unwavering course, without a fear of acknowledging Truth, or expesing error, when necessary, is what I, with many others, do greatly desire." With this honest expression of kindly concern, we can heartily unite. We have aimed, and du still coatinue to aim, at making and preserving our journal a consistent and unwaveriag advocate of the principles of 'Truth, the testimonies of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, sel forth in the Holy Scriptures,-revealed inwardly to the saints, and believed in, lived up to and preached by George Fox and our worthy predecessors. We have no unuty with any delection in principle, nor any departure in practice; and intend, as light and wisdom are afforded us, to stand if we can, in our proper post against the mighty iaroad of a worldly spirit, and the consequent declension from primitive spirituality and staplicity, so prevaient in some places.

## SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE.-News from England to the 15th ult. Flour in Liverpool, 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. Cotton bad also declined. Cholera bas appeared in many places, in Europe. An Australian emigrant ship had been obliged to put back to Liverpool, after losing fifty of the passengers ; it has broken ouf in the allied Baltic fleet now in Boomersund Sound, and also in the garrison of Cronstadt; at St. Petersburg there were 580 cases on the 1 st ult., and at Marseilles (France) 106 deaths had occurred in one day.
The Har.-Ten thousand more French troops were being sent in English vessels to the Baltic. Further collisions between the Turkish and Rassian forces in Wallactia are reported, in which the latter sustained considerable loss.
About 150 wagons with wounded Russian soldiers, among them 80 officers, had arrived at Bucbarest, and 450 carts loaded in the same way bad arrived at Jassy -Could we have seen these melancholy trains, and looked upon the wretched beings conveyed in them, it might aid in torming a conception of some of the horrors attending that unspeakable abomination, war. The war intelligence always reaches us first from England, and of course is somewhat different from that which would be given by Russians.

Accounts from St. Petershurg represent the doings of the Englisb on the coast of Finland as barbarous, and in some cases of the most atrocious character ; they speak of a number of petty predatory incursions in which unprotected villages have been burned and plandered; small vessels belonging to the peasantry captured or destroyed, and in some instances the commission of outrages of the most odious kind.

Four days later. In the Liverpool market, wheat and flour bad tarther declined. The insurrection in Spain is believed to be spreading throughoat the country, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the goverament to put it down.
Russian troops were re-entering Wallachia, and the allied forces in Turkey in morement towards the Danube.
BARBADOES.-Up to Sixth mo. 27, the ravages of Cholera were uuabated ; it was thought Gj00 persons had died.
IIAVANA. - At last dates, was suffering from Yellow Fever.

UNITED STATES.-On the 25th ult., the Senate ra-
nentrality during the present war, and obtaining acknowledgment by Russia of the uercantilo rigbt neatrals expressed brielly by the phrase, "that ships make free goods." A Russian agent is athei be in Washington with propositions to cede tha R sian possessions in America to the United States fo pecuniary consideration.
The Destruction of San Juan de Nicarajua. San J or Greytown contained about 80 houses and 500 io bitants ; its principal importance was derived from being situated at the eastern terminus of the prope ship canal through the isthmus, by way of Lake? ragua. The protectorate formerly extended orer place by the English, had been latterly withdrawa, the state of Nicaragua exercisiug no jurisdiction, people had established a government and lawa of to own. Some weeks since, a difficulty occurred with American captain, who in a dispute had killed ooe the natives. Solou Borland, of Arkadsas, on bis retu from a diplomatic mission, was at Sian Juan when U occurred, and by threats and violence prerented arrest of the offender. On Borland's going on ato soon after, soluo indignities were offered him by the et cited people, and there was an attempt to arreal hi but it was forbidden by the mayor. When the ex mil ister reached Washiogton, he complained of the inut he had received, and the U. S. sloop of war Cyane ": promptly despatched to demand an apology, nud a $n$. of money as satisfaction. The demand not being coll plied with, Captaia Hollins, it is presumed ia accordno with his instructions, cnused the defenceless towa to bombarded on the 13th ult., and afterwards effected it entire destruction by burning the remaining buildingt thus depriving the inhabitants of their means of su sistence, and leaving them without shelter under 4 tropical sun.
The Wheat Crop. That of Illinois is stated to be 14 largest ever raised in the State; that of Ohio to prot better than was anticipated; and that of Virginia 10 , above average.

Wisconsin.-The Supreme Court of this Stute bas d cided the Fugitive Slave law to be unconstitutional.
Health of Cities.-Where there is no Cholera, ol principal cities appear to be healthy ; some of them ari asually so, but wherever this dread visiter make i appearance, it is usually accompanied by a great is crease of some other forms of disease; thus in Ser York only 241 of last week's mortality are attriboted Cholera, and yet the aggregate reaches the starlin number of 1139.
New Orleans.-Interments for the week ending 164 ult., 120.
Pittsburg.-Only 20 deatbs in a population of 70,00 Baltimore.-In the week ending 24th ult., 174. Le week, 212.
Boston.-In the week ending 29th ult., 108.
New York.-Total interments for the week, 1139 ; 0 these, 241 are attributed to Cholera; 26, Cholera Xor bus ; 282, Cholera Infantum ; 75, Diarrhea; and 4. Dysentery; the foreign population and young.childre are the greatest sufferers.
Brooklyn.-257 deaths-92 of Cholera.
Philadelphia.-luternauts last week, 573 ; of Cholerr 70 ; Cholera Morbus, 14 ; Cholera Infantum, 106; Diar rhea, 21 ; Dysentry, 41 ; Sun-stroke, 27 ; under oo year of age, 187 ; under five years, 303.
St. Louis.-In the week ending 24th ult., 296 destbs
The epidemic is still very fatal at Chicago, Detroi and many other places.

## A TEACHER WANTED,

For the Girls' second arithmetical school at West-tow Boarding School. Apply to Anne Tatum, Woodbory Sidney Coates, 330 Arch st. ; Flizabeth P'eirson, 254. Fifth st. ; or Sarah Allen, 146 Pine st.

Died, after a few hours' illness, on the 6ith of Sevent month, in the Glst year of her age, Many Wbian (wife of Nathan Wright ;) a member of the Philadelphi Monthly Meeting of I'rieods for the Northern Districh. -, at bis residence in Columbiana county, Obi on the 12 th ult., James Armistrong; a minister ad member of Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting, in the $67 \%$ year of his age. He endured a protracted illness several months, with exemplary patience and Christin fortitude, and has left to survivors the consoling belic that, through the mercy of his Redeemer, his end wi peace.
, near Milton, Wayne county, Indiana, on 2 th of Seventh month, of pulmonary consumption, the thirty-eighth year of her age, 1sanella, wife
Charles T. Westcombe, (formerly of Worcester, Eng and daughter of Saml. Stokes, formerly of Philadelpb Her end was peace.

# THE 

## PUBLISIIED WEEKLY.

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Subacriptions and Payments received by
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## at Visil to lite Geysers of Iceland.

## by pliny miles.

$y$, July $26 \mathrm{th}, 1852$, I spent at the Gey. rey rise out of the ground near the base sorne three hundred feet in height. Most $t$ springs I have seen in lceland are at of hills. The Geysers are on ground arly level, sloping a little from the hill, filty acres or more. The springs are hundred in number, and of every size , some very large, others small, scarcely ng any water at all. The Great Geyser Xeyser" par excellence-attracts by far attention, as from its great size, the of water it discharges, and the magnitude dor of its eruptions, it stands unequalled orld. It is on a litile eminence that it for itself, a hollow rock or petrified
has been formed by a siliceous deposit thas bcen formed by a siliceous deposit
water. On approaching the place, you ee where the Great Geyser is, by its ntity of steam. I walked up to the margin I there it was, perfectly quiescent, like a infant. It is shaped exactly like a teaI appearance circular, though it is a little
By measurement, the larger diameter $x$ feet, and the smaller diameter forty-

The temperature, by Falirenheit's ter, was $209^{\circ}$ above zero, only three elow the b siling point. The basin itself et deep, and in the centre there is a round pipe," as it is called, running down into like a well. At the top where it opens asin, this pipe is sixteen feet across, but low the surface it is said to be but ten meter. 'This pipe is round, smooth, and and is said by Sir George Mackenzie ss who have measured it, to extend perarly to a depth of 65 feet. The rocky ad sides of the basin and pipe are smooth light colour, nearly white. The quaneam that escaped from the surface was ble, but not nearly so great as I should would come from sueh a body of hot wa$h$ is the appearance of this most remarktain while still, and certainly it does not a violent or dangerous pool. .. When in state, the Geyser is altogether a differ-

When I arrived in the evening, the s not over half full of water, but the next it was full and running over, though the of water that flows from it is not very A slight rising of the water, as if $b$ siling, the middle of the basin directly over the middle of the basin directly over
when in a quiescent state. Now arrived
at the Geyser, we must wait its motion, for the
cruptions occur at very irregular intervals, sometimes several times a day, and sometimes but once in two or three days. Knowing that it gave a warning-by firing signal-guns-before each eruption, I took the time to go about the grounds and sce what there was to be seen. I gathered some fine mineralogical specimens, some beautiful sum. ples of petrified peat, or turf, all roots and vege. table matter turned to stone. Fifteen or Iwenty yards west of the Geyser is a gully or ravine, with nearly perpendicular sides, and thirty or forty feet deep. I went down into this, and found a little rivulet of warm water in it, the banks being composed of volcanic matter and red carth. I heard a gurgling noise in the bank, and went up to it, and there was a little mud spring of blubbering clay, hot and steaming. While in this ravine, I heard a sudden noise ol' explosions like cannon two or three miles away, and yet it seemed to be near me, and under the Great Geyser. It was the subterranean explosions that alivays precede an eruption. I ran up to the Geyser, and saw the water in a violent state of agitation and boiling, with considerable air coming up ont of the pipe to the surface. This was all; only a false alarm, and not an eruption. Off I went, on another exploring expedition about the grounds. I heard a violent gurgling up towards the foot of the hill to the west, and went to see the cause of

About 150 yards from the Great Geyser I found a jet of steam coming out of a hole in the ground, and down out of sight I could hear mud boiling and sputtering violently. I noticed here what I had heard was a characteristic of the hot springs of Iceland, deposits of clay of different colours and of great beauty. It was moist, in a state somewhat like putty, and lying in layers, in several distinct colours. Red, blue, and white were the prevailing tints. It was most fine. grained and beautiful, and I could not help thinking would be of considerable value as paints, if it were collected. I gathered some of it, but in the absence of proper things to carry it in, and the long journey belore me, I reluctantly left the samples behind. About 140 yards southwest of the Great Geyser I came upon two deep springs or pools of clear water, hissing hot and steaming. These pools appeared two springs of irregular outline, cach from 10 to 15 feet across, and nearly or quite 30 leet deep. The water was so clear I could see directly to the bottom. A narrow, rocky boundary separated the two. This bound. ary, or rather partition, as well as the sides of the spring, was apparently a silicious deposit or petrilaction caused by the water itself. On going up near the margin, and walking round on every side, I noticed that the earth or rock overhung the springs on all sides, so I could see directly under, and the crust near the margin was very thin, giving it a most awful appearance. If one should approach too near the maryin, and it should break off, down he would go to inevitable death in the seething cauldron. . . A person might dery casily run into these springs, or rather this on level ground. I did not see it till I was just on the margin. Some late traveller here said his
guide repeatedly ran across the narrow rocky partition that separated the two. . . . The guide now showed me the Strokr, or what Sir John Stanley calls the New G('yser. It is a mere hole in the ground, like $n$ well, without a basin or raised marain. It is nine feet in diameter at the top, and gradually grows smaller to about five feet in diameter. The Strokr-a word signifying agitator-is a most singular spring. I looked down into it, and saw the water boiling violently about twent y feet below the surface of the ground. It is situated 131 yards south of the Great Geyser. While looking at this, I heard a noise, and looking up saw a burst of water and steam a little way off, that the guide said was the Linle Geyser. It is 106 yards south of the Strokr. I went to it, and found an irregular but voluminous burst of water, rising with considerable noise, eight or ten feet high. It played about five minutes, and stop. ped. I lound that it played in a similar way at pretty regular intervals of about half an hour, throughuut the day. Atsout noon, some two hours after the first alarm, I heard anain the signal-guns of the big Geyser. The discharges were near a dozen, following one another in quick succession, sounding like the firing of artillery at sea, at the distance of two or three miles. I ran up to the Geyser, and saw the water in a state of violent agitation, and soon it rose six or eight feet, in a column or mass, directly over the pipe. It, how. ever, soon subsided, and the water in the basin, from being full and running over, sank down the pipe till the basin became nearly empty. I was doomed to disappointment this time, there being no more eruption than this. It was two or three hours before the basin got full of water again. About four o'clock I heard the reports again, and louder than before; the guide hallooed to me, and we ran up near the margin of the basin. The explosions continued, perhaps, two minutes, the water becoming greally agitated, filling the basin to overflowing, and then, as if the earth was opening, the fountain burst furth with a shock that nearly threw me over. The water shot in one immense column from the whole size of the pipe, and rose perpendicularly, sepuratung a little into different streams as it ascended. Such a spectacle no words can describe. Its height, as near as I could juige, was about 70 or 75 fcet. The awful noise, as a renewal of the forces kept the water in play, seemed as if a thousand engines were discharging their stean-pipes up through a pool of boiling water. Great quantities of steam accompanied it, but not cnou;h th lide the column of water. We stood in perfect salety within forty feet of the fountain all the time it was plnying, which was about six or eight minutes. Well was it said that, had Louis XIV. of France secn the Geysers of lceland, he never would have made the foun'ain of Versatlles. Compare the work of man when he makes a spurting jet from a pipe with a two inch bore, tu a column of boiling wa. Ier ten fiet in diameter, and near a hundred feet high, and rushing up with the noise and actual torce of a volcano!... I had thought that Niagara Falls was the greatest curiosity, and Fringal's Cave, at Staffa, the mosi pleatsing one that I had ever seen; but-though not at all alike-the
great Geyser of Iceland, as a marvellous work of ping below the surface, and sinking down into the nature, eclipses them both. . . . The Geyser played lower and lower, and in the course of two or threce minutes after it brgan to recede, had all sunk down into the pipe, leaving the basin quite emply, and the pipe also down for about ten leet. This was the first time 1 had an opportunity of locking into the pipe. The water was scarcely nyitated at all, but slowly rising. In the course of two and a half hours the basin was ngain foll and overflowing. According to the most reliable estimates, the maximum height of the eruptions of the Great Gcyser is from 90 to 100 feet. . . . The first account of these remarkable fountains dntes back nbout 600 years. 'To me, one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with leeland is, the constunt and regular supply of fire that keeps springs of water at a boiling heat, and sends forth fountains with a force beyond all human power, and with $n$ contant and unceasing regularity, for hundreds, and, for aught we know to the contrary, for thousands of years. Whence is the supply of fuel? Why does it not all get consumed? But a child ean ask a question that a man cannot answer. Some have attempted by drawings and illustrations to figure out a theory of pipes, cavities, and conduits under the earth, that, supplied with a constant stream of hot water, would produce the eruptions that we see. The great irregularity in time and in force scems to sct at naught the wisest calculations. We can see the effect produced, and can look on and admire, but the springs of action are hid by the Almighty in the wonderful laboratory of nature.

The Strokr is little less remarkable or inleresting than the Great Geyser. Though of less magnitude, it throws its stream of water higher, and wider too, and more varied, in consequence of its rather irregular bore. This bore, or pipe, is somewhat rough and a little crooked, like the Irishman's gun, made for "shooting round a corner." One rule seems to pervade all the Geysers or shooting springs of Iceland. The larger they are, the more seldom their eruptions. The Great Geyser, from what I can learn, does not give one of its highest eruptions offener than once in one or two days, the Strokr once or twice a day generally, and the Litte Geyser every thirty or forty minutes. The Strokr can be made to crupt by throwing in stones or turf. The former sometimes choke it up, but turf and sods do not; and moreover they produce a fine cffect by giving a black, inky appearance to the water. I had my guide cut up a quantity of turf with a spade, and, piling them up on the margin, we threw them-several bushels at a time-down the well of the Strolir. They splashed in the water, which was boiling furiously, ns usual, about twenty feet below the top. The ebullition nearly ceased, and we watched it with great inerest for some little time, but no eruption seemed to come at the call we had made. We walked away a few steps, thinking that this method of producing an eruption was not infallible, when suddenly it shot lorth with a tremendous explosion, throwing its column of dirty water an immense height. As near as 1 could judge, the water aseended about one hundred and thirly feet. The explosive, or, rather, eruptive force was not quite as regular as in the Great Ceyser, but would momentarily slacken, and be renewed, the height of the column sometimes not being over seventy or eighty feet high. Huw black and inky the water tooked! and occasionally pieces of turf were seen flying high in the air. . . Ather playing about filicen minates, it began to stacken, and gradually settled down. It took some time, how. ever, to get over its "black vomit," caused by tho turf and earth that we administered. After drop.
pipe, up 'twould come again; and, ns the water would reach the surface of the ground, it would seem to burst und shoot not only high but wide. The falling water wet the earth for some twent or thirty feet from the pipe. I picked up some small fragments of the grass turf that we had thrown in, and found them literally cooked.

There are two or three farm-houses in the vicinity, and near one of them, in a hot spring, I saw a large iron kettle placed, and in it were clothes builing. Indeed, if these hot springs were movable property, would they not be worth something attached to a large hotel or bathing establishment? I boiled a piece of meat for my dinner in one of the springs, and while the culinary operation was going on, I went to a pool in the brook that flows from the Great Geyser, and had a most delicious warm bath. 'Twas all gratisno charge for heating the water. The brooks that flow from the Geysers all retain their heat more or less for several hundred yards, until they are swallowed up in the icy cold river into which they empty. Some travellers have spoken of a sulphury taste to meat boiled in the Geysers, but I did not observe it.

## For "The Eriend."

## TIIE UXCLES.

## (Continued from page 3io.)

" My uncle Sandy had, as I have already said, been bred a cartwright; but finding, on his return after his seven years' service aboard a man-of-war, that the place had cartwrights enough for all the employment, he applied himself to the humble, but not unremunerative profession of a sawyer, and used often to pitch his sawpit, in the more genial seasons of the year, among the woods of the hill of Cromarty. I remember, he never failed setting down in some pretty spot, sheltered from the prevailing winds under the lee of some fern-covered rising ground or some bosky thicket, and always in the near neighbourhood of a spring, and it used to be one of my most delightful exercises to find out for myself among the thick woods, in some holiday journey of exploration, the place of a newly-formed pit. With the saw-pit as my base-line of operations, and secure always of a share in Uncle Sandy's dioner, I used to make excursions of discovery on every side,now among the thicker tracks of wood, which bore among the town-boys, from the twilight gloom that ever rested in their recesses, the name of the dungeons ; and anon to the precipitous seashore, with its wild cliffs and caverns. The hill of Cromarty is one of a chain belonging to the great Ben Nevis line of elevation; and though it occurs in a sandstone district, is itself a huge mass, composed chiefly of granitic gneiss and a red splintery honestone. It contains also numerous veins and beds of a peculiar-looking granite, of which the quarlz is white as milk, and the feldspar red as blood. When still wet by the receding tide, these veins and beds seem as if highly polished, and present a beautiful aspect; and it was always with great delight that I used to pick my way among them, hammer in hand, and fill my pockets with specimens.
It is low water in the Frith of Cromarty during streamtides, between six and seven o'clock in the evening ; and my Uucle Sandy in returning from his work at the close of the day, used not unfrequently to strike down the hili-side and spend a quict hour in the ebb. I delighted to accompany hun on these occasions. Th re are prolessors of Natural History that know less of living nature than was known by Uncle Sandy; and I deemed it no small matter to have all the various produc.
tions of the sea with which he was acquaiat
pointed out to me in these walks, and to be put possession of his many curious anecdotes regan ing them. Ile was a skiftul crab and oystu fisher, and knew every bole and cramnie alon several miles of rocky shore, in which the cres tures were accustomed to shelter, with not a fer of their own peculiarities of character. Coatrar: to the view taken by some of our naturalists, suc as Agassiz, who held that the crab is higheri standing than the lobster, my uncle regarded th lobster as a more intelligent animal than the crat The hole in which the lobster lodges has almos 0 nhways two openings, he has said, through oae e which it sometimes contrives to escape wheo that other is stormed by the fisher; whereas the crillo is usually content, like the rat devord of soul with a hole of only one opening; and besides get so angry in most cases with his assailant, as the becume more bent on assault than escape, and set loses himself through sheer luss of temper. Ant yet the crab has, he used to add, some poiats of intelligence about him too. When, as sometine happened, he got hold in his dark, narrow reces in the rock of a luckless digit, my uncle showed mas how that alter the first tremendous squeeze bild began always to experiment upon what he hat gol, by alternately slackening and straiteniag bied grasp, as if to asecrtain whether it had life in it or was merely a piece of dead matter; aad iha the only way to escape him, on these trying occa sions, was to let the finger lie passively between his nippers, as if it were a bit of stick or tangle: when apparently deeming it such he would be sure to let it go; whereas on the least attempt co withdraw it, he would at once straiten bis gripe and not again relax it for mayhap half an haur. In dealing with the lobster, on the other hand, the fisher had to be beware that he did not depead too much on the hold he had got of the creature, if it was merely a hold of one of the great claws. For a moment it would remain passive io hit? grasp; he would then be senstble of a slight tremur in the captured limb, and mayhap bear a slight crackle; and, presto, the captive would straightway be off hike a dart through the deep water hole, and only the limb remain in the lisher's hand. My uncle has however told me that lobsters do not always lose their limbs with? the necessary judgment. They throw them off, when suddenly frightened without first waiting lo consider whether the sacrifice of a pair of legs is the best mode of obviating the danger. Onfiring a musket immediately over a lobster just cap-i tured, he has seen it throw off both its great claus in the sudden extremity of its terror, just as a panic-struck soldier sometimes throws away bis weapons, Such, in kind, were the anecdotes of Uncle Sandy. He instructed me too how to find amid thickets of sea-weed the nest of the lump fish, and taught me to look well in its immediate neighbourhood for the male and female fish, espe. cially for the male ; and showed me further that the hard-shelled spawn of this creature may, whea well washed, be eaten raw, and forms at least as palatable a viand in that state as the imported caviare of Russia and the Caspian. There were instances in which the common crow acted as a surt of jackall to us in our lump-fish explorations. We would see him busied at the side of some weedcovered pool screaming and cawing as if engaged in combating an enemy; aud on, going up to the place we used to find the lump-fish he had killed, fresh and entire, but divested of the eyes, which we found as a matter of course, the assailant, ia order to make sure of victory, had taken the precaution of picking out at an early stage of the contest. Nor was it merely with the edible that
d ourselves on these journies. The dians, and is organizing schools for the instruc- : :s the most wonderfal eircumstance in connexion
metallic plumage of the sea-mouse, ta) steeped as if in the dyes of the rainited our admiration time afice time; and eer wonder used to be awakened by a rer sea-worm, (annelid) brown, and s a pieee of rope-yarn, and from 30 feet t in length, whieh no one, save my uncle, found along the Cromarty shores, and hen broken in two, as sometimes hapthe measuring, divided its vilality so retween the pieces, that each was fitted, not doubt, to set up as an independent and carry on business for itself: The too, that form for themselves tubular s buill up of large grains of sand (amphiways excited our interest. Two-handufis of gold-hued bristles,-lurnished, with greatly more than the typical of fingers-rise from the shoulders of atures, and must, I suspect, be used as t the process of building; at least the the most practised builder could not set ith niecr skill than is exlibited by these the setting of the grains whieh compose indrical dwellings. Even the masonid bees are greaty inferior workmen to son amphitrites. I was introduced also, b excursions, to the cuttle-fish and sea$d$ shown how the one, when pursued by $y$, discharges a cluod of ink to conceal it, and that the other darkens the water ( with a lovely purple pigment, which my s pretty sure, would make a rich dye, extracted of old by the Tyrians, from a which he bad oflen seen on the beach xandria.
ned, too, to cultivate an acquaintance with o or three species of doris that carried oraceous, tree-like lungs on their bueks; :quired a sort of affection for certain shells re, as I supposed, a more exotic aspect r neighthours. Ainong these were Troryphinus, with is flame-like markngs m, on a ground of paley-brown; Patella , with its lustrous rays of vivid blue on epidermis, that resemble the sparks of a breaking against a cloud; and above ca Europea, a not rare shell farther to i, but so little abundant in the Frith of y , as to render the live animal, when wiee in the season I used to find it creephe laminaria, a species of sea-weed, at me outer edge of the tide-line, with its nge mantie flowing liberally around it, it of a prize. In short, the tract of seanid dry by the ebb formed an admirable nd Uucle Sandy an excellent teacher, nom I was not in the least disposed to ad when, long after, I learned to delect ne bottoms now far out of sight of the d the forest-covered Silurians of central , and anon opening to the light on some among the mountain Limestones of our ntry, i have felt how very much I owed structions.
minia Indian Reservation.-Accounts Indian Reservation at the Tejon are to est degree satisfactory. The harvesting acres of wheat and 400 of barley had commeneed, and it is estimated that after g a sufficient quantity of seed for the wing, there will be a surplus of fully bushels of wheat. A military post has ablished on the Reservation, for the purkeeping off intruders. Superintendent erecting substantial houses fur the In-
tion of the young. As this is the first attempt on the part of the United States Goverument to civil- thus attncked by the if heneunon fly goes on feedize the Indian, the experiment is ansiously watch- ing and apparently thrivme yuito us well during ed by all who desire to sce the remanat of the the whole of its caterpiltar life as thove that have red race preserved.

## From the Latisure Hour.

## 1 Courersation upon the Cultrpillar.

## FOR YOUNG READERS.

(Concluded from paye 375.)

James. But what were the enemies that you said had destroyed the eaterpillar that Cassie has found in the summer-house, and will prevent it from becoming a butterfly ?
Papa. I was about to mention them to you, my boy, as they are assoeiated with one of the most exiraordinary circumstances, or phenomena as they are ealled, connected with insect life. Do you see these little silken balls, so bright and yellow, which are on this eaterpillar!
James. Yes, papa; they are about the size of little grains of wheat, and something that shape.
Nannie. If they were not on the eaterpillar, and fastened to it, so as to appear a part of itself, from what you have told us I should have thought then little cocoons.

Papa. And so they are, Nannie. But in order that you may understand how they came there, I must mention to you that there are certain little flies, called ichneumon flies, which, in their caterpillar or larva state, inhabit and feed on other caterpillars; and from this circumstance are called parasitical, which means living upon others.

Hurry. Oh! how very strange. But, papa, how can they get into the caterpillar, so as to live there?

Papa. The ichneumon fly is furnished with a long slarp sting, called an ovipositor, which means an egg-placer. Can you tell your sisters, James, what that word ovipositor is derived from?
James. Yes, papa; from the Latin word ovum, egg, and positum, placed.
Papa. And from positum we get the English words, position, deposit, etc., etc. Now, the fly being possessed of this long sharp sling, or ovipositor, pierces with this the body of a caterpillar in several places, and deposits her eggs, whieh are there hatched, and feed as grubs or larvex on the inward parts of their victim. But just at the period when the caterpillar is about retiring for the purpose of assuming the pupa state, from which it is to emerge a perfect insect, the iclineumon grubs, baving by this time completely devoured the hidden butterfly, come forth from their lurking-places, and spin upon the outside of their late habitation their little silken cocoons, from which they are to issue as flies.
Cassie. Oh! now I understand all about it, papa. Theso little yellow silken balls, on this caterpillar that I have found, are the cocoons of that horrid fly, which has been eating up the poor little batterfly that was contained inside of it.

Papa. You are very nearly right, Cassie; it was not exactly the ichneumon fly that devoured the hidden butterlly; but it was the grub or larva, which was produced from the egg that the fly had deposited in the caterpillar, and which, laving now completed its destructive work, issues forth and spins its little cocoons, which you sec.

Nunnie. But, papa, does not the ichneumon fly imnediately kill the caterpillur? Will not the sling, by means of which it places its eygs in the body of the caterpillar, nt once causc its denth; or, if it recover this injury, will not the grubs or larva of the fly devour it up?

Papa. You might very naturally suppose that this should be the result ; but here, my dear child, eseaped. For, by a wollderful provisiun ol instinct, the iehrieumon grubs wilhin do not injure any of the organs of the larva, but feed only on the fuure butterly inelosed wi hin it. And, consequenty, it is hardly possible to distinguish a caterpillar which enntains these enemies from those that are untouehed.

Harry. Then haw are we to know the sound caterpillar from the eaten one?
Pupa. I have just told you that as long as it continues a caterpillar you eannot easily know the one from the other ; but when the period arrives for the close of its larva life, the difference appears; then, those that have escaped their parasite enemies prepare to soar upon their beautenus wings imto a new world of delights; whilst of the other unfortunate insects who have been thas nttacked the skin atone remains, and even it suon melts away and entirely decays.
James. Thank you, dear papa, for telling us so mach about these wonderful litule insects. I am sure I shall always see a caterpillar with much nore interest than I have hitherto felt.
Papa. 1 am glad to hear you say so, James. And, indeed, there is not a single object within your reach which will not afford you both delight and instruction, if you carefally examine into its nature and history. But tell me, do you remember what is the Greek word wbich signifies "soul?"

James. I think it is psyehe.
Papa. Yes, James, psyche is the Greek for soul; and is it not remarkable that it is also the Greek for butterfly? Now, if you look into your Classical Dictionary under the name psyelhe, you will find that the butterfly was the symbol or representation of the soul ; and, on that nccount, in old paintings, amongst the ancients, when a man had just expired, a butterfly appeared fluttering above, as if rising from the mouth of the deceased. But this subjeet is connected with one far more important as well as interesting to us, and which is very suitable and appropriate to what I have just been reading in the very interesting and highly instructive book that I have in my hand.
Cussie. Oh! papa, what is the name of the book? Will you allow us to read it? or will you read it out to us yourself?
Papa. It is a "View of the Scripture Revelations of a Future State," and gives us the informatinn contained in the different parts of the bible relative to the occupation and state of the psyche or souls of those who, laving escaped the eremies to which they were exposed on oarth, are pre. served and prepared for those regions of blessedness where they shall dwell forever in the glorious bodies with which they are to be invested on arising out of the state of death, or sleep, as tho scriptures call it, and which might in some senso be termed the pupa state of mankind. Now if the buitterly or psyehe state be symbolical of the soul when elothed with its resurrection body, ean any of you tell me to what the human body itself may be compared!

Jumes. I think, papa, that the larva or caterpillar state very much resembles man in this life, while preparing for the great change; when, after his body has lain in the grave, jast as the pupa does in the tomb of the cocoon, his soul is to mount upward in a new body to the kingdom of heaven.
P'apa. Yes, my dear boy. In many par:s of
[Scriplure,] man is called a worm; but ns the worm or caterpillar changes into the butterfly, so shall those who, by the help of God's good Spirit, conquer their corrupt and ${ }^{\circ}$ carnal desires, and set their affection on things above, be chauged into the likeness of the glorious body of their blessed Lord and Saviour, who has passed into the heavens Lefore them as their forerunner. And it is not a little remarkable that the place where the Almighty is said particularly to dwell is called in seripture "his pavilion," a word taken from the Greek papilion, which also signifies a butterfly. But you must remember, my dear children, that it is in this life you are to be prepared for the enjuyment of that which is to cume, in order to be capable of participating in its happiness; and it is in this life also that your soul has to contend with those secret enemics which, like the ichueumon flies, are ever sceking to destroy it. It is necessary to observe, too, that our well-being and prosperity in this life is by no means a sure proof of our being free or secure from those secret enemies. Can you tell me, Nannie, does the calerpillar which has been altacked by the ichneumon fly cease to feed? or does it show in any manner that it has been thus attacked?
Nannie. No, papa; it continues still to feed and thrive, just as if it were uninjured.
Papa. Precisely so, Nanuie. The caterpillar, assailed by its apparently insignificant foe, shows no symptoms of its dangerous state, for it is not on the caterpillar that it feeds, but on the butterfly, psyche, or soul contained within it. And as the caterpillar thrives and grows apparenty as well with as without those unscen enemies, so a man may have a secret enemy within his own bosom, destroying his soul-psyche, though without interlering with his well-being during the present stage of his existence, and whese presence may never be detected till the time arrives when the last great change shall take place.
Cassie. But, papa, the poor little caterpillar could not know any thing of these cruel flies, and therefore could not guard against them nor destroy their eggs.
Papa. And therefore, my dear child, we may pity, but we cannot condemn these poor insects. However, this is not the case with regard to ourselves. God has given to us understanding or reason; and he lias also given to us, [the Seripture of Truth,] and promised of his Holy Spirit to those who seek it, in order to guide and direct them aright as to those things which concern their eterual welfare. Now [the Bible] tells us of the enemies that we are exposed 10 ; it teaches us also how to guard against them; and when we are assailed by them, it [tells us where to look for] the means and the power of overceming them. And now, in conclusion, I will repeat for you a litule hymn which you will find in the "Teacher's Manual for Infant Schools," and which is very appropriate to what we have been speaking of.
" Yon butterfly, whose airy form Flits o'er the garden walt,
Was once a little crawling worm, Aad could not fly at all.
" The little worm was then inclosed Within a shell-like case,
And there it quietly reposed Untif a cbaoge took place.
"And now on rich and purple wings
it roves as frec as air,
Visiling alt the lovely things That make the earth so fiair.
"And we, if humbly we behave, And do the will of God,
And strive to follow to our grave The paths the saints have trod,

Shall find a change more glorions far Than that which came to light, Whea, burstiog through its prison bar, The butterfly took flight.
Through Christ, who reigas above the skies, To us it will be given
Aloft on angels' wings to rise, And taste the joys of hearen."

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding ; that civility is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

## For "The Friend."

## BIOGRAPIIICAL SKETCILS

Of Ministers and Eiders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meetiog of Phitadelphia.

## (Continued from page 373.)

## ROGER GILL.

Roger Gill, of London, was born about the year 1664. In lis youthful days be was guilhy, according to his own testimony, " of many gross and enormous crimes." The natural and unregenerate nature was in dominion in him, and although he frequented the mectings of the Bap. tists, yet he knew nothing of the soul-saving and heart-cleansing baptism of the Holy Ghost and fire. When about nineteen years of aye, he was convinced of the Truth as held by Friends, and submitting to the power and virtue of the Holy Spirit, his corrupt heart was changed. The effectual baptism was upon him, and he was washed, sanctified and justufied in the "name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God." The lear of God was now his defence against those vices which had formerly enslaved him, prompting him to seek earnestly to the Lord, his heiper, for strength to enable him to withstand the assautts of Satan. So he grew in grace, and in the saving knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, striving to attain to "his measure of the stature of the luthness of Christ."

After some years, a gifit in the ministry of the gospel was dispensed to him, and being faithful and diligent therein, he became, though young in years, as a lather in the Truth, able, through the fresh unfoldings and renewed anointings of the Holy Spirit, to divide the word with heavenly wisdom to the flock. Speaking in season to the weary, strengthening the feeble-minded, supporting the weak, having nilk for babes, strong meat for manhood, consolation for the true Israel of God, and just reproof and admonition to the backsliding and rebellious.
He laboured for a time in his native country, but it was not long before he felt an overflowing of gospel love in his soul towards the inhabitants of America, with a concern to visit them. This concern grew and increased until the time came, when it seemed proper to endeavour to fulfil it. Thomas Story was under a similar concern, and heing, in the First month, 1698, at a meeting in Southwark, with Roger Gill, he, afler the meeting, found an unexpected freedom to mention to him his cencern as they were returning to London. Afier unfolding it, he asked, if he knew of 'any ministering Friend concerned for those parts, for he wanted a companion. Roger was silent for a time, and then said, "It is now long since 1 was first concerned that way, and the last night, in my sleep, was as if making all things ready for my voyage." To this Thomas pleasantly said, "Is it no more but a dream yet?"

They met again shortly after, on the way to a meeting at Entield, and Roger said, it would be the Seventh month at soonest that he could be ready, for he had to see his wife and family in a
way of living, as be knew not he should ever se them again.

With the consent, npprobation, and encourage ment of the brethren of the morning meetion London, they made ready to soil in the ship Pr vidence, of London, bound for Virginio, of whic William Cant, a Friend, was commander. 0 board the vessel, accompanied by several dea Friends. Of the parting opportunity, with whor Thomns Story has given the following account:

- Being together in the great cabin, the gool presence of the Lord commanded deep and io ward silence before him, and the Comforter of the just brake in upon us by his irresistible power and greatly tendered us together in his heavengh love, whercby we were melted into many tearse Glorious was His appearance to the humbling ow
us all, and the admiration of some there who dik not understand it. In lhis condition we remaineft lor a considerable scason, and then Williom Penty
was concerned in prayer, lor the good and preat servation of all, and more especially for us the about to leave them ; with thanksyiving also for all the favours of God, and for that holy and pre. cious enjoyment, as an addition to his many fore mer blessings. When he had finished, the Lorce repeated his owa holy effusion of divine solld nuelting love upon the silent weeping assembly, ice the full confirmation of us more immediately cund ${ }^{\circ}$ eerned, and further evidence to the brethren of bel truth of our calling. In this love unfeigned, aode tender condition of suul, we embraced each other to our mulual satisfaction; for the sume powerfialt love of Truth that makes us loath to depart from: the Frieads and brethren of our native had, drawing us to remete parts of the world, and re. maining in our hearts, gives courage and stre oglth to leave all, and follow the Lord wheresoever he will. We looked alier them so long as we could see them ; not with minds to go backwards, or with any desire now to return, but in the comfor of divine love; which nei her distance of place, nor number of years, shail ever be able to obstruct or delace, as we keep true to the Lord in ourselves."
Their passage over the mighty ocean was a very tempestuous one, yet were the travellers comforted by the assurance that the Lord was with them, secretly sustaining them by his liee giving presence, and showing them that he was Lord God Omnipotent, who ruleth the raging of the sea. 'They landed in the Chesapeake, on the 12th of the Twelth month, and imnediaely cominenced their labours of love lior the good of souls.

After divers heart-tendering meetings in Virginia, they passed into Carolina. On the 13thof the First month, 1699, several slaves atteaded \& meeting, who had previously received the Truth. To one of these, Roger Giill felt constrained to speak a few words by way of ministry, "by which she was much teadered," and Thomas story, shak. ing hands with her as he passed, she was much broken. Thumas says, "Finding the day of the Lord's tender visitation and mercy upon her, 1 spoke encouragingly to her, and was glad to find the poor blacks so near the Truth, and reachablen She stood there, looking after us and weeping, os long as we could see her. 1 inquired of one of the black men, how long they had come to meetings. He said, 'they had always been kept in ignorance, and disregarded as persons who wero not to expect anything from the Lord, till Jonathan Taylor, who bad been there the year before, discoursing wih them, had informed them that the grace of God, through Christ, was given also to them, and that they ought to beliewe in, and
and taught by it, and so might come to be riends, and saved as well as others; of hey were glad. The next oceasion was, Villiam Ellis and Aaron Atkiuson were bey went to meetings, and several of them onvinced.' Thus one planteth, and anatereth, but God giveth the increase." he 14 th, they had a very good meeting in Roger was 'very powerful' ' in his testi"to the praise of the Lord, of whom ; the power, and to whom be all the glory ." Returning northward, they had a meeth some Indians to whom Roger Gill spoke immortality of the soul, and also that God slaced a witness in the heart of every man, approves that which is good, and reproves ich is evil." To this the chiel assented. ing through Maryland, Penusylvania and ersey, they proceeded into Connecticut, having appointed a meeting at Stauford, yor undertook to break it up, by sending a ole with a warrant. Thomas Story informcompany assembled, that the law of Engllowed toleration; but the constable said d not stand on the laws of England, but aw of their own that no Quakers should meeting among them, and none there
er Gill, who was filled with zeal, com1 speaking to the people, paying no heed order of the constable. In the course of nmunication, he spoke of the anti-christian manifested of old time in New England, they had whipped and in many ways Friends, cutting off the ears of sume, and $g$ others, because they were Quakers, they came in love as the peaceable mess of God to them. He added that the same vas yet alive among them in Connceticut, puld be at the same cruel work still, but was led by a better power. The constables, ; their commands of no effect with the $r$, ordered the people to withdraw, and they obeying, they commanded the landlady of use where the meeting was beld, to fortid he house. At this the two Friends went estreet, and Roger, lifting up hisstrong voice, imed, "Woe, woe, woe, to the inhabitants place who profess God and Christ, withknowledge of God, and void of his fear." a full opportunity of relieving themselves in eet, they passed on to Fairfield, where the ay there was to be a great Quarterly lecIt which were gathered the inhabitants of townships and their ministers. The Friends concern to go to it, but desirous not to the people, by entering with their hats on, et down on the green near the meetingthey drew nearer as the preacher gave out xt , and patiently heard them to the end. he had prayed, the lecture concluded, and ople bemg about withdrawing, Roger Gill ted that they would stay and hear him. eople were willing enough to remain, but of the preachers called on them to depart, ome called for the magistracy. The one ad spaken that day look Roger by the hand, esired him to come off the form on which s standing; and the minister of Stanford Sir, you are not qualified; you have no rom the people as we have.' Roger and, 'Have you your qualifications and call from the people? Our call is from God, e recominend our testimony to the cones of the people: through the grace of Giad Il them to the faith and obedience of Christ, ot they us.'
(To be concluded.)

From Putnam's Magazine

## TIIE TW0 AMGELS.

## by LoNGFELLOW.

The present verses, it is understond, have been suggested by two actual incidents occurring in Longfellow's owa family, and in that of his friend, the poet Lowell, the same night at Cambridge.

Two angels, one of Life, and one of Death, Passed o'er the village as the morning hroke; The dawn was on their faces, and beneath,

The sombre houses hearsed with plumes of smoke.
Their attitude and aspect were the same, Alike their features and their robes of white ; But one was crowned with amaranth, as with tlame, And one with asphodels, like flakes of light.

I saw them pause on their celestial way ; Then said 1, with deep fear and doubt oppressed: "Beal not so loud, my heart, lest thon betray The p]ace where thy beloved are at rest !"

And he who wore the crown of asphodels, Descending, at my door began to knock, And my sout sank within me, as in wells The waters siak before an earthquake's shock.

I recognized the nameless agony, The terror, and the tremor, and the pain, That oft before had filled or hainted me, And now returaed with threefold strength agaia.
The door I opened to my beavenly guest, And listened, for 1 thought I heard God's voice ; And knowing whatsoe'er he sent was best, Dared neither to lament nor to rejoice.
Then with a smile, that filled the house with light, "My errand is not Death, but Life," he said: And ere I answered, passing out of sight, On his celestial embassy he sped.
'Twas at thy door, $O$ friend ! and not at mine, The angel with the amaranthine wreath Pausing, descended, and with roice divine, Whispered a word that had a sound like Death.
Then fell upon the house a sudden gloom, A shalow on those features fair and thin; And softly, from that hushed and darkened room, Two augels issued, where but one went in.
All is of God! If he hat ware his hand,
The mists collect, the rain falls thick and loud, ${ }^{3}$ Till with a smile of light on sea and land, LoI He looks back from the departing cloud.
Angels of Life and Death alike are IIis; Without his leave they pass ao threshold o'er; Who, then, wouid wish or dare, believing this, Against bis messeagers to shut the door?

Selected.
"The world passeth away, and the lust thercof."
What ground, alas, has any man
To set his beart on things below, Which when they seem most like to stand, Fly like the arrow from the bow । Who's now atop ere long shall feel The circling motion of the wheell

## humility.

- IIumble we must be, if to Heaven we go ; High is the roof there, but the gate is low : Whene'er thou speakest, look with a lowly eyeGrace is increased by humility.

More Territories.-Indian Representatives in Congress.- It is said by the Washing. ton correspondent of the New York Tribune, that the national administration has sent to the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Cherokee tribes of Indians a a propostion, accompanied by bills drafted in three dillerent tongues, to organize the Indan territories below the southern buundary of Kansas terrilory, and give them a representation in Congress. According to the letter we quote from, the proposition embraces a plan for three separate lerritorial governments, one extending over the Cherokee nation, a second over the Creeks, and a third over the Choclaws and Chickasaws. These
tribss were to be allowed six monthis to consider the matter, and the government has made glowing promises of aid lor their territorial orgnnizations in ease of their agreement. If this be true, it may be taken for grauted as accomplished already, lor it is an easy matter to procure the ussemt of these Indian mations to tho plan, and with the present overwhelming Demoeratic majo. rity in bolh branches of Congress, the administration may carry through any measure which is deened desirable. The territory in question com. prises nearly all the remaining unorganized territory of the United States, and extends from the Red River to the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, whiel is the boundary or Kanzas, and from Arkansas on the east to Texas on the west. Tho area covered is about equal to that of the State of Arkansas. The Choclaws nnd Chickasaws have been for a number ol years consolidated under one government of their own, though latterly there has been some dis:greement between them.

All of the tribes mentioned are considerably advanced in civilization, cultivate the earth as farm. ers, have schools and academies, live like the whites, and conduct their governmental affairs in the same way, by means of elections by ballot, legislatures and elective chiefs. The Cherokee nation is quite a promising specimea of a native commonwealth. As slavery is an established institution among these tribes, no doubt the principal reason for the proposed territorial orgnniza. tion is to secure another slave state, or perhaps three of them. A bill is already belore Congress to enable the whole of the civilized ladians to become cilizens, as well as to enable thenn to sell parcels of their lands to white settlers. This plan will doubiless be combined with the proposed territorial bills, and so open to white slaveholders from the Southern Slates a new area. It is by no means a new idea, but has been long entertained. It is pressed at the present time, because everyhing favours its success.-N. American.

Steamboat Disasters on tife Wrstern Ri-vers.-Tne St. Louis Republican has, with a great deal of trouble, made out a list of steamboat disasters during the first hali of the year, which is unparalleled by any period of the same length of time in the history of navigation on the waters of the West. The number of accidents caused by collisions, fires, \&c., is considerably over one hundred, involving a loss of very little short of $\$ 2,000,000$ of property; and resulting in the destruction of more than three hundred lives.

The Republican says, in addition to the nnm. ber of steamboats lost and injured during the past six months, there have been from 100 to 150 coal boats with a large number of lives lost on the Ohio river between Pittsbury and Louisville. Of the exact number of coal boats nnd lives lost we are unahle to give anything like a currect nceount, as the Ohio river papers at the time the accidents occurred all disagree in reference to the number of each.-N. Amer.

A great suit has been decided recently in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. For four or five years a case has been pending between Cook and Grant, of Mason county, ihe former having poisoned a dog belonging to the latter. The ablest counsel, in that part of the State, was engaged, and the decisions of the varinus courts would fill a respectable octavo. By this last judgment Grant gets 819 and costs.
"IIo that cannat forgive others, breaks down the bridge over which he must pass himseli,-fur every man hath need to be forgiven."

## Review of the Weather for Seventh Month, list,

Accounts from all parts of the country concur in saying that the month just passed, was unusually hot. The temperature has been from 95 to $100^{\circ}$, in the States of the north, as fur as New Hampshire. In the Southern States, it was considerably over $100^{\circ}$ at times. Many persons died from being sun-struck.

While the Seventh menth of last year was remarkable for the number of its thunder-storms, attended with lanil, \&c., this year there was hardly any thing that would bear the title of sterm. We have scen no account of any hail-storm in the country except one in Illinois. This was quite destructive, however, over a small extent of country ; some of the stones measured 10 and even 13 inches in circumference. Thero was only about one-third as much rain during the month as there was in the corresponding one last year, yet as the growing crops had a very good start from the frequent copious showers of the previous month, they suffered but little on account of drought.

The weather through harvest was fine for securing the crops, except that it was rather hot, for the comfort of those engaged at it.

The average temperature of the month was $75^{\circ}$; that of the Seventh month last year was $71 \frac{4}{5}$. Range of the mercury in thermometer from $55^{\circ}$ on the 12 th , to $96^{\circ}$ on the 21st. Amount of rain, 2.616 inches, for the corresponding month of last year, it was 7.483 inches.
West-towa B. S., Eighth mo. 1st, 1854.

|  | Days of month. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Minimum. ¢ $_{\text {¢ }}$ |
|  | Maximum. ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {¢ }}$ |
|  | Mean. |
|  <br>  | Mean height of Baco. from sunrise to $10 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}_{+}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## THE BAROMETER.

Galileo bad found that water would rise under the piston of a pump, to a height only of about thirty-four feet. His pupil Torricelli, conceiving the happy thought, that the weight of the atmosphere might be the cause of the ascent, concluded that mercury, which is about thirteen times heavier than water, should only rise under the same influence to a thirteenth of the elevation:-he tried and found that this was so, and the mercurial barometer was invented. To afford furiber evidence that the weight of the atmosphere was the cause of the phenomenon, he afterwards, carried the tube of mercury to the tops of buildings and of mountains, and found that it fell always in exact proportion to the portion of the atmosphere left below it ;-and he found that water-pumps in
different situations varied as to sucking power, according to the same law.

It was soen afterwards discovered, by careful observation of the mercurial barometer, that even when remaining in the same place, it did not always stand at the same elevation;-in other words, that the weight of atmosphere over any particular part of the earth was constantly fluctuating; a truth which, without the barometer, could never have been suspected. The observation of the instrunient being carried still farther, it was found, that in serene dry weather the mercury generally stood high, and that before and during storms and rain it fell:-the instrument therefore might serve as a prophet of the weather, becoming a precious monitor to the hushandman or the sailor.

The reasens why the barometer falls before wind and rain will be better understood a few pages hence; but we may remark here, that when water which has been suspended in the atmos. phere, and has tormed a part of it, separates as rain, the weight and bulk of the mass are diminished: and that wind must occur when a sudden condensation of aeriform matter, in any situation, disturbs the equilibrium of the air, for the air around will rush towards the situation of diminished pressure.

To the husbandman the barometer is of considerable use, by aiding and correcting the prognostics of the weather which be draws from local signs familiar to him; but its great use as a weather-glass seems to be to the mariner, who roams over the whole ocean, and is often under skies and climates altogether new to him. The watchful captain of the present day, trusting to :his extraordinary monitor, is frequently enabled to take in sail and to make ready for the storm, where, in former times, the dreadful visitation would have fatlen upen him unprepared.-The marine barometer has not yet been in general use for many years, and the author was one of a numerous crew who probably owed their preservation to its almost miraculous warning. It was in a southern latitude. The sun had just set with placid appearance, closing a beautiful afternoon, and the usual mirth of the evening watch was proceeding, when the captain's order came to prepare with all haste for a storm. The barometer had begun to fall with appalling rapidity. As yet, the oldest sailors had not perceived even a threatening in the sky, and were surprised at the extent and hurry of the preparations; but the required measures were not completed, when a more awful hurricane burst upon them than the more experienced had ever braved. Nothing could withstand it; the sails already furled and closely bound to the yards, were riven away in tatters: even the bare yards and masts were in great part disabled; and at one time the whole rigging had nearly fallen by the board. Such, for a few hours, was the mingled roar of the hurricane above, of the waves around, and of the incessant peals of thunder, that no human voice could be heard, and amidst the general consternation, even the trumpet sounded in vain. In that awful night, but for the little tube of mercury which had given warning, neither the strength of the noble ship, nor the skill and energies of the commander, could have saved one man to tell the tale. On the following morning the wind was again at rest, but the ship lay upon the yet heaving waves, an unsightly wreck.
The marine barometer differs from that used on shore, in having its tube contracted in one place to a very narrow bore, so as to prevent that sudden rising and falling of the mercury, which every motion of the ship would else occasion.

Civilized Europe is now familiar with the baro meter and its uses, and thercfore, that Europeans may conceive the first feclings connected with in, they almost require to witness the astenishmeot or incredulity with which people of other parts
still regard it. A Chinese once conversing onithe subject with the nuthor, could only imagine of the barometer, that it was a gift of miraculous nature, which the Ged of Christians gave them in pity, to direct them in the long and perilous voyaga which they undertook to unknown seas.

A barometer is of great use to persons employ. ed about those mines in which hydrogen gas, of fire-damp, is generated and exists in the crevices, When the atmosphere becomes unusually light, the hydrogen being relieved from $n$ part of the pressure which ordinarily confines it to its holes and larking places, expands or issues forth to where it may meet the lamp of the miner, ander. plode to his destruction. In heavy states of the atmosphere, on the contrary, it is pressed back to its hiding places, and the niner advances with safety.

We see from this that any rescrvoir or vessel containing air would itself answer as a barometer if the only opening to it were through a long tubu. lar neck, containing a close sliding plug, for then according to the weight and pressure of the ex. ternal air the density of that in the cavity would vary, and all changes would be marked by the position of the moving plog. A beautiful barometer has really been made on this principle by using a vessel of glass, with a long slender neck, in which a glebule of mercury is the movable plog.
The state of the atmosphere, as to weight, differs so much at different times in the same sito uation, as to produce a range of about three inches in the height of the mercurial barometer, that is to say, from twenty-eight to thirty-one inches, On the occasion of the great Lisbon earthquake, however, the mercury fell so far in the barome. ters, even in Britain, as to disappear frem that portion at the top usually left uncovered for observation. The uncovered part of a barometer is commonly of five or six inches in length, with a divided scale attached to it , on which the figures $28,29, \& c$., indicate the number of inches from the surface of the mercury at the bottom to the respective divisions:-on the lower part of the scale the words uind and rain are gencrally written, meaning that when the mercury sinks to them, wind and rain are to be expected; and on the upper part dry and fine appear, for a corres. ponding reason; but we have to recollect, that it is not the absolute height of the mercury which indicates the existing or coming weather, but the recent change in its height:-a falling barometer usually telling of wind and rain; a rising one of screne and dry weather.

The barometer answers another important pur. pose, besides that of a weather-glass-in enabling us to ascertain readily the height of mountains, or of any situation to which it can be carried.

As the mercurial column in the barometer is always an exact indication of the tensien or pressure produced in the air around it by the weight of air above its level, being indeed, as explained in the foregoing paragraphs, of the same weight as a colomn of the air of equal base with itself, and reaching from it to the top of the atmesphere -the mercury must fall when the instrument is carried from any lower to any heigher situation, and the degree of falling most always tell exactly how much air has been left below. For instance, if thirty inches barometrical beight mark the whele atmospheric prossure at the surface of the ocean, and if the instrument be found, when car-
some other siluation, to stand at ouly inches, it proves that one-third of the are exists below the level of the new situ$f$ our atmospheric ocean were of an unisity all the way up as our watery oceans, weight of air thus left behind in ascendd mark every where a change of level qual, and the ascertaining any height by meter would become oae of the most $f$ calculations :-the air at the surface of being about twelve thousand times ligliter bulk of mercury, an inch rise or fall ol meter would mark everywhere a rise or e atmosphere of twelve thousand inches ousand feet. But owing to the elasticity hich causes it to jncrease in volume as it from pressure, the atmosphere is rarer in on as we ascend, so that to leave a given $f$ it behind, the ascent must be greater, er the situation where the experiment is he rule therefore of one inch of mercury pusand feet, holds only for rough estimates surface of the earth. The precise calhowever, for any case, is still very easy ; ood barometer, with a thermometer attachwith tables, or an algebraical formula exall the influencing circumstances, enables eertain elevations much more easily, and cases more correctly, than by trigonosurvey.
veight of the whole atmospherical occan ling the earth bejog equal to that of a ocean of thirty-four feet deep, or of a ; of mercury of thirty inches, and the air the surface of the earth being eight hund forty limes lighter than water, if the nsity existed all the way up, the atmos. rould be 34 times 840 , or about 28,000 1, which is equal to five miles and a half. unt of the greater rarity, however, in the regions, it really extends to a beight of ifty miles. From the known laws of aerial $y$, we can deduce what is found to hold in t one hall of all the air constituting our ere exists within three miles and a hal! e earth's surface; that is to say, under of the summit of Mont Blanc. A person, tomed to calculation, would suppose the ee more equally distributed through the es than this rule indicates, as he might at o suppose a tube of two leet diameter to $y$ twice as much as a tube of one foot, in reality it holds lour times as much. rrying a barometer from the level of the ; to the top of St. Paul's Chureh in Lonof Hampstead Hill, the niercury lalls alf an inch, marking an ascent of about dred feet. On Mont Blano it lalls to hall ntire barometric height, marking an elevafifteen thousand leet; and in Du Luc's balloon ascent it fell to below twelve indicating an elevation of twenty one d feet, the greatest height to which man has scended from the surface of his earthly
extreme rarity of the air on high mounust of course affect animals. A person ig on the summit of Mont Blanc, although ing his ehest as much as usual, really at each inspiration only hall as much air living bell, whibiting a contrast to a inan 3 brenthing air of double density, at sixty. ret of triple, and so on. It is known that rs, and even their practised guides, often vn suddenly as if struck by lightuing, when
hing lofty summits, on account chefly of ness of the air which they are breathing,
and some minutes elapse before they recover. In were mercifully gathered, and became as a city set the elevated plains of S . America, the imhabitants on a hill.
have larger chests than the inhabitants of lower regions-another admirable instance of the animai frame adapting itself to the circunstances in which it is placed. It appears from all this, that although our atmosphere be fifty miles high, it is so thin beyond three miles and a hall; that mountain ridges of greater clevation are ncarly as effectual barriers between nations of men, as islands or rocky ridges in the sca arc between the finny tribes inhabiting the opposite coasts.

Annott.

## For "The Vriend."

## The Name without the Tirtue.

An article on the fourth page of a late number of "The Friend" is suggestive of profitable refleclions to those who are disposed candidly to consider its beariar, as an evidence of the lowering of the standard of Truth, by the admission of a conformity to a world, ol which this instance is far from bcing a solitary example. Such are to be met with in every direction, nad it is because of these that those who are not content with a mere name to live,-as it respects themselves, and their fellow-professors-are engaged in openly contending ngainst the innovations of a worldly spirit, which have made, and still threaten such great devastation in the church. To have our affections set upon worldly riches, grandeur, or honour, while professing a friendship for the Truth, is hypocricy, which cannot escape the judgment of Ilim who is of purer eyes than to behold evil with any degree of approbation.

Not only are such as thus baulk their profession in danger themselves, but their example is stumbling to others, and for this are they accountable. How fesw nre the rich who glory not in their riches, or the wise whoglory not in their wisdom, even among those who are prolessing that selfdenial which leads to the renunciation of all out. ward display, and every hurtful indulgence. The pride and pleasures of the natural lile, are in many instances usurping the dominion which belongs alone to that which is without an end; even with those who are not wanting in professionthough a vain profession-of friendship for Truth, without obedience to its requirements. "Ye are my friends," said our blessed Redeemer, "if ye do whatsoever I command you," but "if ye love any thing more than me, ye are not worthy of me ;" "il ye love the world, the love of the Father is not in you."
'This is close doctrine, and, having the author. ity of Christ, nothiog that is opposed thereto, will stand the test; wherefore it concerns us all to examine our foundation. That genuine Quakerism is a revival of primitive Christianity, and that his is easily spolled by every mixture, both experience and observation abundantly testify. Among the many hindrances to our religious growth, which are to be found in our association with the worldly wise, and the worldly great, is that of a time-serving and man-plensing obsequiousness, which doth greatly lower the dignity of Christian prolessor, betraying as it does a worldly affection, by a worldly conformity.
A lirm and yet forbearing support of our religious testimontes will enable us to withstand the assault of the enemy to the convincing of gainsayers; while a mere profession and name to live will only tend to bring reproach upon the chureh; so that it must be the concern of evory a wakened mind to continue in watchfulness against temptation, which would lead us iato a lileless formality, out of which our worlhy furefathers

Tho current was against them, as it is now against the faithiul; but they were emabled to withstund its force, being made more thin conquerors through Ihm who loved then, and called them to come out and be separate from the multitude, who were lollowing their own invcntions, and in their craftiness, were lying in wait to deceive and ensnare; and tho same divine power is still able to sustain $u s$, amidst all the trials through which we may be called to pass, and He will do it, ns we continue faithful to the end, abid. ing in watehfulness and simplicity.

## Ancedote of Edward Burrough,

"Many of the tradesmen and mechanies of London wero in the habit of assembling in the fields, on the outskirts of the city, near the close of dry and pleasant days, to amuse themselves in wrestling, or in watching others so engaged. Ono evening as Edward Burrough was passing by, his attention was drawn to a company of people assembled round an athletic man, who had already thrown several competitors, and was then waiting for another. As no one olfered to enter the ring with him, he seemed flushed with pride at his success, and full of vain-glory, because of that strength and activity of body, which was given him by his Creator for nobler purposes. As the wrestler thas stood in the pride of his strength, with the crowd of admiring spectators around him, Edward Burrough stepped into the ring. The successful champion looked with surprise at his new opponent, whose serious countenance and solid demeanor seemed so little like the usual light, and uamanly deportment of the compettors in these trials of strength and agility. It the wrestler was astonished, the idle gazers around him werc not less so; and they watched with intense interest, to see the result. But the object of this youthlul minister of Christ, (who was then about tweaty years of age,) was not to wrestle with flcsh aud blood. The wenpons of his warfare were not carnal, though mighty through God to the pulling down of the strong holds of $\sin$ and satan. He had been redeemed by the effectual workings of the grace of Gud in his own heart, from the spirit of the world, with all its vain pleasures and pastimes, and he was now enlisted ua. der the bunner of the Prince of Peace, the Captain of salvation, in making war with the spirit of antichrist, and agranst all the corruptions, which abound in the world. It had becume his meat and drink to do his Master's will; and he felt it his pleasure no less than his duty, to labour to gather souls to Cbrist-to turn men and women Irum darkness to light, and lrom the power of Satan unto God, clothed with authority from his divine Master. Alier standing a lew moments, he addressed the bystanders in a powerliul and awakening manner; to which they listened with attention and wondering admiration. He told them that their heavenly Father had not lelt himselt without a witness in the heart of man ; but had placed in every one a measure of his grace or Holy spirit, by which man was; at timos onhightened to see his fallen condition, and to feel the neeessity for regeneration. Many of his hearers were deeply alfected by his discourse, for be was very aptly called 'a breaker of stony hearts; a son of thunder, as well as a cunsoler of the contrite in spirtt.' 'The labour thus bestowed, in this straugely gathered meeting, was made, through the divme blessing qualilying the insiru. mont, and preparing thu hearts of the hearers for the reception of the seed sown, effectual in turn-
ing the feel of some of them into the way of peace, and leading them to a knowledge of the Truth as it is in Jesus. Thus this spiritual wrestler was made vielorious in this new arena, and having been faithul to the requirings of duty, in thus publicly wrestling against wickedness, he retired from the ring in peace.'

Singular Occurrence.-The following is from the Cenlreville Times:-"Under the obituary head in to-day's paper will be found the death of Mr. Jacob Reese. On the day of his death Mr. Reese was engaged in seeding oats, and towards evening was stariled by a voice apparently at his elbow, saying, "You may sow but shall not reap!" He looked around, and seeing no one, continued his work of seeding, allributing it, as he afierwards stated, to his imayination. At every step, however, the warning was repeated, and at last, unable to bear it, he proceeded home to his wife. He was persuaded by her that it was only imagination, and finding that he had no fever, and did not complain of any unusual indisposition, she induced him to return to the field. There, however, the same solemn warning voice attended him al every step-" You may sow, but you shall not reap !" and in a state of extreme agitation, he again ceased work and wens home. Ile took an early supper, was shorily afier atlacked with a swelling in the throat, and before sun. rise next morning was a corpse!'

Pressure of the Poor Rates in Ireland.-Notwithstanding the marked symptoms of improve ment in all branches of trish industry, the lairest test of which is to be traced in the rapid decrease of pauperism in a majority of the union workhouses, Clare, or, at least, a portion of that county still suffers under the pressure of a poor's rate nearly equal in amount to the same levied during the sorest seasons of disease and tamine combined. A rate which has just been struck (subject to certain deductions and additions) for the union of Tulla will show how matters stand. In one elec. toral division the rate is as high as 7 s . in the pound; in another, $6 s$. ; in four others the ayerage is $5 s . \varepsilon d$.; in five more the average is $4 s .7 d$. ; in three, about 3 s .4 d ; ; while in two only the rate is a few pence below the last-mentioned figure.

## THEFRIEND

EIGith Moxtil $12,1854$.
A letter from a Friend expresses a fear, lest from the remark of a correspondent published in the Editorial of last week, viz., "'The Friend'which has always been considered as the organ of the Sociely on this side of the greal waters," the inference may be drawn, that the conductors of this jourual claim, or wish it to be considered in that light. We make no such pretension, and have no such wish. There is no periodical or company of individuals, either is this country or in Great Britain, authorized to speak or to act as the organ of the Sociely of Friends.

The session of Congress that closed on the 7th inst. has done so much, either directly or indirectly, to fosser and extend slavery, that a different tone
upon the subject from any heretofore publicly assumed, is now boldly manilested by a number of Editors at the South, who claim to speak for the slave-holders. Among other things pul forth,
is the assertion that slave-labour is is the assertion that slave-labour is really more productive than that performed by free persons
who are paid for their services, and that, all things laken into consideratton, the contrary opinion, so long entertained, is a delusion. This, and the declaration, not unfrequently made, that the slaves are really happier and more contented, while serving their unasters, than when made free and obliged to luke care of theinselves, is, we think happily contradicted by the following aneedote told by the Editor of the "Portland American," who had been spending some time in Washington City.
A fine looking and intelligent colonred man, about forty years of age-a waiter at Gadsby's-was asked by us it he was a slave. He replied with glistening eyes-
No, but I once was.
We then told him, if it was not against the rules of the house, we should like to know something of his history. His story, in few words, was this:
"I was bora here a family slave. Until I saw a chance to be free, my study was to do as little as I possibly could without being flogged."
"But why so "" we asked.
"Because when a man works for notbing, he don't work very heartily. I knew if I laboured all day long I was no better off than if I didn't work any. I had no inducement and hope. But by and by mistress said if I could earn three hundred and eighty dollars to buy my freedom with, she would then gire me my papers. I astonished every body who knew me. Every day I did the work of three slaves. People said, 'What's got into lazy Jem?' Ah, sir, they didn't know I was digging, and ploughing, and sweating for liberty. The black man likes freedom as well as the white man. Well, it wasn't long before I called apon mistress with the money, and received my papers. I felt like a king, sir, as I marched out of her parlour a faee man. I ran about the streets, and shook hands with all my coloured friends, and shouted 'I 'm fabe! I 'm free!' I looked at myself in the glass a dozen times a day, to see how a freeman appeared; and will you believe me, sir, I hardly knew myself! I feared I was growing proudmy eyes shone so, and I stood so straight. That crook in my back, and that saeaking look in my face were all gone. Well, sir, since then I have got a wife and five children. I have some money at interest, and I paid nine hundred dollars down for the bouse my family ive in."
This was the substance of the story, which was told eloquently, and with pathos."

## SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE.-News to the 26th ult. There have been no recent hostile movements of consequence in the east, the peculiar attitude of Austria causing the contending parties to await her action. The allies no longer consider Prussia as favouring their cause. It is stated that there are 20,000 Russian soldiers sick in the Principalities. Accounts from Great Britain and the continent generally iudicate abundant crops the present season, in anticipation of which bread stuffs continue to deeline. Liverpool price of flour, 30s. to 31s., being lower than in New lork or Philadelphia.

SPAIN.-The revolutionary party have triumphed; the obnoxious ministry have resigned, and the Queen as a last resource has sent for General Espartero, one of the insurrectionary party, and entrusted him with the duty of forming an administration; a more liberal pohcy is expected if it be possible to re-establish order.
MARSEILLES.-From the 15th to the 18th, 669 deaths of Cholera occurred; great alarm was fell, and a large portion of the inhabitants had left the city.
UNITED STATES.-Congress adjourned on the 7th inst. The Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain was ratified by the Senate. This important measure will, it is hoped, prevent further dis$p$ utes respecting the Fisheries, and by encouraging freer commercial intercourse betweeu the United States and the British possessions in North America, tend to the preservation of peace and good neighbourhood. The River aud Harbour bill has been retoed by the President. The Homestead bill fell between the two houses.
California.-News to the 15th ult. Fires had again occurred in san Francisco and Sacramento, destroying an immense amount of property. The town of Columbia, Calaveras county, had been nearly destroyed by fire; loss in this case, $\$ 500,000$. In portions of the State, vast quantities of the growing wheat had been destroyed by fire. The overland immigrants had began to arrive. The mining accounts continue favourable.
New Mixico.-Hostilities with the Apache Indians continue, and robberies and murders are of frequeat occurrence ou the frontiers.

Kansas.-Beds of conl bave been diseovered-a cis comstance of special importance to a thioly wooded country. It is said, that the greater part of the immi. grants arriving in the territory, are opposed to slavery St. Louis.-Deaths for the week ending the 31at oly.
Baltimore.-Cholera has aot yet appeared in the city though it has been very fatal in the Almshouse, then miles distant.

New York.-Deaths last week, 1153, including 286 Boston.-Deaths last week, 13 I, iacluding 33 by Cholera.

Philadelphia.-The average temperature for the Seventh month, according to the record kept at tho Pena. sylvania Hospital, was 78.83 deg., being more than 3 deg. higher than the average of the last 29 years.
The coinage at the mint last month amounted to $3,587,350$ dollars ; the deposits to $4,250,000$ dollars.
Deaths last week, 468 , including 88 by Chelera.
Brooklyn.-Dcaths last weck, 263, includiag 65 of Cbolera.

## RECEIPTS

Receised from A. L. Benedict, agt., O., for A. Chapman, $\$ 3$, to 52 , vol. 27 ; for Thomas Towosend, agent Moses Moses Child, \$2, vol. 27.

The Moral Almanac for 1855 is received, and for sals Friends' Book-store, 84 Arch street. Price \$2 pergr. Eighth moath, 1854.

## A TEACHER WANTED,

For the Girls' second arithmetical school at West-tomes Boarding School. Apply to Anne Tatum, Woodbary Sidney Coates, 330 Arch st. ; Elizabeth Peirson, 254 S. Fifth st. ; or Sarah Allen, 146 Pine st.

Evening Schools for Adult Coloured Persons.
Wanted.-A Principal and three Assistant Teachers for the men's school, and a Principal and four Assistants for the women's school. Application may be made to either of the undersigned. John C. Allen, No. 179 S. Filth street; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Arch street ; Samuel Allen, No. 134 S. Front street.

Marared, at Friends' Meeting-house, Somerton, Obio, on Fourth-day, the 26th of Serenth month, Samesb Walton, of Pbiladelphia, and Sarah J., daughter of the late James Edgerton, of Belmont county, Ohio.

Died, on the 23rd of Fifth month last, at her residence in Bucks county, Pa., Sarah Paxson, relict of Moses Paxson, in the 79th year of her age; a member aud esteemed minister of Solebury particular and Buckingham Monthly Meeting.
Sixth at her residence, Belmont county, Ohio, the 9 th of Sixth month, 1854, Alice Plemer, in the 89th yeas of her age; a member of St. Clairsville particular and Plainfield Jlonthly Meeting.
at her residence, near Plainfield, Belmont $\mathrm{con}^{\text {n }}$ Ohio, the 26th of Sixth month, 1854, Rnoda, wife of Richard Dillon; a member of Plainfield Monthly and particular Meeting, after a lingering and painful disease of the heart, which she bore with patience and resignation, and her friends have the consoling belief, that her end was peace.
, at the residence of her parents, in Knox coundy, 2rio, on the 3rd of Serenth month, 1854, in the 23 rd ear of her age, Rachel, daughter of Jehu and Hamah Lewis, after a protracted illness of seven months, which she bore with Christian patience and resigoation; a member of Alum Creek Monthly Meeting of Frieads.
-, on the 15 th of Seventh month last, in the 78 th
cear of her age, Hannah Dillin; a member of the Monthly Meeting of Friends for the Western District. This dear Friend was atllicted with severe illness for several months; during which time she experienced much sore trial of faith and patience; but through the adorable mercy of a gracious Saviour, she was enabled, a short time before her close, to say to a friend upon bidding farewell, "I not only enjoy peace, bat often joy." Mer sufferings continued until within a few hours of her close ; after which she departed without a sigh or groan, leaving to her friends the consoling evideace, that all was well.

# THE FRIEND. 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

## wo dollare per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
o. 50 north fourtil street, up stalre, philadelpiria.
to any part of Pennsylrania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any United States, for three months, if paid in ix and a-balf cents.

## LONDMX EPISTLE.

e from the Yearly Meeting, held in London, urnments, from the 24 th of the Fifth month to of Sixth month, inclusive, 1854.
e Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of n Greal Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere. Friends.-Through the tender mercy avetly Father, our faith has at this time wed in the all-sufficiency of his grace in r Saviour. How great is his laithfulis children and people of every name, I over! "Truly Gud is good to Israel, uth as are of a elean heart." ey ouly who are washed, who are saneo are justified, in the name of the Lord d by the Spirit of our God, (1 Cor. vi. can enjoy the unspeakable privilege of hip in this spiritual Israel. No rite, no tne mbership in any chureh, c in suffice us eluldren of Abraham. There must 'eumcision of the heart, the putling off of nan which is corrupt, according to the lusts, and the putting on of the new man ter God, is created in righteousness and ess. (Eph. iv. 22, 24.) The calling of tian, beloved Friends, is emphatically a y ealling." "Therefore," says the A posworld kooweth us not, because it kuew , (1 Juhn iii. 1.) If we are conscions world loveth us, and that we love the w much reason is there to fear that we yet experienced that great and all-imlange, whereby they who were "by mahildren of wrath," (Eph. ii. 3, 13,) are igh through the blood of Jesus, and made ol the adoption. They who ure thus nto the Lord's family, who are sealed Holy Spirit of promise, and made heirs ad joint heirs with Christ, have their aeir hopes and their affeetions set upon things, and are no longer contormed to J. (Rom, viii. 17.) Sirangers and pila earth, their citizenship is in heaven. joying with a purer relish his outward are taught of God to keep within the s of his Holy Spirit, in their use even of gs, and are constrained by the dietates mewed nature to remounce the vanities, leasures of a world lying in wick dness. ne, the energies and the substance which eld from these pursuits will not be spent iselves. Other and far worthier objeets before them, aflirding abundaut scope ht exercise of every talent with which been entrusted.

Beloved younger Friends, you whose hearts the Lord hath touched, and who are alnost persuaded to be his diseiples, Oh that you could be prevailed upon to make the full surrender of all that you have, and of all that you are, to the serviee of Him who hath loved you. It is not for the servant to choose his work; and we would be far from indueing any to do that which is not required at their hands : the work of the Lord must ever be deeply humbling to thuse who are en taged in it; and He alone can prepare them for it, through a course of self-denial and discipline in the school of Christ. But our faith is strong that if the young men amongst us were true in their allcgianee to their Lord, and faithlul to the guddance of that $\mathrm{S}_{\text {pirit }}$ who divideth to every man severally as He will, ( 1 Cor. xii. 11,) they would all find some place ol usefulness allotted to them in the Lord's household, and not a few amongsi them woold, as in primitive times, be qualifitd, aecording to their respeetive gifis, to call sinners to repentance, to proelaim the uns arehable riches of Christ, and to edily the body in love. And though partakers of the afflecions of the gispel, they would at times be permitted humbly to rejonce, that they have a portion in Christ better than all earthly riehes or honour.

Our hearts are also drawn forth in tender solicitude lor those who have reached the meridian of lite, and who, though at times sensible of love to their Lord, may be conscious that they have not given themselves up to his service. Upon some of you the sun is ready to dechne, and you have not yet begun, in good earnest, to labour in his harvest-field. The present hour only is yours; the night cometh, wherein no min can work. May you delay no longer to give yourselves wholly unto Him. Be failhfiul, be diligent; that you also may have your part in His blessed work, and, through his unmerited mercy, recelve every man "the beavenly penny from the Lord of lile."
And for you, dear Friends, who are parents, whether in earlier or maturer years, strong are our desines that you may be fully alive not only to the privileges, but also to the sacred responsibilities of your station. Whilst training your beloved offspring in right habits, and providing for their instruction in things " civil and useful in the ereation," may you ever keep in remembrance, that upon you, primarily, devolves the solemn duty of educating them for eternity. May you, even from their very tender years, seek to be enabled to bring them unto Jesus, that He may bless them; and may you, in the ability which He giveih, train them up not only in the nurture, but aiso in the admonition of the Lord. There is an authority given you to be exercised for the good of your chiddren, which it woold be treachery to their best interests to surrendir. It is an authority confided to you, as their appointed guardians on behalt of the Lord, for their diseipline and protection; and whilst it is excreised in love, it will be so far from dimanishing, that it will tend to promute their love for you, as well as their honvur,-that filial honour to which, under the yospel, as under the law, a promise is annexed. (Eph. vi. 2.)

In entering at this time into the stale of our Suciety, with a lively concern for its religious wellare, we have been impressell whh a deep sense of the vital importanee of the great duty of prayer. Far indeed be it from us to desire that any of our members should appronch the Lord with the tongus: and with the lip, whilst the heart is far from IIim; but under the sulemn conviction that whatever be our circhmstances in lie or our position in the churel, prayer is, in the Divine appointment, esvential to our spiritual healh, we would earnestly press upon all to seek opportunities in the eourse of each day for private retirement and wailing upon the Lord; and tenderly to cherish those precious, but often gentle and easily resisted motious of the L ord's Sipirit, which would contrite and humble our hearts, and draw them forth in fervent peritions for that spirntual food which ean atone supply our daily, our continual need. May none anongst us be living in a state of unconeem, insensible to the righeous judgment of Gud upon all that is unholy; their sius, unrepented of and unforgiven, still resting on their souls: rather let them be eneouraged to come in deep humiliation to the merey-seat, there to plead for pardon and plenteous redemption, in the all-availing nume of our erueified Redeemer. And how precious for us all is the assurance "that we have a great High Priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jusus the Son of God;" one who is touched with the fecling of our infirmities; and in whose holy name we are invited to " come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of necd." (Heb. iv. 14-16.) But when we have asked for this grace, Oh! that we may be truly willing, in all humlity, to wat for it, and to accept those manilestations of the Lord's light, love and power to our souls, whereby He woud, in the riehes of his wisdon, graeiously tiaifil our petithons, and enable us to follow Him faithfully in that path of self.denial and practical godliness which He would open before us.
Amongst those gratifications of sense from which the members of our religious Suciety, by common consent, growing out of what we believe' to be a root of Christian principle, have, with much unanimity, felt themselves restramed, are the study and practice of music. 'That which is of the character ordinarily designnted as sacred music not unirequently stmulates expressions and leelngs which are lar from being the genuine breathngs of a renewed heart, and tends to delude the mind by producing an excitement often unhappily mistaken for devotion, and to withdraw the soul from that quiet, humble and retired irame, in which prayer and praise may be truly offered with the spirit and with the understanding also. And as to thuse musical exhibitions ia which an attempt is nade to combine religion with a certain amount of amusement, it is hard to understand how a truly Christian mind can allow itscli to sanction the prolanation of the saered name by the atlendance of such performances; where the most awliul events recorded in Holy Scripture are made the subject of protessed emtertanment to an indiscrmminate assembiy, many of whon make no pretenstous to religion. That
music, on the other hand, which does not in nny degree prartake of the character usually designated as saced has, we fear, in innumerable instances, allured the feet of the $y$. ung, to the lightness, the gmety, and even the dissipation of the world, and hus proved among the many snares ogainst which we are enjoined lervently to pray, "Lend us not into temptation." The Chiristian eannot surely devote hours and days to pursuits of this description, without being in danger of unfaithfulness in his stewardship of that time which he is caled upon to "redeem;" and of impairing that teriderness of conscience, and that filial tear of offending God, wheh are umong the most precious evidences of the work of grace in the heart. (Eph. v. 16.)

We have received, in usual course, an epistle from our Friends in Ireland, and one from each of the Yearly Meetings in North America. It is very satislactory to us to be thus reminded of the love and interest of our distant brethren; and warm are our desires that the members of our Society, everwhere, being builded together by the One Spirit upon the One Foundation, Christ Jesus, may be more and more chasely united in Him.
Reports have been furnished to this meeting from the several meetings of Friends in Great Britain nnd lreland, of the distraints upon our members in support of our ancient Christian testimony against all ecclesiastical demands. We have direeted a digested statement of the parliculars of these distraints to be printed and eirculated for the information of our members and others. This testimony to the freedom and spirituality of gospel ministry, and against the usurpations of human power and wisdom in the things of God, is still dear to us, as to our forefathers in the Truth. We desire affeetionately to eneourage all our memhers to its continued faithlul support, in the meekness of wisdom; and we would tenderly entreat them to be upon their watch ogainst that spirit whieh would lead any of them away frum its full and consistent maintenance.

Our minds have buen, at this time, deeply af. fected by the nwlul consideration that, after the lapse of so many years of comparative tranquillity, the nations of Euroje are again planging into the horrors of war. Our attention has been ealled to numerous passages of sound Christian doctrine and excellent practical counsel, on this subjeet, contained in our printed 'Rules of Diseipline and' Advices,' as well as to the 'Testimony against all Wars and Fightings,' issued by this meeting a few years ago; and we commend them to the serious perusal of our members. Whilst not insensible of the solemn re-ponsibility of the profession which we are making herein before men, we feel bound explicitly to avow our coninued unshaken persuasion that all war is utterly incompatible with the plain preeepts of our Divine Lurd and Lawgiver, and with the whole spirit and tenur of his gospel ; and that no plea of necessity or ol policy, however urgent or peculiar, ean avail to release either individuals or nations, from the paramount allegiance which they owe unto Him who hath said, "Love your enemies." (Matt. v. 44.) To earry out such a profession consistently is indeed a high attainment, but it should be the aim of every Christian. May this testimony never be advoeated by us in the spirit of political zeal, or of mere worldly expediency. Let us honestly examine our own hearts, whether we are ourselves, so brought under the holy government of the Prince of Peace, as to be willing to sufler wrong and take it patiently, and even, if required, to saerifice our all for the sake of Hım and of his precious cause. In this frame of mind wo shall be kept in watchfulness and humility, and be best
preserved from any participation in that excite- the papers of Eastern Virginia denouncing, ment, and that tendency to exasperation against unnsual violence and coarseness, the whole N . those who may be called our enemies, which are thern people for what is styled the fanaticism w among the many fruits of bitterness fostered by which they oppose the repeal of the Misso
war. Love to all mankind, that love which would do them good, and in nowise injure them, is one of the blessed fruits of the Iloly Spirit, when alheart.

Under existing circumstances, we would entreat our Friends every where to be on their guard against entering into any engagements in business,
which would be likely to involve them in transactions connected more or less direetly with the maintenance of war or of a military establishment. We would also offer a word of caution (though we trust there are but fiw for whom it is needful) that none of you, whilst professing the principles of peace, allow yourselves to be present on any of those occasions of military or naval dis. play, which are calculated to kindle a marial spirit amongst the inhabitants of this favoured land. And greatly do we desire that, through the help of the Lord, our Society may be enabled steadily and faithfully to maintain this precious testimony with clean hands, and with a conscience void of ollence toward God and toward inen.

And now, in eonclusion, we would express our reverent thankfulness for the help and combort afforded us thronghout this Vearly Mceting, and our renewed sense of the blessedness of true gos. pel felluwship. (Eph. iv. 25.) If we are members of Christ, we are also members one of another. Let us therefore seek to be so kept in watchitulness and bumility, that nothing may interrupt this living membership in the living body, or imparr the outward bond of harmony and Christian order amongst us. Let us be subject one to another, and each to the body in love. (Col. ii. 7.) Thus vigilant, humble and dependent, rooted and bailt up in Christ, and growing up into Him in all things who is the Head, our joy and peace would abound; and walking in the light as God is in the light, we should be more and more knit together in the heartjelt experience of that unuterably precious word, "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son eleanseth us from all sin." (Eph. iv. 15; 1 John i. 7.) Signed, in and on behalf of the Meeting, by Joserin Thorp,
Clerk to the Meeling this year.

A Hale Old Tree.-Capt. Solomon Marsh, of Litchfield, had on his premises an apple-tree, which measures 14 feet around the trunk, and yielded the past scason 29 bushels of good fruit. Previous to 1835 it yielded about one hundred bushels per year! The tree was brought from Hartiord by the first setters of Litchfield, and has borne delicious fruit one hondred and thirty years ! So says the Litehfield Republican.

Slavery in Virginia.-The emeute at Wheeling, Va., eaused by the opposition of the editor of one of the local papers to the Nebraska Kanzas bill of Mr. Douglas, has called forth from the Wellsburg, Va., Herald, an article on the subject ol slavery in Virginia, which excites some attention. 'The Herald says that it is undoubtedly the interest of the entire State, and partucularly of the western portion of $i$, to get rid of slavery as quickly as possible with safety to the State and justice to the masters, and that the way to bring it about is for the influential editors of Wheeling to grapple the question manfully, and strengthen the public opinion of the Western majority in

## compromise.

## TIIE CROSS OF CIIRIST.

The inmorlanee of this irrevokable doctine Christ induces me to revive his expression on subjeet, "Whosoever doth not bear his cross a come after me, he cannot be my disciple." I further 1 pursue this docirine, the more fully h persuaded, that the safety of the members of c Religious Society depends upon our humbly ab ing under the restraining influcnce of the cross Christ, and that it is altogether vain and futile Friends of this country or any other, to look fil or even expeet a revival in the life and power Trath, through any other way than an hum submission to the cross ol our Lord and Savi Jesus Christ, keeping the spiritual ear open hear what the Spirit saith unto the churehes; an willingness on our part, through holy help, to obe then I believe, in this and other countries, Society of Friends would arise in newness of and shaking themselves fiom the dust of earth, in the name of the Lord God of Ilosts, strengthened to put on the whule armour of $G$ and through his eternal power quench all the fien darts of Satan, and stop the mouths of gainsaye letting the light of the glorious Cospel of Chr shine in its brightness, bringing forth under influence of heavenly love the penceful fruits righteousness and joy in the Holy Ghost ; then might be said of us in the langunge of Scriptur "Happy is that people whose God is the Lot yea, happy is that people who are in such a case Penn goes on and says: " It is not performi duties of religion, but the rise of the performan that God louks at. Men may, and some do, cro their own wills in their own wills; volunta omission or commission. 'Who has requir this at your hands?' said the Lord of old to Jews when they seemed industrious to have serv him; but it was in a way of their own contrivi or inventing, and in their own time and will; with the soul truly touched and prepared by divine power of God ; but bodily worship on which the apostle tells us, profiteth little. keeping to the manner of taking up the cro in worship, as well as in other things, has been great eause of the troublesome superstition th is yet in the world. For men hare no mo brought their worship to the test than their sit nay, less; for they have ignorantly thought one a sort of excuse for the other; and not th their religious performances should need a cro or an apology. True worship can only cor from an lieart prepared by the Lord. This pi paration is by the sanctification of the Spirit; which, if God's children are led in the genel course of their lives, as Paul teaches, much mo in their worship to their Cieator and Redeeme And whatever prayer be made, or duciriae uttered, and not from the preparation of the Ho Spirit, it is not acceptable with God. Nor can be the true evangelical worship, which is in spi and truth; that is, by the preparation and aid the Spirit. For what is a heap of the most pall tical words to God Almighty; or the dedicatit ol' any place or time to hm? He is a Spirit, whom words, places and times, strictly emsid ed, are improper or inadequate. Though th be the instruments of public worship, they but bodily and visible, and eannot carry our s quests any further, much less recommend th of Western Virginia are speaking thus, we find to the invisible God. They are for the sake
regation. It is the language of the soul rs ; nor can that speak, but by the Spirit; , aright to Almighty God without the ee of it. The soul of man, however lively things, is dead to God, until he breathe it of life into it; it cannot live to him, ss worship him, without it. Thus God iel tells us in a vision, of the restoration ind in the person of Israel, an nsual way ing nmong the prophets, and as olicn I will open your graves and put my you, and ye slaall live.' So, thouyh ught his disciples to pray, they were in rt disciples before he taught them; not men, whose prayers are an abomination And his teaching them, is not an arguit every one must say that prayer, whesay it wib the same heart, and under the ualifications as his poor disciples and s did, or not, as is now too superstitiously sumptuously praetised. But rather that then, so we now, are not to pray our yers, but his ; that is, such as he enaules ike as he enabled them then. If we are ke thought what we shall say when we fore worldly princes because it shall then us; and if it is not we who speak, but it of our heavenly Father, that speaketh nuch less can our ability be needed, or e to study to ourselves forms of speech pproaches to the Great Prince of princes, kings, and Lord of lords. For if we con; greatness, we ought not by Christ's d; or our relation to hite, as chldren,
not: he will belp us, he is our Father; f he be so indeed. Thus not only the If the body, but of the soul is shut, till ns it; and then he loves to hear the lan.
body ought never to go before the soul r : his ear is open to such requests, and t strongly intercedes for those that offer But it may be asked, how shall this prebe obtained? I answer, by waiting , yet watchfolly and intently upon God: says the Psalmist, 'thou bast heard the I the humble; thou wilt prepare their hou wilt eause thine ear to hear:' and sdom, 'The preparation of the heart in thoughts, nor speak thy own words, deed is the silenee of the holy cross, but stered from all the confused imaginations apt to throng and press upon the mind in oly retirements. Think not to overeome ghty by the most composed mater cast aptest phrase: no, one groan, one sigh vounded soul, an heart touched with true a sincere and godly serrow, which is : of God's Spirit, excels and prevails with Vherefore, stand stlll in thy mind, wait to ething diviae, to prepare and dispose thee ip God truly and acceptably. Thus the eross and shatting the doors and of the soul against every thing that terrupt this attendance upon God, how soever the object be in itself, or however r needful at another season, the power ol ghty will break in, his Spirit will preheart, that it may offer up an acceptable
It is he that discovers to the soul its ad presses them upon it ; and when it alone can supply them. Petitions not b irom such a sense and preparation, are ad fietitious; they are not true: tor men their own blind desires, and not in the od ; and his ear is stopped to them. But ighing of the poor, and crying of the
necdy, God has said he will arise; for the poor will breed on for several years together in tho in spirit, the needy souls, those that want his same nest, wher: it happens to be well sheltered assistance, who are ready to te overwhelmell, and secure from the injuries of weather. Tho
that feel their need, ant ery aloul for a deliverer ; who have none on earth to help, 'rone in heaven but him, nor in the earth in conparison of him. -He will deliver (said David) the needy, when he, cries, and the poor, and him that has no helper.' He shall redeem their sonl from deceit and vio. lence, and precious shall their blool he in his sight.' 'This poor man cricd, and the Lord heard him, and saved bim out of all his troubles.' 'The angel of the Lord encampell round about them that fear lim, and delivers them.' Ife then invites all to come and taste how goold the Lord is. Yea, 'He will bless them that fear the Lord, both small and great.' "
New Jerscy, Seventh mo., 185.t.

## tie brithii hirlandides,

## Gilhert White.

Tue House Martin.-In obedience to your injunctions I sit down to give you some aceount of the house-martin, or martlet; and, if my mono. graphy of this little domestic and familiar bird should happen to moet with your approbation, I may probably soon extend my inquiries to the rest of the British hirundines- the swallow, the swift, and the bank-martin.

A few house-martins begin to appear about the sixteenth of April ; usually some few days later than the swallow. For some time after they appear, the hirundines in general pay no attention to the business of nidification, but play and sport about, either to recruit from the fatigue of their journey, if they migrale at all, or else that their blood may recover its true tone and texturc alter it has been so long b numbed by the severities of winter. About the middle of May, if the weather be fine, the martin begins to think in earnest of providing a mansion fur its family. The crust or shell of this nest scems to be formed of such dirt or loam as comes most readily to hand, and is tempered and wrought together with litte lis!s of braken straws to render it tough and tenaeious. As this bird often builds against a perpendicular wall without any projecting ledgo under, it requires its utmost efforts to get the first foundation firmly fixed, so that it may safely earry the superstructure. On this oceasion the bird not only elings with its claws, but partly supports itsell by strongly inelining its tail ayaiust the wall, making hat a lulcrun; and, thus steadied, it works and plasters the materials into the face of the brick or stone. But then, that this work may not, while it is sofi and green, pull itself down by its own weight, the provident arehilect has prudence and lirbearance cnough not to advance her work two fast ; but by building only in the merning, and by dedieating the rest of the day to frod and amusement, gives it sufficient time to dry and harden. Abuut ball an inch seems to be a sufficicnt layer lor a day. Thus careful workmen when thicy build mud-walls (informed at first perlaps by this little bird) raise but a moderale layer at a time, and then desist lest the work should become top. heavy, and so be ruined by its own weight. By this method in about ten or twelve days is tormed an hemispherie nest with a small aperture towards the top, strong, compact, and warm ; and periectly fitted for all the purposes for which it was intended. But then nothing is more common thana for the house-sparrow, as soon as the sthell is fimsthed, to seize on it as itsown, to cject the owner, and to line it after its own manner.
Atier so much labour is bestowed in erecting a thall or crust of the nest is a surt of ratic: work full of nobs and proluberances on thic outside: nor is the inside of those that I have exam ned smonthed with any exactures at all ; but is rendered suft and warm, and lit for inculation, by a liuing of small straws, grasses, and leathers; and sonetimes by a bed of moss imterwoven with wool.
As the young of small birds presently arrive at their full Lyrowh, they som becume impatient of confinement, and sit all day wiht their heads out at the orifice, where the dims, by elinging to the nest, supply them with food from morning till night. For a time the young are fed on the wing by their parents; but the feat is dune liy so quick and almost impereeptible a sleight, that a person must bave attended very exactly to their motions, before he would be able to pererive it. As sonn as the young are able to shilt for themselvos, the dams immediately turn their thoughts to the business of a second brood; while the first fight, stanken off and rejected by their nurses, congregate in great flecks, and are the birds that are scen clustering and hovering over ou sumny mornmys and cvenings round towers and steeples, and on the roofs of churches and houses. These congregatings usually begin to take place about the first week in August; and therefore we may conclude that by that time the first fight is prelly well over. The young of this specics do not quit their abodes all together; but the more forward birds get abroad some days before the rest. Thesc, approaching the eaves of buildings and playing atout befure them, make people think that several old ones attend one nest. They are ofien capricious in fixing on a nesting-plaee, beginning many cdifiees and leaving them unfinished; but, when once a nest is completed in a sheltered place, it serves for several seasons. Those which breed in a ready-finished houso get the star', in batel)ing, of those that build new, by tea days or a lortnight. These industrious artificers are at beir labours in the long days before four in the morning: when they fix their materials they plaster them on with their clins, moving therr heads with a quick vibratory motion. They dip and wash as they fly sometimes in very bot weather, but not so frequently as swallows. It has been observed thal marins usually build to a north-east or north-west aspect, that the beat of the sun may not erack and destroy their nests: bat instances are also remembered where they breed for many years in vastabundance in a hot stifled ina-yard, against a wall liciug to the south.
Martins are by tar the least agile of the four plecies; their wings and tails are short, and therefure they are nut capable of such surprising turns and quiek and glancing evolutions as the swallow. Accordingly they make use of a placid easy motion in a middle region of the air, seldom mounting to any great helght, and never sweep. ing long tog'ther over the surface of the ground or water. They do not wander far for food, but affeet sheltered districts, over some lake, or under some handing wood, or in sume bollow vale, esplecially it windy weather. They breed the latest of all the swallow kind: in 1772 they had nestlings on to October the twenty-first, and are never wilhout unfled ged young as late as M.chachnas.
As the summer declucs the congreg.ting flocks increase in numbers dally by the comstant acees. sion of the second broods, bill at hast they swarm in myriads upon myruds round the villages on tho Thames, darkening the lace of the sky as they mansion, as nature seldom works in vain, martus) |frequent the ails of that river, where they roost.

They relise, the bulk of them, I mean, in vast body,' \&c." Roger ndduced some convincing the time of the Yearly Meeting, he was bro flocks together about the beginning of October: arguments, but the man continuing to cavil, Tho but have appeared of late years in a conside rable mas Story called for a Bible. Ht: then read the flight in this nexighbouhood, lor fne day or two, ns late as Noscmbier the third and sixth, after the $y$ were supposed to have been gone for more than a formight. They therefore withdrew with us the latest of nay species. Coless these birds are very shert-lived inded, or unless they do not return to the district where they are bred, they must undergo vast devastations somehow, nad somewhere ; for the birds that retura yearly bear no namner of preportion to the birds ihat retice.
The Chmanex-Shamow. - The house swallow, or chimey-swallow, is, undoubedly, the first comer of all the British hirnendines, and ap. pears in general on or about the thirtecnth of April, as I have remarked from many years' observation. Not but now and then a straggler is seen much earlier: and, in particular, when I was a boy I observed a swallow for a whole day together, on a sunny, warm Shrove Tuesday; which day could not fall out later than the middle ol March, and often happened enrly in February.

It was worth remarking that these birds are seen first about lakes and mill-ponds; and it is also very particular, that if these early visitors happen to find frost and snow, ns was the case of the two drealful springs of 1750 and 1751, they immediately wihdraw for a time-a circumstance this, mueh more in favour of hiding than migration; since it is much mure probable that a burd should retire to its hybernaentum just at hand, than return for a week or two only to warmer latitudes.

The swallow, though ealled the chimney-swallow, by no means builds altonether in chimneys, but ollen within barns and out-houses against the rathers, and so she did in Virgil's lime.

Garrula quàm tignis nidos suspendat hirundo."
In Sweden she builds in barns, and is called ladu swala, the barn swallow. Besides, in the warmer parts of Europe, there are no chimneys to houses, except they are English-built; in these countries she constructs her uest in porches, and gnteways, and galleries, and open halls.

> (Tou be contanucil.)

## For " The Friend."

BIOGRIPIICAL SRETCHES
Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Neeting of Philadelphia.

## ROGER GILL.

## (Concladed trom page 3el.)

At a meeting on Long Island, about the first of Seventh month, 1699, R oyer Gill was led to treat on the Resurrection, and to expose the unscriptural views of those who so held the resurrection of the body, as to make 'flesh and blood' inherit the kingdom of heaven. He said, that he had once believed, that if the body of a man were burnt to a:hes, and those ashes sitted through a sieve over all the earth, sea and air, yet, at the last day, the same dust should come logether again, and the same body 'should then arise;' adding, ' I now believe otherwise.' Quoting the words of the apostle to the captious inquirer in his day, "Thou forl, thou sowcst not that body that shall be, but bare grain."

After merting, a man eame to sce Roger, and expressed his oljections to the views he had preached, saying, "I believe in the resurrection of the very same body; for, the apostle saith, 'It is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual
words of the apostle, "That which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall he, but bare grain, it may chance of wheat or of some other grain; but (God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him, and to every seed bis own body.' Ile then addres-ing those around, said, 'Therefore the same body doth not arise; but as the grain of "heat dies to its present form of being, by sending forth a blade, being no other than the one grain cxpanded, and that blade a stalk, and ofien many ; and that stalk, or stalks, an ear, or many, with other grains, but not the same individual grain, of the same nature, shape and kind; so argues the apostle for the resurrcetion of the body, that that which is sown ariseth no more, but (iod gives it a body as it pleaseth him; though no comparison will hold in cvery eireumstance.'

Roger Gill now heard that a pestilental fever had broken out in Pbiladelphia, and that many were dying there, Friends as well as others. His heart ycarned to be amongst the sufferers, and until his way was made clear to go to them, he had liute rest in his spirit. At a meeting near New York, he telt himelf bound in his te-timony to declare the state of things in Pitiladelphia, showing that divers gnod Friends had been removed by the siekncess then raging there. From this awlul eircumstance, he gave a solemn warning to those assembled, ' to be prepared to meet the Lord, if peradventure the stroke of his hand miybt reach' to them.
Samuel Jenning, followed him in testimony, and referring to what had been said, he showed them, 'that it was no new or strange thing fur the people of God to suffer in common calamities, but the love and favour of God being assured to them, Whether life or death ensued, as it minht best please the Lord, there was no occasion of fear, or to be dismayed at sueb things, especially to those who were prepared, as the apostle when he said, "For to me to live is Cbrist, and to die is gain." And since a translation through death to life is the ex eeding great gain of the saints, we have no ground to rejine at the liss of their society here, though most grateful, but raiher patienily and difigently wait upon the Lord till it may become our lot.'

Roger Gill felt his religious concern for Friends about New York abate, but he said, 'if he had wings, he could fly to Philadelphia to the distressed Friends.' After finishing the meetings previously laid out, he and companion came to Burlington, Seventh month 9th, and the next morning Roger rode into Philadelphia, getting there belore the morning meeting was over. Alter hearing of the distemper, he had had noease in spirit until he came to the city, and now he entered upon the service of visiting the sick and dying, and warning and comforting the living.
On the 15 th, Thomas Story came to the city, who found Roger well, but he says, "Many Friends on their sick and dying pillows; and yet the settled presence of the Lord was with them nt that time : such is the goodness of God to his own people, that in their bodily or any other afflictions, his holy presence greatly abates the exercises of nature by its divine consolation. O the luve that flowed in my soul to several in the times of my visits to them! in which I was lifted over all lear of the contagion, and yet not wihout an awlul regard toward the Lord therein."

Roger, in one public mecting, told them that when one hundred miles from thom, his love in the Lord was so great, that bad he wings, he would have flown to them. In another meeting, during
on his knees in fervent and devout intet sion with the Lord, to stay his hand, adding would please to accept bis life for a sacrifica did triely offer it up lor the people.

His olfer scemed accepted. The general, ness abited, and he was soon taken down the disense, afier which time very few died. A lay in great pain and affliction of body, he menbered lis offering, and said to Friends are him, 'It is not in my heart to repent of the I 1 have made.'

He wns preserved in checrful resignation, withstanding the great suflering he was endur and he remained watchful to speak a word in son to thuse around. He exhorted Friend taithfulness, and suid, "The Lord hath sanci my alllictions to me, nud hath made my sickı as a bed of down." Some at one time speal of their hope of his recovery, he said, "Tru have neither thoughts nor hope about being ra. in this life; but 1 know 1 shall rise sooner many imnuine, and reeeive a reward accordiat my works."
His sielkness continued seven days. $A$ hours befire his death, be tork leave of his frien and said, ' Farewell, farewell, farewell, foreer He, in grat peace and sweetness, departed life, Eighth month 2nd, 1699.

IIe was aged about thirty-four years.
Thomas Story, who was in Maryland time of the decerise, writes thus, "1 had the nfil ing news of the death of my companion, $R_{0}$ Gill, nt Philadelphia; at which my soul greatly bowed, and my heart tendered, and ground whereon I sat was watered wih my teen I was lally satisfied he had obtained a crownt cverlasting peace with the Lord, and that liss mory should not rot, nor his living testimony ? in those A meriean parts, wherein we had laboun lonether, from Carolina to New England; many hearts had been tendered by him and see comfortced, and several convinced ; and all hhro that divine power by wlich he is now raised glory, to sing praises to him who sitteth on throne, and ruleth) and reigneth, and is a wurthy, forever and ever. Amen."

Tinber in South America.-It seems so what extraordinary that the greater part of imber slould be brought from countries w the navigation is stopped nearly hall the yea ice, and where the rivers are a alall times obstri ed by rapids and suljeet to storms, which rea the bringing down the rafis a business of g danger ; where, too, there is little variely of ber, and much of it of such poor quality as o to be used on aceount of its cheapness. Ont other lanal, the valley of the Amaz sn and its coul less tributary streams offers a country where I rivers are open all the year, and are for hundere and even thousands of miles unobstructed byt pids, and where violent storms at any scason * dom oceur. The banks of all these streams a clothed with virgin lorests, containing timbe trees inininex xhaustible quantities, and cl such cont less varieties that there seemis n) purpose which wood is required, but one of a fiting a lity may be found. In particular, there is ceil said to be so abundant in some localities, that could, on account of the advantages before $m$ tioned, be sent to Eugland at a less price than evi the Canada white pine. It is a wood which warl nearly as easy us pine, has a fine aromatic odou and is equal in appearance to commoo mahogan and is therefore well adapted for doors and internal fiuishings of houses; yet, owing to 1 want of a regular supply, the merchants are oblig
pine from the States to make their packs. For centuries the woodman's axe has e pioneer of civilization in the gloomy of Canada, while the treasures of this great ile country are still unknown.- Wallace's on the Amazon.

IE LAME CIILD TO HER NOTHEN
what makes thee look so sad? a tear is in thine st with sighs doth often beave; mother, what es thee ery?
me, thy erippled girl, thou thus so often weeps? : and griet, with quirering toueh across thy t-string sweeps?
am a belpless one-my step may never fall uding echo at thy side, or in my father's hall; epeadent still must be as length'ning years by,
$t$ in my belplessness till in the grave I lie. is not the cause that brings such sealding tears thee;
that I ne'er can do, of service aught for thee ; ause I know thou think'st my childish heart is
her dear, though I am lame, there's much to e me glad.
's bring their garlands bright of fresh and lovely ers ;
ng to thee the berries plucked in merry leisure
rs ;
this, bat while I sit my canvass is inwrought aits and flowers as beatiful as those that they e brought.
with my peacil, trace the scene they make so
h will still delight them all when they have sed to play.
the children's merry sports my bounding heart share ;
to see $\pi$ ho 's out and in ?" I wateh the bouneing
ost start, as down it comes to catch it e'er it
forget that there are sperts I cannot see or 'e;

I take my book, and sit in my small easy tsant things I often read I ne'er might see or d skip and run about, where other children go. mes think the guests that come and praise my ve mind,
ger oft aroand me so, and look so pleased and
ese would pass me quickly by, and scarcely nsk
name,
I am a little girl, and ob, so very lame.
th too that I have more of my kind father's love, my helplessness must on his tender leelings re,
takes mis kuee, and strains me to his
s me of his warmest love I largely share a part. essed is my lot in this, that such misfortune
s to me every heart, and yet to be but lame, a such love and sympathy I 've still such bless3 left,
ward world is not to me of loveliness bereft, een blind, had earth ne'er been thus brilliant to e eye,
e'er have watebed the sparkling stars, or seen clouds go by ;
easure would have thus been Iost, that now is 8 to me,
a bere admire them all, dear mother, I can see. the joyous sounds of morn ring gaily on mine
sive tones of eventide, these also I can hear ;
ins of joy from human voice, which fluat upon air
ds of sorrow or delight with others I can share. er far than this, the thought that I can fondly
per feelings rest with me, because I cannot rove ; i affections in my heart are nursed by constant nght,
is, dear mother, ia a gift I e'er to thee have ught.

At times I ' $m$ sad, because on earth my limi's should be so bound;
Bat then I raise my thoughts to I/im who ever is around,
To whom wo never aeed to go, save with our hearls in prayer,
Who keeps the humblest little child in tlis ne'er-failing care.
And soon I think, the time may come, when free in every limb,
I'll wing my way around Ilis throne, and sing my praise to 1 lim.
Then, mother, in that perfect birth, I 'll bless His holy name,
That when Ile fashioned me on earth, He made me only lame.
II. F.-Lowell.

Let Casar's dues be paid
To Cresar and his throne;
But consciences and soals were made
To be the Lord's alone! Wiatts.

## For "The Frimb."

## one tilivg at a time.

BY OLD HUMPIIREY.
One thing at a time is an excellent rule all the world over, and should be attended to both by Old Humphrey and his young readers. Show me one who will attempt to count the red stars over lus bead while he examines the green grass under his feet, and I will show you one who underakes to do more than he can periorm. But I have a story to tell you that I think will amuse you.

Never did the sun rise behind a fairer hill than Auburne Ridge; never did the crow fly over a prettier village church than that of Rippleton; and never did there yet grow on British ground a finer oak-tree than that which spread its giant branches lar and wide over the village green. Many a traveller turned out of his way to admire that tree, and many a stranger passed a string round it that he might note down in his pocketbook the number of teet it was in girth. 'There may have been higher trees and thicker Irees; but take it for its height and thickness, for the number of its branches and its beauty altogether, as I said before, never did there grow a finer tree on British ground.

The seat that had been placed round it was rudely formed, but did well enough for those who liked to sit down there. Gerard Blake never complained about it, and no man sat upon it so much as he; so sure as the sun was about to set behind the tall and distant elms ol Stonehouse Farm, so sure was Otd Gerard to be seen sutting on the wooden bench under the oak-tree of Rippleton Green.

Gerard Blake sat there al all seasons; when the oak was adorned with the fresh loliage of spring, when its brauches were well clothed with the broad leaves of summer, and when autumn had tinged these leaves with ruddy brown, and when the snow had lain two inches thick upon its goodly branches, even then tho track of Gerard's hob-natled shoes has been traced in the crisp snow, alt the way from the blacksmith's corner across the green to the wooden bench; and on that bench Gerard himself has been seen silting with his stick in his hand, his laxen locks lightly waving up and down in the cold keen air. Gerard Blake talked with the aged about old times, and with the y oung about what must interested them; and many were the words that fell from his lips, calculated to do good to the latter, leading their thoughts from the world llat seemed so liar and bricht to them, to that better world towards which be was advancing so nearly.

Gerard for a lew years had lived in a town,
ledge; but he came back agnin in his old bitth. place. It was no uncommon thing in autumn to *ee old Gerard surrounded with a youthtul throng at eventide, beneath the tree, amusing and instructing them with his bomely but uselul conversation; while ever and anon, perhaps, a score of withered leaves were flying in the air, borne in different directions by the wind. It was un-one of these ocensions that be was so olten interrupted by the questions of the group about han, that the checriul old man resolved to let them have their own way, that they might see how little was to be not by attending to more than one thing at a time.

Gerard was about to lell them the whole history of the church spire, which was formed of painted shingles; but no sooner did he beegin by saying that Alderman Grant gave filty pounds towards the expense of i , than I Ienry Dobbs asked him who Adderman Grant was. "Why," replied Gerard Blake, "I will tell you. Alderman Grant was a great fat man, that kept his coach, and lived up at the Court-house. Some say he had been lord mayor of London, but how that may be I cannot say; however I can whisper something in your ears about him, that will surprise you. One summer day, when it was very hot-for I remember il was about Lammastide; one sum. mer day, when he was rolling along the turnpike toad in his open carriage, with his spaniel dog before him, as pretty a creature as ever ran on four legs-"
" What colour was he?" said William Pike.
"IIad he a long tail?"
"He had a skin," replied Gerard, "as white as the driven snow, marked over, here and there, wilh blutches just the culour of a sheep's liver. There was a curious lale told about that dog. When it was a puppy, it was waddling about outside the iron gate, when Farmer Richett's bull came up; and just as the puppy had got half way under the gate-but I must first tell you that Farmer Richett was rather passionate; he married a half-sister of mine; in one of his passions he was as near as two pins lalling into a draw. well."
"How was that ?" said Thomas Ballett. "You shall hear all about it," replied old Gerard. "Job Tanner, the pump-maker, was employed to sink a well; and in goin; to work early one morning, he met Francis Hart who had just cume home from the West ladies, where the black lolks make the sugar."
" Ilow do they make it," asked William Pike.
"Why," said Gerard, "I hardly know whe.
ther I rightly undersiand it myself; but I will give you the best account I can. The blacks have got thick lips and woolly hair ; they were first kidnapped in their own country, and brought over the sea in ships, stulfed in very cruelly close logether, as I have heard say, till they could hardly get breath."
"But how du they kidoap the blacks ?" inquired Peter Fuller.
"Huw do they kidnap them! It would take me some lime to tell you thal," said Gerard, "but I nin willing to try. I once knew an old sailor, and he had been in the foreiga lands where the black fulks live, and where lions and big smakes nad nll manner of frightful creatures are to be found."
"But how do the black people manage to kill lions and tho big snakes ?" asked Joseph Barnes.
"In different ways," said Gerard, "when they set out alter a hon with ten or twelve dogs. The dog 1 take it is about as useful $n$ creature ns any except it be a horse or a cuw ; for in our country, he hunls for us, nod guards houses; and in ano-
ther, he pulls the people along over the snow in things at once. My father used to say to me, a sledse."
"What is a sledge?" cried out Edward IIall, "and how do the dogs pull it along ?"
"I will tell you," said old Gerard. "In some outlandish countrits they have snow on the ground all the year round; and the frost is so keen that the 'fingers' ends are almust pinched off."
"But do they wear no gloves?" inquired Henry Dohbs, opening his cyes wide.
"Yes; but not such as you see in this couniry."
"What sort are they ?" cried out Peter Fuller and Edward IIall buth together.
"Why, if you will listen, you shall know from beginning to end; for the old sator that I spoke of had been there, and he told me about the gloves, as well as about the Black Hole of Calcutia and a score of other things."
"The Black Hule of Calcutta! what is that?" said Joseph Barnes. "I never heard ot that ; tell us all about the Black hole of Calcutta."
"That I will and welcome," replied Gerard Blake; "but maphap it will be just as well tor some of you to tell me first what you know of the church spire."
"You began to tell us," said Henry Dobbs, "but you did not go on."
"Why, no, I do not know how I could," said Gerard, " when you would have me tell you all about lat Alderman Grant. But do you remeorber what I told you about him that surprised you so, and the tale about the spaniel dog?'
"You never tuld us any thing about it after all, nor about the spaniel either, or we should have remembered it," said some of the rest of them."
"Well," said old Gerard, enjoying the juke that he had put upon the young people, in allswering their questions, "perhaps you know something about Farmer Richetts, and the drawwell; or how the black tolks make sugar, and kill lions and big snakes?" But no; not one amung them kuew any thing about one of these things.
"This is very odd," said Gerard Blake, look. ing first at one, and then at another, "that you forget so soon. However, surely you know what a sledge is, and how the dogs putl it along, and what sort of gloves the folks in cold countries wear; and it you will tell me, then I will tell you all nbout the Black Hule of Calcutta.'

William Pike, Henry Dobbs, Thomas Billetts, Peter Fuller, Joseph Barnes, and Edward Hall stood slaring, not knowing what to say; while old Gerard Blake, in a pleasant way, gave then the following good advice: "The hound hat runs after many hares at once is not likely to calch one of them; and the lad that will have half i dozen tales told him, without having puttence to hear one of them to the end, will find himsell just in the same situation. It you had listencd patiently, I would have told you all about the church spire, and Alderman Grant and his spaniel dog, and Farmer Richette's dog ; and if that had nut been enough, in my rough way I would have made it as plain to you as two sticks, how the blacks are kidnapped, how they make sugar, and kill lions and big suakes. Every one should have known what a sledge is, and how the dogs pull it along; what sort of gluves the vutlandish people wear among the soow; and if there had been any spare time left, you should have had the tale of the Black Hole of Calcuta into the bargana; but atter all, the lesson you have learned by your disappointment may do you more good than all of them put together. Be content, boys, to hear and to do one thing at a time, and it is ten to one but you will become wiser, and get over more work, than it you follow the bad plan of undertaking many

- Gerard, do one thing at a time ; do not be reading your Bible when you ought to be nt the plough, and do not go to plough when you ought $10^{\circ}$ be reading your Bible. It is right enough that you should work to get your bread ; therefore be up in the moroing, and put your hands to the plough.-tail betimes; and it is right, too, that you should get hold of the bread of eternal life; therefore read your Bible and pray over it, that Gud's grace may bless it, and make its promses your comlort bere, and your joy hereafter. But mind, what you do, do heartily, and be content in atlending to one thang at a time.' "I have just another word or two to say to you all," said Gerard. "Make it your chiel object to obtain the favour of God. As sinful ercatures, you can oblain it by believing in the Lord Jesus Christ, who died to atone for $\sin$. Remember what he said to Martha, when she was careful and troubled about many things: 'One thing is needful.' Luke x. 41, 42. The advice I have given, will apply very well to earthly things; but remember, there is nothing in the whole world of such importance to you as the salvation of your immortal souls. May you all choose that good part, which shall not be taken away from you."

Gerard Blake got up from his seat, and walked slowly across the green; for he saw Richatd Morris moving in the direction of the blacksmith's shop at the corner. Pike, Billetts and Fuller went one way, and Dobbs, Barnes and Edward Hall went off together another, but though the boys moved in different directions, they all made the same resolution, which was never again to interrupt old Gerard in the middle of a story, and to be content with attending to one thing at a time.
christian liberty.
In that weighty epistle addressed by Stephen Crisp a short time before his death, to all the churches of Christ throughout the world, we find the following tender and wholesome advice, which commends ilself to all in the present day.
"And all you, dear friends, upon whom the Lord hath laid a care for his honour, and for the prosperity of the truth; and gathered you into the good order of the gospel, to meet together to manage the affairs thereof; take heed that ye have a single eye to the Lord, to do the Lord's business in the leadings of his Spirit, which is but one, and brings all that are given up to be governed by it, to be of one mind and heart, at least in the general purpose and service of those meetings; although through the diversity of exercises, and the several degrees of growth among the brethren, every one may not see or understand alike in every matter, at the first propounding of it ; yet this makes no breach of the unity, nor hinders the brotherly-kindness, but puts you often upon an exercise and an inward travailing, to feel the pure peacelul wisdom that is from above to open among you; and every one's eur is open to it, in whomsoever it speaks, and thereby a sense of life is given to the meeting, to which all that are ol a simple and teuder mind join and agree; but if any among you should be contrary minded in the management of some outward affair, relating to the truth, this doth not presently break the unity that ye have in Christ; nor should weakeo the brotherly love, so long as he keeps waiting for an understanding from God, to be gathered into the same sense with you, and walks with you, according to the law of charity. Such a one ought to be borne with and cherislied, and the supplications of your souls will go up to God
for him, that God may reveal it to him if it bin will; that so no difference mny be in underst ing, so far ns is necessary for the good of church, no more than there is in matters of is and obedience to God; for, my friends, it is of absolute necessity that every member of chureh should have the sume measure of un standing in all things; for then where were duty of the strong benring with the weak? T where were the brother of low degree? W! would be any submilting to them that are set i others in the Lord? which all tend to the serving unity in the chureh, notwithstanding different measures and different growths of members thereof; for as the spirits of the propit are subject to the prophets, so are the spirits ol that are kept in a true subjection to the Spiri life in themselves, kept in the same suljection? the sense of life given by the same spirit in church; and by this oreans we come to know one master, even Christ, and have no room other masters in the matter of our obedience God: and while every one keeps in this trua jection, the sweet concord is known, and tha is not only upon Aaron's hend, but it reach the skirts of his garment also; and things kept sweet and savory, and ye love one anot from the greatest to the least in sincerity, and, the apostle saith, without dissimulation; and love excludes all whisperings of evil things; backbiting, tale-bearing, grudging and murmuriu and keeps Friends' minds elean one town another, waiting for every opportunity to each other good, and to preserve each other's putation ; and their hearts are comforted at sight of one another; and in all their affairs, b relating to the chureh and to the world, they w be watchlul over their own spirits, and keep the Lord's power, over that nature and ground them-elves that would be apt to take an offer or construe any word or action to a worse set than the simplicity thereof, or the intention of other concerned will allow of.
"And whereas it may ofien fall out, that amo a great many, some may have a different app hension of a matter from the rest of their brethrf especially in outward or temporal things; the ought to be a Christian liberty maintained for so to express their sense with freedom of mind, else they will go away burdened; whereas if th speak their minds freely, and a friendly and Chr tian conference be admitted thereupon, th may be eased, and oftentimes the different appl hension of such an one comes to be wholly moved, and his understanding opened, to see the rest see; for the danger in society doth lie so much in that, that some few may have differing appreheusion in some things from : general scuse, as it doth in this, namely, wh such that so differ, do suffer themselves to be li out of the bond of charity, and shall labour to it pose their private sense upon the rest of the brethren, and to be offended and angry if it be n received; this is the seed of sedition and stri that hath grown up in too many, to their or hurt.
"And, therefore, my dcar Friends, beware of and scek not to drive a matter on in fierceness in anger, nor to take offence into your minds any time, because what seems to be clenr to y is not presently received; but let all things in tl church be propounded with an awful reverea for Him that is the head and life of it; who ha said, ' Where two or three are met in my nam there, I will be in the midst of them.' And he is, and may be felt by all who keep in t spirit; but he that follows his own spirit, se nothing as he ought to see it. Therelore let o
of their own spirits and natural tempers, on the line "with its hands," and then slonke are sometimes called, but let all keep in us temper; then are ye fit for the service oouse of God, whose house ye are, as ye
on the foundation that God hath laid; and ouild you up, and teach you how to build nother in him, and as every member must
in themselves, and all from one head; this in themselves, and all from one head; this 1 ; for by this one life of the word ye were , and by it ye are nourished, and made into your several services in the chureh

## For "The Finend."

the licles.

## (Continued from page 379.)

Sandy's facts wanted a vocabulary adefitted to represent them ; but though they a commodity of good names," they were led on careful observation and possessed element of respectability,-perfect origThey were all acquared by himself. I re, however, to the habit of observation e assisted me in forming, than evell to his mselves; and yet some of these were of

He has shown me, for instance, that ense granitic boulder in the neighbourhood wn, known for ages as the Clach MalCursed Stone, stands so exaclly in the ow water that the equinoctial tides lay dry side, but never its outer one ;-round the de there are always from two to four f water; and such had been the case lor a hundred years before, in his father's undlather's days,-evidence enough of have heard hom say, that the relative - sea and land were not altering; though the lapsed century the waves bad su encroached on the low flat shores that men of his acquaintance, long since pass$y$, had actually beld the plough when here they had held the rudder when old. , too, to point out to me the effect of cerads upon the tides. A strong hasty gale east it coincident with a spring-tide sent vaves high on the beach and cut away oods of the soil; but the gales that usut the larger udes from tilling during ebb, olonged gales from the west. A series of ven when not very bigh, left not unfre-
from one to two feet water round the Halloch during stream-tides, that would e have laid its buttom bare; a proof be say that the German Ocean trom its want th, could not be heaped up against our - the same extent, by the violence of a werful east wind, as the Atlantic by the a comparatively moderate westerly one. voods on the lower slopes of the bills, ere was no access to the zones uncovered ebb, furnished me with emjloyment of kind. I learned to look with interest on king of certain insects, and to understand $f$ at least their simpler inslincts. The adem Spider, which spins so strong
at in pressing my way through the lurze , I could hear its white silken cords erack yielded before me, and which I found n the strange art of rendering itself invi. the clearest light, was an espuecial favouough its great size and the wild stories I d about the bite of its congener-the tamade me cultivate its acquantance somea distance. Olten however have I stoud ts large web, when the creature occupied $e$ in the centre, and, touching it with a grass stalk, I have seen it sullenly swing
with a motion so rapid that the eye failed either to see web or insect for minutes tugether. ] learned, too, to take an especiul interest in what, though they belong is a different fimily, are known as the Water spiders; and have wateled their speeding by fits and starts, like skaters on ice, across the surlace of some woodland spring, or streamlet, - learless walkurs on the water that with true faith implanted in the instinct, never made a shipwreck in the eddy or sank in the pool. It is to these little creatures that Words. worth relers in one of his sonnets on slecp:-

## "O sleep, thou art to me

A fly that up and down himsetf doth shove
Upon a fretfut rivalet; now above,
Now on the water, vexed with muckerg.
As shown, however, to the poet himself on one ocrasion, somewhat to his discomlort, by James Wilson, the " vexed fly" though one of the hemiplerous insects, never uses its wings, and so never gets "above" the water.

Among my other favourites were the splendid dragon-fles, the crimson-specked Burnet moths, and the small azure butterflies, that when fluttering among delicate hare-bells and erimson-tipped daisies, used to suggest to me the idea vi flowers that had taken to Ilying. The wilt howey-bues, too, in their several species had peculiar charms lor me. There were the bulf coloured caiders, that erected over their honey-jars domes of moss; the lapidary red-tipped bees, that built amid the recesses of ancient cairos, and in old dry stone-walls, and were so invincibly brave in defending their homesteads, that they never gave up the quarrel till they died; and above all, the yellow-zoned humble bees, that lodged deep in the ground alontr the dry sides of grassy banks, and were usually wealthier in honey than any ol their congeners, and existed in larger communities.

One of $m y$ discoveries of this early period would have been deemed not an unimportant one by the geolugist. Among the woods ol the bill, a short half-mile from the town, there is a morass of comparatively small extent, but considerable depth, which had been laid open by the bursting of a water-sput on the uplands, and in which the dark peaty chasm remained unclosed, thounh the event bad happened ere my birth, until I had become old and curious enough tharoughly to explore it. It was a black miry ravime some 10 or 12 teet in depth. The bogs around waved thick with silvery wallows of small size; but sticking out from the black sides of the ravine itself and in sume instances stretched across it lrom side to side, lay the decaycd remains of hage giants of the vegetable world, that had flourished and died long ages ere, in at least our northern part of the island, the course of history bad begun. There were oaks of enormous girth, into whose coal. black substance one could dig as easily with a prek-axe as one digs into a bank of clay ; and at least one noble elm which ran across the little stream that trickled rather than fluwed along the bottom of the hollow, and wheh was in such a state of keeping that I have scouped out of its trunk with the unassisted hand a way for th. water. I have found in the ravine-which I learned very much to like as a scene ol exploration though 1 never lailed to quit it sadly bemired -handluls of hazel nuts of the ordinary size, but black as jet, with the cops of acoras and with twigs of bireh that still retained their silvery outer crust ol bark, but whose ligneous internor existed as a mere pulp. I have even laid open in, layers of a sort of onctious clay resembling duller's earth, leaves of oak, birch and hazel, that had fluttered
was one happy day in which I succeeded in dig. ging out from the very bestion of the excavation a huge fragment of an extraordinary-looking deer's lwro. It was a broad, makyive, strange-looking piece of bune, evidently old-fashoned to its type; and so I brought it home in triomph to Uucle James, as the antiquary of the family, assured that hee conld well we all about it. Uncle James paused in the middle of his work, nad taking the horn in his hand, surveyed it lemsurely on every side. "That is the horn, broy," he nt length waid, "ol" no deer that now lives in this country. We have the red deer and the fallow deer and the rue; and none of them have hornsat all like that. I never saw an elk; but 1 am pretty sure this broad, plank-like horn can be wone other than the born of an elk." Ny uncle set asidu his work, and laking the horn in his hand, went out to the shop of a cabinet-maker in the neighbourhood, where there used to work lrom live to six journeyunen. They all gathered round him to examine it, and agreed in the decision that it was an en. tirely dillerent sort of horn from any borne by the existing deer of Scolland, and that his sormise regarding it was probnbly just. And, apparently to enlance the marvel, a neighbour, who was lounging in the shop at the time, remarked, in a tone of sober gravity, that it had lain in the mons of the willows "lor perhaps half a century." There was positive anger in the tone of my uncle's reply. " Ilali a century, sir!!" be exclammed; " was the elk a native of Scotland half n century ago? There is no notice of the elk, Sir, in Braish history. That horn must have lain in the muss of the willuws for thuusauds of years!" "Ah ha, Janes, ah ha," ejaculated the neighbour, with a skeptical shake of the bend; but as nenher he nor any one else dared meet my uncle on historical ground, the conroversy took end with the ejaculation. I soon ndded to the horn of the elk that of a roe, and part ol that of a red deer, lound in the same ravime; and the neighbours impressed by Uncle James's view, used to bring strangers to look at them. At length, unhappily, a rela. thon, settled in the suuth, who had shown me a kinduess, took a fancy to them; nud simit by the charms of a gorgeous patim-b. x which he had just sent me, I thade them over to him entire. They lound their way to London and were ulimately lodiged in the collection of some obscure virtaoso, whose locality or name I have been unable to trace."

Eiplosion of Gas.-Pursons who gin to search for a leak in the gas pipe with a light in their hands, are in dancer of being blown up. In Tremont Temple, Buston, three men were injured by an explosion. Th'y incaatiously lighted a lamp, though the room was so filled with gas that they could scarcely breathe.-Ledger.

Coffec Icaves.- 1 Brazil paper states that Brazil expurts $250,000,000$ Ibs. of coffee yearly, and that the leaves are really more valuable than the fruit, though not yet used as an article of export. 'The intusion of cullie leaves is more nutrilous and more inviforating than lea, and 19 preerred, by all who have tricd it, to an infusion of the coffee berry. The leaves are treated in the same way as the berries, by roasting.

THEERIEND.

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\text { E:lGHTII MOXTH t9, } 1854 .
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We have always stu liously avoided introduc. in the wind thousauds of years before; and there ing politics into the columas of "The Friend,"
and are desirous to do nothing that would engender or promote party strife among the memb:rs of our Religious Suciety, but the aetion of Congress during its lust session has brought the question of slavery so directly before the people, the aggression of the Slave power has been so enormous and unblushing, and the appeal to the ballot box for sanction or acquicscence in the course that has been pursued, is so fully recounized, that it scems a duty of more than ordinary importance for every one linving the right to vole, and dis. posed to avail themselves of $i t$, to bear in mind the great principle at stake, and that it is reasonable to suppose if the next Congress should prove as subservient to the slave-holders as the present has been, the propagation of their peeuliar institution will become the settled policy of our government, and must in time render the free States completely subservient to their supposed interest.
Under these circumstances, we think it is not out of place to make a short extract from the "Address to the People of the United States" pur forih at Washington, by members ol Congress
who opposed the passage of the Nebraska bill. They huve had full opportunity to make them-
selves acquainted with the designs of the Adminselves acquainted with the designs of the Admin-
istration and its supporters. Alier describing the course pursued in order to effect the passage ol the Nebraska Bill, they say :-
"The deed is done. It is done with a clear proclamation, by the Administration and by Congress, that the principle which it contains extends not only to hunsas add Nebraska, but to all the other Territories now belonging to the United States, and to all which may herealter be acquired. It has been done unoecesEarily and wantonly, because there was no pressure for the organization of Governments in Kuasus and Nebraska, neither of which Territories contained one lawful inbabitant who was a citizen of the United States; and because there was not only no dunger of disunion apprehended, but even no popular agitation of the question of Slavery. By this reckless measure, the free Sintes have losi all the guarantees for freedom in the Territories contained in former compromises, while all the States, both slave and free, have lost the guarantees of harmony and union which those compromises afforded.
" It seems plain to us that, fatal as the measure is in these aspects, it is only a cover for broader propagandism of Slavery in the future. The object of the Administration, as we believe, and of many who represent the slare States, is to prepare the way for annexing Cuba, at whatever cost, and a like aooexation of half a Cozen of the States of Mexico, to be admitted also as slave States.
"These acquisitions are to be made peaceably, if they can be purchased at tbe cost of buadreds of millions ; if they canoot be made peacefully, then at the cost of war witb Mexico, and war with Spain, with England, and with France, and at the cost of an allinace with Russia, scarcely less repugnant. Unmistakible indications appear, also, of a purpose to annex the eastern part of San Domingo, and so to subjugate the whole island, restoring it to the dominion of Slavery. And this is to be followed up by an alliance witb Brazil, and the extension of Slavery in the valley of the Amazon. It is tor you to judge whether, when Slavery shall have made these additions to the United States, it will not demand unconditional submission on the part of the free States, and failing in that demand, attempt a withdrawal of the slave States, and the organization of a separate empire in the central region of the continent. From an act so unjust and wrongful in itself, and fraught with consequences so fearful, we appeal to the people. We appeal in no sectional spirit. We appeal equally to the North and to the Nouth, to the free States and to the slaveholding States themselves."

## SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE-Tiue War.-In a recent debate in the British parliament, Lord John Russell affirmed that England would never oheathe the sword, except upon the conclusion of a just and honorable peace. He intimated that among the conditions which such a peace sbould include, would be the extinction of the Russian protectorate over the Principalities, and the obliteration of the

Louis Napoleon fully concurred in this view of the guarantees which sbould be provided against Russiau aggression. The additional troops being sent to the Baltic, consist of 30,000 Fredeh and 6000 English. The numbers of the allied army in the viciuity of Varna are given as 60,000 French, 30,000 English, and 10,000 Turks.
FRANCE-Cbolera hus appeared in 26 departments, aud its ravages appear to be aggravated by the exces. sire fear, which accompanies it. It broke out at Aviguon among a detachment of 800 French suldiers stationed there, of whom 245 died. At Arles it was very fatal, as well as at Marseilles and other places.

CIINA. - The last accounts represent the rebellion as still making prugress, and tending tuwards the final subversion of the reigoing dynasty and prevailing religion of the empire.
BARBADOES.-The Cholera at last dates was abating, after having greatly reduced the population of that small island. Hore than 12,000 persuns are stated to have perished.

UNITED STATES.-The Crops, -as far as has been ascertained, there have been seasonable showers during the summer, and the crops are good over the country generally, but some portions of our widely extended land have sulfered severely from drought; such is reported to have been the case in part of the New England States, of the north-western counties of Pennsylvania, and some of the southern counties of Maryland.

The Cholera.-A larger purtion of the whole country appears to be subject to the influences producing chalera than in any former year, nor is it by any means cunfined to cities and large towas; we hear of its prevalence in all our northern border States, from Maine to Minesota, and in the middle range from the Atlantic to Missouri, some of the Suuthern States unly having so tar escaped. It is from comparatively a few points only, that there are any accurate returas of mortality; it is, however, evident from these that the aumber uf our fellow creatures daily talling belore the destroying angel, is quite large.

C'aliformu.-The accounts from the lodian reservation contiuue cheering to the triends of the poor natives. The Indians are said to work eheerfully and diligently at all the usual occupations of agriculture, and ther settlement has become a scene of' singular prosperity ; the crops of the season are abundant and valuable, and what is most remarkable, athongh the community is composed of many different tribes, they work tugether in entire peace and harmony.

Oregon.-Rich gold diggings are reported to bave been discovered near Yort Orturd, aud lead mines near St. Helena; but of still more value, are extensive heds of bituminous coal recently found at Coosa bay on the Pacific coast. There are 35 flour mills in Uregon, mostly built within the last two years, and constructed in the best manner.
New Orleans.-Twenty-six large stores were destroyed by fire last week, and property destroyed to the value of a million of dollars. There were 122 deaths in the reek ending the $30 t \mathrm{~b}$ ult., including 12 from Yellow ever.
Buffalo, N: I.-In the week ending the 5 th inst., there
ere 155 interments, many of which were from Cholera.
New Bedford, Mass.-1s probably tbe most wealthy city in the United states. The assessed value of real and personal estate tor the present year divided by the number of people as determined by the census of 1850, gives an average of 1615 dollars to each man, woman, and child.

St. Louis.-A savage and disgraceful riot growing out of the election, occurred on the 7th iust., the parties ungaged in it being the patives against the foreiguers. Several lives were lost; many persons wounded, and 50 to 60 houses destroyed. Deaths for the week ending he 7 th inst., 310.
New Iork.-Number of deaths lasi week, 1051, inluding 265 by Cholera.
Philadelphia.-The cool weather has bad a favourable effect upon the public health, the interments last week being reduced to 358 . Among the deaths, there were 65 Irom Cholera; 52, Cholera Horbus; 12, Cholerat Infantum.

## FRIENDS' SELECT SCHOOLS.

The committee having charge of the Select Schools on this city desire, before the re-openiog of these seminaries for the Fall Term, to call the attention of their fellow members to some of the advantages which these schoole offer for the Education of the children of Frienda.
In that for Boys, situated on Cherry strect, between Eighth and Ninth streets, the studics pursued are Reading, Writing, (nader a teacher particularly employed for the purpose, ) Spelling, Dehiniog, and Derivations from Latin and Greek Roots, Grammar, Geography Arith-
metic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surreyi Book-keeping, Hiatory, Mental Philosophy, Chemia Animal aud Vegetable Pbysiology, the Latio and Gp Languages, English Composition, Astroaomy and higher branches of the Hathematics.

Oceasional Lectures are delivered on Chemistry, 1 tural Pbilosophy, \&c., illustrated by appropriate Expi ments; and with the view of increasing the interest, value of this department of instruction, large and ra able additions have been recently made to the Chemi and Philosophical Apparatus.

Nearly the same course of instruetion, ex Greek, is pursaed in the Girls' school on St. Jam
street, with the addition of the French language a street,
Botany.

Both of these departments of the Institution are ar plied with competent instructors, aud particular care taken that the teaching shall be thorough, and the pap well grouuded in the essential rudimeuts of a good a liberal education.

In the St. James's Strect School is a primary depa ment for the elementary instruction of younger childr of both sexes-and simitar schools are kept in Northern District, at the Meeting-house on Sixth art
-and io the Western District, at the Meeting-hoon Twelfth street, which are under the supervision and a
of the committee.
The IIoly Scriptures are daily read in all the achoo and endeavours are used to make the pupils acquaint with the contents of the sacred volume, and with Principles and Testimonies of our religions Society.

The charges for Tuition in all these schools are moderate, as to be within the reach of our memb generally; and we would earnestly invite Friend secure for their children a participation in the bebefi
of a religiously guarded education thus provided of a
them.

As the irregular attendance of pupils at school moc retards their progress in leurniag, and is a great dism vautage to the school at large, it is suggested to paren and care-takers, that they will consult the real intere of the children by requiring their regular atteo
when in health. It is also boped, that they will en when in health. It is also boped, that they will enc
age the pupils to a cheerful compliance with the wbich have been established for the government of $L$ schools, especially those which require the dress, tao
guage and deporiment of the children to conform to th guage and deportment of the children to conform to
plainness and simplicity of our religious profession.

On behalf of the Committee,
John Carter, Clerk.

## NOTICE.

Mary Hodgson, Jr., No. 94 N. Tenth street, is willin to accommodate with board, the daughters of su Friends, as wish their children educated in her scbo where they will have the comforts of a bome, and ceive iostruction in the usual English branches, Frent
Latin and Drawing. The session commences the 4 th Ninth month. A limited number only being accommo dated, early application for admissiou is necessary. Fo terms, apply at her residence, or of W. Hodgson, J Tenth and Arch streets.

## RECEIPTS.

Received per C. E. for J. G. Edge, Isaac C. Evans, ade King, \$2 each, for vol. 27.

The Moral Almanae for 1855 is received, and for sal at Friends' Book-store, 84 Arch street. Price $\$ 2$ pergr Eighth month, 1854.

## FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions.-Samuel Betlle, Jr., No. 10 North Tenth street ; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Eight street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, No 14 Sonth Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 Soutl Fifth street, aud No. 227 North Front street; Horatio 0 Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Cbestnut street William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth strect, and No. 4 South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 Arc street, and No. 32 South Second street ; John M. Whi tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street. Visitang Managers for the Month.-Nathaniel Randolpt
o. 585 Vine street; Jeremiuh Hacker, No. 144 S. Fourt street; William Kinsey, Frankford.

Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua H. Worthington.
Matron.-Elizabeth B. Hopkins.
PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth nbove Chestnut street

# THE 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JUURNAL.

## PUBLAStIEN WEEKLY.

two dollars per annum, payahle in advance.
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e to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, n advance, three and a quarter cents; to any he United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

## TIIE BRITLSII MRUNDLSES.

Gilbert White.<br>(Continued from page 388.)

and there a bird may affect some odd - place; as we have known a swallow wh the shaft of an old well, through which ad been formerly drawn up for the purmanure: but in general with us the breeds in chimneys, and loves to haunt acks where there is a constant fire, no $r$ the sake of waronth. Not that it can in the immediate shaft where there is a t prefers one adjoining to that of the kitad disregards the perpetual smoke of that as I have often observed with some degree er.
or six or more feet downt the chimney does e bird begin to form her vest about the of May, which consists, like that of the tartia, of a crust or shell composed of dirt mixed with short pieces of straw, to renugh and permanent ; with this difference, ereas the shell of the marlin is nearly eric, that of the swallow is open at the like half a deep dish: this nest is lined e grasses and leathers, which are often I as they float in the air.
derful is the address which this adroit bird Il day long in ascending and descending urity through so narrow a pass. Il hell g over the mouth of the funnel, the vibraher wings acting on the confined air ocrumbling like thunder. It is not improat the dam submits to this inconvenient so low in the shaft, in order to secure ods from rapacious birds, and particularly Is, which frequently lall down chinmeys, in attempting to get at these nestlings. wallow lays from lour to six white egers, ith red specks, and brings out her first bout the last week in June, or the first July. The progressive method by which ng are introduced into lile is very amusst they emerge from the shaft with difficulgh, and olten fall down into the rooms for a day or so they are fed on the chim, and then are conducted to the dead, bough of some tree, where, sitling in a $y$ are altended with great assiduity, and on be called perchers. In a day or two ey become flyers, but are still unable to ir own food; therelore they play about place where the dams are hawking lor ad when a mouthiul is collected at a ceral given, the dam aud the nestling ad.
vance, rising towards each other, and meeting at an mange; the young one all the while uttermg such a little quick note of gratitude and complaceny, that a person must lave paid viry little regard to the wonders of nature that has not often remarked this leat.

The dam betakes herself immediately to the business of a second brood as soon as she is diseagaged from the first; which at once associntes with the first broods of house-martins; and with them congregrates clustering on sunny roals, towers, and trees. This hirundo brings out her second brood towards the middle and end ol August.

All the summer long is the swalluw a most instructive pattern of unwearied industry and affection; for, from morning to night, while there is a family to be supported, she spends the whole daty in skimming close to the ground, and exerting the most sudden torns and quick evolutions. Avenues and long walks uader hedges, and pasture-fields, and mown meadiws where cattle grize, are her delight, especially if there are trees interspersed; because in such spots insects most abound. When a fly is taken a smart snap from her bill is heard, resembling the noise at the shutting of a watchcase; but the motion of the mandibles is too quiek for the eye.

The swallow, probably the male bird, is the excubitor to husc-martins, and other litile birds, announcing the approach of birds of prey. Fur, as soon as a hawk appears, with a shrill alarmioy note he calls all the swallows and martins about him; who pursue in a body, and buffet and strike heir enemy till they have driven lim from the village, darting dowa from above on lis back, and rising in a perpendicular line in perfeet securaty. This bird also will sound the alaron, and strike at cats when they climb on the roais ol houses, or otherwise approaeh the nests. Each species of hirundo drinks as it flies along, sipping the surface of the water; but the swallow alone, in general, washes on the wing, by dropping into a pool for many tumes towether: in very hot weather house-martins and bank-martins dip and wash a little.

The swallow is a delicate songster, and in soft sunny weather sings both perching and flying; on trees in a kind of concert, and on chimmeytops: is also a bold flyer, ranging to distant downs and comoms, even in wordy weather, which the other species seem much to disitke; nay, even fr queating exposed soaport towns, and making little excursions over the salt water. Hursemen on wide downs are often closely attended by a little party of swallows for miles together, whieh play before and behiad then, sweeping around, and colleeting all the skulking insects that are roused by the irampling of the horses' feet; when the wind blows hard, without thas expedient, they are olien forced to settle to pick up their lurking prey.

This species leed much on litule coleoptera, as well as on groats and lies; and offen settles on dug ground, or paths, for gravels to griad and digest its food. Betore they depart, for some weeks, 10 a bird, they lorsake houses and chim. neys, and roost in trees, and usually witludraw abuut the beginning of October; thongh some
di.w stranslers onty appear on, at times, till the first week in Nuvimber.
'THE Saxb-Maris.-The sand-martin, or bank-martin, is by much the least of any of the Britesh hirundines; abl, as far as we have seen, the smallest known hirunto; though Brisson asserts that there is one much smaller, and that is the hirundo esculenta.

But it is much to be regretled that it is scarce possible for any observer to be so full and exact as lie could wish in reciting the cireumstances attending the life and coaversation of this litule bird, since it is fera naturâ, at least in this part of the kiordon, disclaming all domestic attachments, and haunting wild heaths and commons where there are large lakes; while the other species, especially the swallow and house-marlin, are remarkably gentle and domesticated, and nevrer seem to think themselves sale but under the protection of man.

It is curious to observe with what different de. yrees of architectonic skill Providence has enlowed birds of the same genus, and so nearly correspondent in their general mode of litel for, while the swallow and the house-martin discover the greatest address in raising and securely fixing crists or shells of loam as cunabula for their young, the bank-marin terebrates a round and regular hole in the sand or earth, which is serpentine, horizontal, and about two feet deep. At the inner end of this burrow does this bird deposit, in a good degree of safety, her rude nest, consisting of fine grasses and leathers, usually goose leathers, very inartificially laid together.

Perseverance will aocomplish anything ; though at first one would be disinclined to believe that his weak bird, with her solt and tender bill and cliws, should ever be able to bore the stubborn sind-bank without entirely disabling herself; yet wnth these feeble instrumen's have I seen a pair of them make great dispateh, and could remark how much they had scooped that day by the fresh sund which ran down the bank, and was a differe ent colour from that which lay loose and bleached in the sua.
(To be concluded.)

## The Elephaals of the Eash.

A person who had never seen a wild elephant can form no idea of his real character either inenlally or physically. 'The unwieldly and sleepy. looking beasl, who, peoned up in his cage in a menageric, receives a sixpence in his trunk, and uras with difficulty to dep esit it in a box, whose mental powers seem to be concentrated in the ulea of recerving buts tossed into a gaping mouth by children's hands; this very boast may have come from a warlike stock. IIs sire may have been the terror of a district, a putiless highwayman, who thirsted for bloud; who, lyin: in wait in sume thick bush, would rush upon the unwary passer by, an! know n! pleasure grenter than the act of crushing his vicim to a shapeless mass bencath his leet. I have heard peoplo exelaim, upon hearine anecduters of elephant hunt-in:-, "Poor things !" Poor thngs inleed! I should like to see the very person whu thus expresses his puty going at his best pace with a savago elcphaut
after him; give him a lawn to run upon it he vered her remarkable abilities, was when she was effeet a canal junction between the Atlantie at likes, and see the elephant guining a loot in every showing him sums multiplied from 111 to 4,880 , Pacific oceans. This was known as the Nican yard of the chase, fire in his cye, lury in his hend- which at first he thought she must have worked lorg charae; and would not the Ilying gentleman, on the slate below, and then transferred. Ile who lately exclained "Poor thing!" be thankful alleged as much, which she would by no means to the lucky bullet that would save him from de- admit. He then, to test her, told her to multiply a struction? There are no animals more misun- line of pounds, shillings and pence, which he gave derstood than elephants ; they are naturally sa- her, by 72 . To his sorprise, she multiplied it as vage, wary, and revengelul, displaying as great last as any other person could have done it by 7 . courage when in their wild state as any anmal Yet this girl never learnt the multiplicntion labie known. The tact of their great natural sagacity higher than 12 times 12 . She can also add up eight renders them the more dangerous as foes. Fiven or ten limes of pounds, shillings, or pence, by first when they are tamed, there are many that are not adding the lowest lincs together, then the third safe for a stranger to apptoach, and they are then only kept in awe by the sharp driving-hook of the mohout.

Elcphonts are gregarious, and the average number of a herd is nhout eipht, nhthough they frequently form bodies of filty and even eighty in one troop. Each herd consists of a very large proportion of females, and they are constantly met without a single bull in their number. I have seen some small herds formed exclusively of bulls, but this is very rare. The bull is gencrally much larger than the female, and is generally more savage. His habits frequently induce him to prefer solitude to a gregarious life. Ite then becomes doubly vieious. He seldom strays many miles from one locality, which he haunts for many years. We tecomes what is termed a " rogue." He then waylays the natives, and in fact becomes a scourge to the neighbourhood, attacking the inoffensive without the slightest provocation, carrying destruction into the natives' paddy fields, and perfectly regardless of night fires or the usuat precautions for scaring widd beasts. The daring pluck of these rogues is only cqualled by their extreme cunning. Endowed with that wonderful power of scent peculiar to elephants, he travels in the day time doun the wind; thus, nothing can follow upon histract without his knowledge. He winds his enemy as the cautious hunter advances noiselessly upon his track, and he stands with ears thrown lonward, tail ertct, trunk thrown high in the air, with its distended tip-pointed to the spot from which he winds the silent but approaching danger. Perfectly motionless dues he stand, like a statue in ebony, the very essence of attention, every nerve of seuse and hearing stretched to its craeking point; nut a musele moves, not a sound of a rustling branch against his rough sides, he is a mute figure of wild and fierce eagerness. Meanwhile, the wary tracker stoops to the ground, and with a practised eye pierecs the tangled brushwood in scarch of his colossal feet. Still further and further be silently creeps forward, when suddenly a crash Lursts through the jungle; the moment has arrived for the ambushed charue, and the elephant is upon him.-From the Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon.

A Really Wonderful Child.-There is at present attending the Hastings sehool, Darvel, Ayrshire, a girl aged butwcen cight and nine years, who commenced the study of arithmetic less than a twelvemonth ago. Such are the powers of her memory, that she is now able to calculate mentally, if a very few moments, such questions as these: How many scconds im $60,80,90$, or 900 years? How many ounces in 20,60 , or 100 tons? She can multiply socha line as 热 9419 s , $11 d$. by $32,56,98$, as cleverly and correctly as any ordinary arithnetician would multiply by 4 , 6, or 8. Counts in leng divisiun, (simple and compound) she divides by short division, or in a line, by such fgures ns $34,56,72,92, \& c$., in $\gamma$ or 10 seconds.

The first time her teacher, Mr. Tarbet, disco.
gua route. The engineering difficulties and it immense cost of this undertaking, however, taki in connection with the fuct that, even if aecoon plished, its ndvantages would fall short of it demands of the world's inter-oceanic Irafic, tel der it extremely improbable that nny pracia steps will be adopted to carry out this project.
"Besides this route, no f.wer than six othe projects have been brought more or less befor the public, of which one is parially execulte Commencing at the northern extremity of to thread of land that links together the two grea continents of America, there is, first, the Mexical, line of railway, extending from the Bay of Te, huantepec to the Bay of Campeche. Next beyond the site of the Nicaragua route, we han a proposal for a roadway across the state of Cosit Rica. The fourth is a ruilway from Chagres a the Atlantie to Panama on the Pacific, part o which has already been completed, while twents three miles of the journey has yet to be perfurme by means of mules on a miscrable road. Tb first ten or twelve miles of this line is supporto on timber-piles, driven into swampy land fo worse than many of the bogs of Ireland, and form ed one of the most arduous engineering operatioce that is to be met with in the history of railwa! construction. The next line suggested is fron St. Blas or Mandigo to Chepo in the Bay of $\mathrm{P}_{1}$. nama. About 100 miles to the south of the Panama iron highway is the spot, in the distria of Darien, where it is now proposed to cut a wide and deep seapath for the vessels of all nations. The remaining project, is to render the rivet Atrato on the borders of New Grenada navigable, and form a canal navigation into the Bay of Cupica or the river San Juan.
"Or all these conflicting schemes, that which proposes to excavate a watery route through tho lsthmus of Darien possesses the greatest feasibi. lity and the most universal interest. It has the sanction of names eminent for o ngineering achiera. ment, and has buen favourably entertained by the governments of the first commercial nations of the earth. A company has been formed under tbe highest auspices, a deputation from which only a lew wetks since obtaned an audience with tho French emperor, and secured his promise of cordial co-operation in carrying out the project. Even so early as the sixteenth century the spaoish government instituted inquiries into the practics. bility of such an undertaking; but the dillieuties to be surmounted being too lormidable for the engineering science of thuse days, it was of neces. sity abandoned. These obstacles to the realizstion of this mercantile desideratum, although thes have changed in character in more recemt times, have scarcely diminished in number or force. Foremost among them has been the total laek of all reliable information respecting the interior of the country to be crossed, together with the jolous vigilance and hostility of the aboriginal tribes inhabiting it. If we except Dr. Cullen, who visited the 1sthmus of Darien in 1040, and subse. quently imparted to us some glimpses of its geographical leatures, we have had, until the present year, no evidence that this terra incognita has ever been completcly explored by a white man. The only work protessing to give any thing like authentic information on this region of woods, swamps, unknown rivers, wild beasts, reptiles, and savage Indians, is the history of the buccaneers of the sixteenth century, written by themselves, and which records their piratical adveo. tures on the coasts of the Pacific ocean. In the
they were guided generally acted comin these excursions, they evidently took the most difficult and circuitous routes, ingly contrived never to return by the

These rletours have rendered it imo define their route on a map with any accuruey.
attention of Sir Charles Fox having, in r, 1851, been specially called by Dr. that portion of the isthmus lying be. Iwo excellent harbours of Caledonia Bay Gulf of San Miguel, two civil engineers ont in the spring of last year, under the of Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Brassey, presentatives of an embryo company, for se of making a survey of the proposed ier an absence of four months and a half rned, haviog to a great extent succecded cientific mission ; and Mr. Gisborne, one gentlemen, has since published, in the journal and an official report, the result explorntions.* By following the steps of erprising travellers, we shall be able to many important particulars respectiog emplated inter-oceanic route-a route, let embered, which the great Humboids, atter nearly half a century to the study of America, has pronounced superior to any it could be selected through that entire and.
ing from Southampton on the 2nd of r. Gisborne and his assistant, Mr. Forde, at Cartagena, one of the chicf maritime New Grenada, on the 1st ot last May, was detained six weeks waiting for Dr. ho, it had been arranged, was to join the ploring band. The time, however, was ed, for Mr. Gisbourne and his companion $k$ excursions into the interior for the puraking observations in the natural history, ation, and the geology of the country, er was likewise engaged by the authorxamine and report upon an uncompleted tended to connect the Dique and Magivers, the construction of which had been by the failure of the contractor. The ation of this work was regarded with naiety by the inhabitants of Cartagenn, tidote to many of the evils under which e suffering, and as a germ of certain future y. As a specimen of the inconveniences they complain, it may be mentioned that rey to Bugota, the capital, consumes from wo to twenty-five days, and costs 25l. for person. The proposed canal would obeconomise both time and money. The in government, indeed, is so impressed
importance of this undertakiner, e's opinion, it would be disposed to grant any thing except money to a company y to open and maintain this navigation. overished state of its treasury is strikingly from the faet that, when lately threatenan invasion by General Flores, the Huuse mbly voted a forced loan of $2,000,000$ or the equipment and support of 20,000 vhich sum they could only raise by sellortresses and cannon of the country.
ale impatiently tarrying at Cartagena, Mr. ne encountered several other representahis profession, bent on somewbat similar several of them with roving commissions Atrato and Panama. Most of them were

Isthmus of Darien in 1852 : Journal of the Exof Inquiry for the Junction of the Attantie and ceans. By Lionet Gisborne. Loadon : SauaStanford. 1853.
everal times by them; but as the natives Americans. A singular specimen of nutive decn ardour of the sun. A confused noise issues froms ration also met his eye on one occasion. "The every bush, trow the elu-fis of the rocks, not from olher evening," he says, "I suw on the mposite balcony a number of young ladies one of whom scemed covered with the most luminous brilliants. I found that she had fiormed a neeklace, bractlets, and brooel with a number of fire-lies, which I anm sorry to say she had stuck upon pins. Notwithstanding their sulferings, they continued to emit their phosphorescent light for a long time, surving her vanity at the cost of a lingering death."

Dr. Cullen being still detained at Bogota, the seat of the goveroment, where he was attemption to negotiate the cession of a lease ol land for the intended canal, Mr. Gisbourne took his depariure without him, on the 11/h ol June, on board the brigantine "Veloz;" and in liur days anchored in Port Escoces, or Scoteh Ilarbour, so called from having been, in 1695 , colonized by a number of Scotel emigrants, who were induced to attempt to anod a settlement there by the allurements of an excellent haven, an exuberant soil, a salubrious climate, and the prospeet of rich gold mines. 'This well-meant effort at colunization disastrously tial. ed through the hostility of the aborigines and the buccaneers, and the jualousy of the Spitniarls, entailing upon poor Seotland a loss of $400,000 \ell$ and the lives of many of her energetic children. On the spot shadowed by these melanchuly remembrances it was that the enterprise of the nineternth century was about to strive to conquer the deteats and disasters of the seventeenth. Here it was that the special labours that brought Ir. (iisborne from Europe were to commence. The isthmus at his proint is inhabited by the Mandingo tribe of Indians, who are represented as very tumerous, and exceedingly jealous of an invasion of their territory, which they and their forefathers have held and defended for ages against all hostile comers. Well knowing, as they do tradtionally, the terrible consequences that have almost invariably resulted from the incursions of white men, they are resolved to resist the aggressions of iatruders at all hazards. The lapse of more than a century and a half has not effaced the stain upon the cause of eivilization left behind by Spanish cupidity and cruelty ; and any Iresh attempts to penersate the interior of their country, especially if nttended by barometers, theodolites, the measuring line, and other scientific appliances, would be almost certain to rouse their suspicions and kindle their revenge. These Indians, however, are becoming somewhat of a commercial people, and are friendly disposed towards the English, although the Spanish are regarded by them with the bitlerest aversion. Such are the people, whose hills, valleys, rivers, and hunting.grounds our two English engineers were about to travel at the pernt of their lives. Their only chance cansisted in eluding the notice of the natives, and penetrating to the interior as stealthily and rapidly as possible, their destination being the opposite P'acilic coust.

> ('To be conctuded.)

Animal Life in the Tropics.-1lumboldt thus describes the exuberance of animation, even in its lowest forms, under the equator:-At noon, in these burning climates, the beasts of the forest retire to the thickets, the birds hide themselves beneath the folage of the trees, or in the crevices of the rocks. Yet amid this apparent silenee we hear a dull vibration, a continual mirmur of insects that fills, if we may use the expression, all the lower stratis of the air. Nothing is better fitted to make a man feel the extent and power of organic life. Myrinds of inscets creep upon the soil und flutter round the plants, parched by the
the \&̧round undermined by the lizards, mitleprdes, and cecilas. Theseareso many voic's, proclaim. ing that all nature breathes, and that under $n$ thousand difi-rent lioms life is diffused throughout the craeked und dusty soil, as well ns in the bosom of the waters, nut in the air that circulates around us.

## TIIE CRONS OF CIRIST.

$\mathrm{O}_{1}$ ! that Friends may everywhere in all humility bow their necks to the yoke of Christ, bearing the daily eross, it the lioly leur of God, so that the soul may be kept nlive in the power of Truth; fir Pern says, "The whole need oot the physician; the rill have no need to sifh, nor tho rich to ery for help; those who are not sensible of their inward wants, that have mo fenrs and terrors upon them, wh., leel no need of God's power to help them, nor the light of his countenance to combort them ; what have sueh to do with prayer? Their devolon is, at best, but a serious mockery of the Almighty. 'They know not, they want not, they desire not, what they pray fur. They pray that the will ol God mas be done, and do constantly thenr own; for, though it be soon said, it is a most terrible thing to them. They ask for grace, and abuse what they have; they pray for the S.srit, but resist it in themselves, and scorn at it in other's: they request the mercies and gooduess of God, and leel no real want of them. In this inward insensibility, they are as unable to praise God for what they have, as to pray for what they have not. "They shall praise the Lord that seek him ; for he satisticth the long; ing soul ; and filleth the hungry with good things, This is also reserved for the poor and needy, and those that lear God. 'Let the [spiritually] poor and needy praise thy name; ye that fear the Lord, praise him; and ye seed ol Jucob, glorily lim.' Jacob was a plain man; of an upright heart ; and they that are such are his seed. And though, with him, they may be as poor as worms in their own eyes, yet they receive power to wrestle with God, and prevail as be did. Without the preparation and consecration of this power, no man is fit to come before Gud; else it were matter of less holiness and reverence to worship God under the gospel, than it was in the times of the law, when all sucrifices were sprinkled, before they were offered; the people cunsecrated that oflered then; 'ere they presented themselves before the Lord. II the tuuching of a dead or unclean beast then, made people unfit for the temple or sacritice, yea, for socsety with the clean, until first sprinkled and sanetified, how can we think so meanly of the worship instituted by Christ in gospel-times, as that it should adonit of unprepared and unsanctified ollerings ! or allow that hose who either in thoughts, words, or deeds, druly touch that which is morally unclean, can, without coming to the blood of Jesus, that sprinkles the conscience from duad works, ac. cuptably worship the pure God? It is a down. ribht contradiction to good sense; the unclean cannot acceptably worship that which is holy; the impure that wheh is perfict. There is an holy intercourse and communton betwixt Christ and his lollowers; but none at all betwaxt Christ and Belial; between him and thuse who disubey his commandments, and live not the lioe of his blensed eross und sellideniat.
"But as sin, so formality cannot worship God; though the manner were of his uwn ordination. This made the prophet, personatin! one in a great strait, cry out, 'Wherewith shall I come belore the

Lord, and bow myself before the high God? Shall himself to wnit upon God. "Lead me in thy I come before him with burnt offerings? wilhealves trmh, and tench me, for thou art the God of ny of a year old? Will the Lord be pleased with thon- salvatinn ; on the do $l$ wait nll the day long. sands of rams, or with ien thousands of risers of oil? shall I give my first-hurn for my transgres. sion, the fruit of my body fir the $\sin$ of $m y$ soul? He hath showed the e, $\mathrm{O}^{\circ} \mathrm{m} n \mathrm{n}$, what is goud: and what doth the Lord require of thee, bat to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?' The royal prophet, sensible of this calls thus upon God: "O Lord, open thou my lips, and my mouth shall show forth thy praise." He did not dare to open his own lips, he knew that could not praise God; "For thou desirest not sacrifice, else would 1 give it :" If my formal offerings would serve thou shouhlst not want them; "Thou delightest not in burnt offerinus. The sacrifices of God nre a broken spirit, a braken and a contrite heart, O God, thou with not despiee." And why? Because this is God's work, the effeet of his power; and his own works praiee him. 'To the same purpose God himself speaks, by the mouth of Isaiah, in opposition to the formalities and lip worship of the degenerate Jews. "Thus, saith the Lord, the heaven is my hrone, and the earth is my foot-stoul, where is the ${ }_{\mathrm{g}}$ house that ye build to me, and where is the place of my rest? For all the'se things hath my hand made. But to this man will I look, even to hm that is poor, and of a contrite spirit, and trembleh at my word." Behold the true worshipper! one of Gind's preparing, circumcised in heart and ear, that resists not the Holy Spirit, as those loliy professing Jews did. If this was so then, even in the time of the law, which was the dispensation of external and shadowy perlormances ; can we expect acceptance without the preparation of the Spirit of the Lord in these gnspel days, which is the proper time lor the effusion of the Spirit? By no means; God is what he was; and none are liis true worshippers, but such as worship him in his own Spirit; of these be is tender as of the apple of his eye; the rest do but mock him, and he despises them. And why do they mock him, and He despise them? Because their hearts were polluted, they loved not the Lord with their whole hearts, but broke his law, rebelled against his Spirit, and did not that whieh was right in his sight. The cause is plain,-by the amendment be requires: "Wash you, make you clean, put away the evil of your doings from belore mine eyes: cease to do evil, learn to do well: seek judgment; relieve the oppressed; judge the fatherless; plend for the widow." Upon these terms. and nothing less, he bids them come to him, and tells them, that though their "sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; and though they be as crimson, they shall be white ns wonl." So true is that notable passage of the Psalmist; "Come and hear, all ye that fear God, and I will declare what he hath done for my soul: I cried to him with my mouth, and he was extolled with my tongue. If I regnrd iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear me. But verily Gud hath heard me, he hath attended to the voice of $m y$ prayer. Blessed be God which hath not turned away my frayer, nor his merey from me." Much might be cited, to show the displeasure of God against even his own forms of worship, when performed without his Spirit, and that neeessary preparation of the heart in man, which nothing else can work or give. Alove all other penmen of sacred writ, this is most frequently and emphatieally recommended to us by the example of the Psalmist, who, ever and anon calling to mind his own great slips, and the cause of them, and the way by which he came to be accepted of God, and obtained strength and comfort from him, reminds
llis soul booked to God for salvation, to be dell. vered from the snares and evils of the world. This shows an inward excreise, a spirtual attendance, that stood not in extermal lorms, but an inward divine aid. And truly, David had great cneouragement so to do; the goodness of God invited him to it, and strengthened him in it. "For," says he, "l waited patiently upon the Lord, and he inclined unto me, and heard my cry. Ile: bronglit me out of the miry clay, and set my bet upon a rock."
New Jersey, Eighth mo., 1854.

## Prescrivg Fruit wilhoul Sugar.

We bave reroived numerous npplications for information about the modus operandi of putting up fruit so as to preserve it in a fresh state, without cooking, drying, or packing in sugar. It is a business that eannot so well be done in families as in large manufactorics, where everything is arranged for eonvenience; but still, with a little experience and carelin attention, every family can save fonough of the various fruits of the season to furnish their tables with a great delicacy during that portion of the year when they can get nothing of the kind. The whole secret conslols in expelling the air from bottles or cans by heating, and then sealing up the contents hermetically. it the article to be preserved is peaches, select such as you would for sweetmeats, and pair and cut them so they can be put in the botile, and you must do this with the least possible delay, or they will be coloured by the atmosphere. Some persons who want them to retain their natural whiteness, put them under water. When the bottle is lull, cork it light and wire down the cork with a very litte projection above the glass. When you have bottles enough to fill a kettle, such as may be most convenient, put them in and boil with the water all round up to the nozzle, for about filteen or twenty minutes, or until the bottle appears to be lull of steam-the atmosphere having been forced out through the cork. As soon as the hottles are conl enough to handle, dip the corks in sealing-wax so as to cover them quite tight. An additional precaution is used by some in putting tin foil over the wax.

Another plan is to cook the fruit slightly in a kettle, and then put in cans or botties and pour hot syrup of sugar in to fill up the interstices, and then cork and seal. The heat of the fruit and syrup answering to expel the air. But the less they nre cooked, or sweetencd, the more natural will be the taste, like fresh fruit, when opened. We have eaten peaches a year old that we could not tell from those sugared an hour before.

Tomatoes are very easily preserved, and retain their freshness better than any other iruit. The small kind are only used. Scald and peel them without braaking the flesh. Bottles should hold about a quart only, because when once opened, the contents must be used up at once. Botiles made on purpose, with large thronts, and a ring on the inside are the best, and bottles are better than cans for all acid fruit. The eans, however, are more easily secured by solder than the botlles by corks and wax, and the air is let out through a small puneture alier the large opening is soldered up and cans heated, and that hole stoped with a slugle drop of solder.

Eivery article of fruit will keep fresh if the air is exhausted and the bottle sealed tight. The least particle of air admitted through any imperfection of the sealing will spoil the fruit. If the
air could be driven out without hent, there woul be no need of cooking, and only just enoug should be given to expel the air and not chuag the taste. Many persons preler to add syrup mad by about one pound of sugar to a quart of water to all suitable fruits. Green corn, beans, tome tors, pie plants, currants, gooseberries, eherries strawberries, peaches, are the must common thing put up in this way. They add greatly to the plest cures ol the table, and to the health of those whe consume; quite unlike, io that respect, the com? mon preserves.

We have known fruit for pies put up in thre: quart cans, by partially cooking in an open kelld in a syrup just sweet enough for use, and pulting the fruit in the cans hot and soldering immedia. tely. It kept thas perlectly.

Some truits keep much better and with lew beating than others. Peas nre among the hand est articles to keep; they contain so much fixed

We advise cvery family in the country totry this plan ol puting up fruits for winter use, on a small scale this year, and if successful, ealarge upon it wext year.-D. News.

## DIFIXE IXSPIRITION AND MIRACLES.

There are those, even in this enlightened age, who contend that the day of inspiration aad m. racles is past, and that the Scriptures are the alone source of Divine revelation. But while there is to be found an availing means of access to the throne of grace, and a voice in the secret of the heart, saying, " this is the way, walk thou in it," so that we need not that any man teach us, sare as the heavenly anointing teacheth, which is truth and no lie, and while the hearts of men are ehanged from a state of nature to a state of grace through the working of a hidden power, by which they are raised as from the grave of sia and death into newness of life, how can such a position be maintained? It is by the same Alnighty Power by which the world was created, aad by this alone, that any one of us can be redeened from the world; and saved with an everlasting salvation, for wihout the assistance thereof, we cannot even think a good thought. It is very possible for us to read the Scriptures, from beginning to end, without a single taste of that brend of lite, which is the nourishment of the prayerful soul, whose daily engagement it is to ask of Him who alone can dispense it. But in order that the Scriptures may toake us wise unto salvation, it must be through laith which is in Christ Jesus, and then they will be blessed to us by Him who gave them forth, through his inspired servants, As they were written by inspiration, they can only bo comprehended and appreciated by the assistance of the sime Sprit that dictated them, the medium through which all true and saving knowledge must come.

Who that has ever been availingly exercised in prayer for deliverance-ior thensclves or others - rrom the bondage of sin, can doubt the iaflu ence of immediate mspiration, or the continuances of a miraculous power by which the sick have been healed, and the dead raised, even from the time of our Saviour's personal appearance on the earth to the present day? or who that has witnessed the refreshment afforded by a lew inspired words, by which many may have been fed, can call in question that power which is able to feed the mulutude witt what may appear but sufficient for a few, or even for a smgle mdividual? That the extension of the same Divine power is witnessed now-by those who are engaged in seek-
personal appearance on earth, no truly believer would dare to call in question, st be a very outside religion that would even a doubt upon this point.
is like a very $\sin$-soothing religion that it of our leaning upon what has been bout us, renardless of the power that is he dominion within us, that, through the and wonderful working thereof, we might meet for an ineorruptible and undetiled ce, with all those who have been sanctiby ; but such is the oatural aversion to , that very many are willing to satisly es by endeavouring to live on the labours ; but it is written " he that will not work, eat ;" and this will be found true as it the spiritual lood, which must be sought order to be found, according to the proeek and ye shall find."
true breathing of the soul unto God, through the inspiration of the Alnighty, n alone give us an understanding of our or we know not what we should pray for ght ; but the Spirit maketh intercession for lelpeth our intirmities ; therefore no form that is not ealled forth under the immeuence of the Holy Spirit, can avail with om we profess to worship, and even these lways needed in the offering-up of accepyer.

Selected.
g the forty years' pilgrimage of Israel in erness, a preternatural column of fire and tended the camp. It rested with them, ed on before them, directing and conducta in their journeys ; in the night season it right and shining light; and in the dayfforded a gratesul cooling shade from the heat of those sultry deserts. Thus is resent with his church, while she sojourns rth; guiding her steps, enlightening her ;, and mitigating her sorrows.
und each habilation bov'ring,
See the cloud and fire appear!
r a glory and a cov'ring,
Showing that the Lord is near.
lus deriving from their banner, Light by night, and shade by day; fe they leed upon the manna, Which he gives them when they pray.

Selected.
DESERTED ROAD, IN PENNSYLVANIA.
neient road that wind'st deserted
Through the level of the rale, veeping toward the crowded market Like a stream without a sail.
anding by thee, I look backward, And, as in the light of dreams, e the years descend and vanish, Like thy whitely tented tcams.
or I stroll along the village
As in youth's departed morn;
at 1 miss the crowded coaches, And the driver's bugle-horn.
ss the crowd of jovial teamsters Filling buckets at the well, ith their wains from Conestogn, And their orchestra of bells.
the mossy wayside tavern
Comes the noisy throng no more, nd the faded sign complaining, Swings unnoticed at the door.
hile the old decrepid tollman Waiting for the few who pass, eads the melancholy story In the thickly springing grass.
acient highway, thou art vanquished; The usurper of the vale

Rolls in fiery, iron rattle, Exultations on the gate.

Tbou art vanquished and neglected, Aud the good which thon hinst done,
Though by man it be forgotten,
Shall be deuhless as the sun.
Though neglected, gray and grassy, Still 1 pray that my decline
May be through us vernal valleys, Aud as blest a calm as thine.

Read.

## goleg a nuttivg.

## BY OLD HUMPILREY.

Many say that age and youth cannot agree together; let us try to prove the contrary. Old Humphrey, on his part, will endeavour to entertain you and do you good; and do you, on your part, try to profit from his remarks,

What now boys! What oow!" said I, as two young nephews of mine came towards me. "Oh I see that you have your nut hooks and satchels. I warrant there will be fine work among the nut boughs and the brown shellers! But where are you going? Where are you going?"
"We are off to Kerby's Coppice, uncle, for they say that the nus are as thick there as they well can be. You shall have some of them as we come back, for we mean to fill our satchels as lull as they will hold."
"Thank you, boys! thank you. Ob, the days when I was young! Well, you have a blue sky and a sunny atternoon belore you; but now a question or iwo belore you go. Suppuse you had your choice, would you be heroes, or boys going a nulling?"
"Why boys going a nutting, to be sure! We do not want to be heroes covered with glory, with an empty coat-sleeve. No! No! You have told us enough about war to prevent us from wishing to be warriors."
"But what say you to be monks boys, and to live a quiet and retired life in the closter?"
" We do not want to live a quiet and retired life; we only want to go a nuthog. You have told us enough about monks to set us against such a life as they lead. It wuuld not suit us at all to be cooped up in a dreary cell with a string of beads around our necks, to bow down to a wooden image. We remember the lines-

- We love the sunbeam and the tree;

We love to wander wild and frce;
And gloomy monks we will not be.'
Now let us make the best of our way to the nut boughs."
"Well, if it does not suit you to be monks, what think you of becoming misers? Think of a great iron chest as full of money bags as it can hold, with an excellent lock and key to it, so that nobody can open it but yourselves. Will you make up your mind to be misers?"
"No, No! lor then we should be afraid to go a nutting, lest a rogue should come and take away our great iron chest. You have told us quite enough about misers to set us against hoarding up money for no better use than to look at it. You said but yesterday, Money makes very few happy on earth, and helps fewer still on their way to heaven;' so we will not be miscrs. A book that we have says-

- What is wealth when men grow old?

> 'Misers ye may keep jour gold !'

And while the miser is pulling long faces, sitting on his iron chest, we shull be laughing and pullling down the nut boughs in Kerby's Coppice.

We have answered all your questions now uncle ; so we shall be lowing time if we stay any longer."
"Very true; but what think you of the fine suyings that are said about money- Money nake's the man; and, money buys all thongs?"
"Yes; but you showed as the folly of these fine sayings ; and you said that money could curo neither the toothache, the headache, nor the heartache."
"Did I? Why you seem to remember every thing that I told yous. But are you quite sure that you do not wish to be misers?"
"Quite sure uncle! Quite sure! We wish to be nothing but just what we are-a bund of merry-heagled boys going a nutting."
"That is right boys ! ! that is right! If I were to talk to you for an hour, hardly could I teach you a better lesson than that of being thankful for such things as you have, and making the best of that state of lite in which it has pleased Gud to place you."

## Fin "The Friesid."

## LXITY OF TIIE SPIRIT.

The unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace enters into almost all of George Fox's epistles. There is no Christian unity out of the Iloly Spirit, that baptizes into one body. Sameness of views and purpose will not constitute true unity. Evil men and seducers trom the life and government of the Truth can hold for a lime a kind of unity, but not in the bund of the Prince of princes' peace. In one of his cpisiles, he says: "Friends in the power and life of God, dwell in unity one with another, that with the life of God ye may answer hat of God in every one. Keep down and low, that nothing may reign, but lite amony you; and unte the power of God be abedient. And Friends, the going from the like and power into the changeable things, there is the strile, which the life is over; by which power of God all things were made, wherein wisdom is received to order all things to his glory. So the S ed Christ in you all, know, which doth go over the earth, and inherits the promise of Grod, that ye may be all heirs of the promise of God. Cease from your ourn words, but live in the power; lor it breaks down rocks, mountains, old sundy foundations, and the bond of iniquity, and makes up the breach between God and man, and breaks down that which makes the breach. Su know the Seed in one another, which Seed is Christ ; who according to the flesh was of Abraham, and according to the Spirit, the Son of God. And this is the word of the Lord God to all Friends, and a charge to you from the Lord God, to live in peace one with unother, and that the peace, life and wisdom of God may rule you all." G.F.

Where peace does not reign, we may safely apprehend that Christ's govermment is not fully known. The want of true spiritual untly breaks down the strength of the visible church, and disables the members lrom building up one another on the most huly lath.

Religious Intolerance in Russia.-No assoeiations tor religious purposes are tolerated in Russia; no printing presses are permitted to prim the Bible in the vernacular tongue of the people ; no versions of Scriptures in the only langange the masses can understand are permitted to cross the Iromier. It is stated that there has not been a copy of the Bible in Russia, primted in thal country, since 1523. Colporteurs, Bible agents, tract distributors, find as litile livour with ihe bigoted Czar as so many Red Republicans. Even to the two millions of Jews concentrated in his empre, not a copy of the Old Testament in their native

Hebrew is permited. No Christian missions to same number, there could be no mistake. The the most barbarous and distant tribes under his sway are tolerated. The inoffensive and pious Moravians, permitted to pursue their charitable work every where else, have been driven lrom their labours in Russia.

For "The Fricad."
A Buston Kotion-Fire Alarm.
As a proposition is now before the citizens of Philadelpha, to establish an electro-magnetic fire alarm, the following lively account of that now in use in Boston, may not be uninteresturg to our readers in this city, or to others not so immediately interested in the success of a substitute fur the preseat anneying mode of giving the alarm of fire:
"Boston is a city of notions, every body knows. America can show no other city so lull of matured systems, useful contrivances and odd con. veniences, as this same Boston. The city maxim seems to be, that 'there's a best way of doing all things.' In public and domestic alfairs the 'solid men of Boston' are not content with simple achievement, but they must have achicvement by the best methods.
"The latest illustration of this is their scientific way of giving a fire alarm, and calling out and guiding their fire department. A very simple matter, one would think, to raise the window sash and shout $f i-e r$ two or three times, and leave the alarm to spread. Every villager knows how to pull a bell-rope, and ring until he 's tired. Every New Yorker knows how to count the booming strokes of the big bells as they tell of the district number. A very simple thing! One way is just as good ns another, so long as a rousing alarm is started.
"By no means. These Boston men have found out a best way.
"If your house takes fire, and gets past domestic control, and you feel it necessary to appeal to the municipal authorities for help, do not be at all excited or alarmed. Do not make yourself red in the face, nor hoarse with shouting. Put on your hat and run to yonder corner, where you see that litle iron box fistened up against the wall; step into the store, ask quietly for the key, adding, 'My house is on fire,' by way of apology for the intrusion; now unlock the little iron door, and, remembering that the longest way round is sometimes the shortest way home, obey the inscription, and 'turn six times slowly.' Your responsibility is ended. You 've done all you need to. Buston will take care of your house. Hurry home, or the engines will be there belore you.
"Every bell in the city and several more across the water are telling people where you live, and that your house is on firc. In other parts of the city men with glazed hats and brass trumpets may be seen ruoning to these same little iron boxes; they scem to whisper a moment, then they listen, and then they look very knowing, and slap the door to; and here they come, all pell mell to your help. How much time has elapsed since you needed help? Perhaps three minutes. There is a best way of giving an alarm, that's a lact.
"But how was it done?
"That little iron box you opened was a telegraph station; you can see the wires where they come down through these two iron pipes into the box. The crank you turned is merely a contrivance that enables an inexperi aced person to send the only message ever sent from this box-uts own number. Just so a hand-organ enables the grinder to play one tune well, though the be no organist. You turned it six times. Once would have been enough, but six times over, and every time the
central uffice knew in an instant of your distress.
"Yes, but how did that make the bells ring all over the city, and East Buston too? Do they keep a sexten at every bell-rope all the time ready to pull when anybody telegraphs?
"No. That would be foll as bad as the New. York plan of keeping watchmen up in the firetowers, on a perpetual look out. That would net be scientific enough for a 'best' way. But you know a church clock strikes the hours without any help from the sexton, exeept to wind it up. Just so the bells are rung for fire; in every steeple there is a machine like the striking train of a cluck. These machines will strike several hundred blows each with their heavy hammers by being wound up once. When yeu sent off your despatch, it went direct to a third story room on Court square, and was read by a man whose business it is to attend to such messages. From this same room he can, by touching a key, send by another set of wires a current of galvanism to every steeple in the city. If you look you can see these wires entering every steeple that holds a good bell.
"When this galvanic current passes into the several steeples, it circulates in each around a bar of soft iron, which instantly bccomes a powerful magnet, strong enough to lift the detent that keeps the strkking machines from rumning. Now these machines are made so that they would strike one blow and stop, unless the magnet keeps the detent back and leaves the wheels unlocked and free to run. So the man in the third story by the Court House, (he 'Il show you how it is done if you call upon him, for he is very courteous to visitors) can, by pressing the proper knob or key, make these heavy bell hammers strike any number he chouses. And he made them strike the number ol your ward.
"But how happened the engines and firemen to come straight to my house? There are two or three thousiand houses in the ward.
"The fireman ol' every company has a key to those uselul little iron boxes, and so when he has got to the ward signified by the bells, he runs to the nearest bex, and sends a private signal to the man in Court Square, asking just 'Where is the fire?' and then he listens while the answer comes tack in little taps, one, two, three, four, $f \cdot c_{\text {. }}$, till he learns the number of the very bux you opened when you gave the alarm in the first place. Every box has its own number. The bells tolled the foremen what ward, and the telegraph taps whis. pered what station-box the alarm came from.

I I see. But is it worth all this trouble of wires and muchinery and boxes and batteries ?
"Yes, indeed. Five minutes at the beginning of a fire are very precious. But oltentimes, so rapid is this system, an alarm will be given, bells rung, boxes cousulted, fire found, hose procured and screwed to a Cochatuate fire-plug, and the fire ex. tinguished, ere the family in danjer are welt awake. Many a time, the first thing a man knows of liss danger by fire, is that his reom is flooded with water.

- But this musicipal telegraph is used for more purposes than une. In case of riot, the police captams can send for help to head-quirters. To catch an absconding thef by sctung guard at every railruad and steamboat, can be done in five manutes. Then, too, very soon all the city clocks will be hitched together by these wires, and all of them go by one central pendulum, accurately, five hundred clocks alike to a second.
" Go it Buston! We shall soon hear of newer notions still. The next move will be to introduce into every first class house city time as well as
city water and city gas. Telegraphic time wire will be intreduced just as now the water pipes and gas fixtures are. What a millennium of puncto. ality 1 T'wenty thousand clocks ticking togetherl Yes, and next we shall hear of a refinement of the fire system. Phillip's annihilators will be boik inte the walls, the nozzles just peeping out into the room.
"Convenient wires will be arranged, so that a man waked at midnight by a smell of fire or red light in his room, will only need reach out his arm to the fire-knob, and pull it ' six times slowly,' and instanly that wakeful, watchful, handy mas on Court Square, will touch his wires, not to trighten sleep from all the city with his diaging bells, but quietly he 'll touch the wire, and smash go the acid bottles in the ambushed annihulators; phiz, squiz, fush-sh-sh, rushes out the humid, firs destroying, life-preserving vapour. The unsen. sonable fire surrenders and goes out. But long ere this, the solid man has rolled himself back into bed again, tucked the blanket suug about his chin and fallen asleep, blessing the best, the very best, the Boston way of putting out fires."Independent.


## For "The Friend." <br> bhographical sketches

Of Miaisters and Etders, and other concerned membes of the Vearly Mceting of Philadelphia.
(Continued from page 391.)

## JAMES DILWORTH.

James Dilworth was an inhabitant of Thornhy, in Yorkshire, before his removal to Pennsylvanii, and was convinced of the Truth there. For a meeting held at his house on the 13 th of Tean month, 1676 , a fine was imposed on him, to satisfy which he had two oxen taken. At what time he came forth in the ministry, we cannot tell, but he laboured faithfully therein according to his measure, having a loving helpful companion in his w.
Gospel.

James Dilworth and Ann Waln were married about the year 1681, and sometime after removed to this country, and settled in Bucks county. Ho was in public life for a time, representing his neighbours in the assembly. In their religious tabours, he and his wile travelled much togetber, visiting in this way, in 1689, the meetings of Friends in New England. In 1697 and, perhaps, the early part of 1698 , they truvelled southward, through Maryland, Virginia and Carolina, haviog with both these visits the unity of the Yearls Meeting of ministerin: Friends. In returning the certificate granted by that body for the southers visit, they reported that they had found great openness among the pcople, who came readily to meetings,-were willing to hear the testimony of Truth, and seemed to bow under the power of it They also stated that Friends where they had been, did much desire to be remembered and visited by Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, as way was made for it.

A concern had rested on Ann Dilworth to pay a religous visit to the churches in Europe, and her husband also deemed bimself called to accom. pany her. With the unity of the Friends of their particular meeting, the matter was introduced to the Yearly Meeting of Ministers in the Seveath month, $1 \mathbf{6 9 8}$, for tis judgment and concurrence. In this meeting the way was open to set Ana at liberty for the service, but as to her hustand there seemed a let or hinderance. We canaos now tell what operated on their minds; perhaps they deemed that the concern cxpressed by James
of sympathy for his wife, and a desire thanksgiving unto Him, who is alone worthy I owing to the illiberality they experience rather and lighten by his presence the trials ast necessarily attend such a journey as e her. At a meeting in the following ath, Ann received her certificate, but his was still left under consideration. Her starting had prebably arisen from the ther husband did not feel clear from ern, and she might hope that the way en in the minds of Friends to release the work. But as that now appeared she took her departure about the latter he First month, 1699, accompanied by aucett, who had been liberated for similar
arting from her husband was a final one. onths after her departure, the yellow ke out in Philadelphia, and among the Friends removed by it from works te was James Dilworth. He died in the menth, being buried on the 15 th, the before the Yearly Meeting. The Lord him from further service in the chureh and gathered him where the honestbrought into perfect conformity to the ill, see eye to eye.
ournful widow on her retorn from Engconstrained to give forth this testimony mory.
ort testimony rests on my spirit to bear ig my dear deceased husband. He loved with his whole heart, and was freely to serve Him, with soul, body and subHe bore a laithful testimony for the in innocent holy life, and godly converabouring with the strength and ability had given him for the prosperity of the welfare of Jerusalem. He sought wn honour, nor preferment amongst men, onour of God. I am a living witness, bosom friend in the Lord for eighteen om whom the every thought of his heart id, and I know that he desired to appear he sight of God than man. The Lord him, and made him a mcet-help to me, e gave us one to another, in his infinite preserved us together in true love and ty with each olher. We were near and ach other, and in all our great trials and reises we were true sympathizers, being together in that sweet covenant of love hat cannot be broken. In this we took ve of one another, and he gave me up travel in Old England in the Lord's hinking nothing too near or dear to part he Truth's sake. 1 am well assured he is course in faithfulness, and hath laid head in peace with the Lord. Hencee is laid up for him a crown of life and I will never fade away. Blessed be the Though I was outwardly many hundred parated from him, when he departed this he Lord in his infinite love gave me to ale in his own mansion, to my great comweet satisfaction. So though he was near to me as my own life, and my loss was $t$ in a liviog sense that it was his great elernal well-being with the Lord, I have with the strength the Lord hath given ve him up, desiring that my will may be to the Lord's will, and that I may be with what he hath ordered for me. we be outwardly separated, yet his mees with me; and blessed be the Lord, I a spiritually in that sweetness that will soul is engaged to praise the Lord, nad soul is engaged to praise the Lord, nad
not only now, but hencefurth, forever and ever inore. Amen." Ann Dilworti.

## From the North Anerican \&. U. S. Guz.

## THE ANLEXATION OF CUBA.

Judging from the tone of the public press, there appears toexist an overweening confidence on the part of some, and an extraordinary degree of apathy with others,-and, indeed, in persons most interested-in regard to the grave question of the aequisition of Cuba. There appears to be gross misapprehension and misinformation, beth at the North and South, upon the entire subject, its certain and prebable cousequences.

Within a few years past, it has been the fortune of the writer several times to have visited the island. I have traversed its Northeru and Southern coasts, from East to West, looked into and at its prineipal harbours, and have journeyed, for days together, on horsebaek, in the interior, particularly at the Eastern end, where, be it observed, not very many of our countrymen are apt to wander. 'To have passed, at different times, some three or four montlis upon the island, may net entitle a man to speak with perfect knowledge of the subject-but, some facts and observations will force themselves upon the least attentive, and what may now be said, if not interesting, may lead others to eloser nvestigation.
In the cities of Havana and Matanzas, and the nearest parts of the island, in winter time, there may usually be fuund several hundreds of our countrymen. Some few are resident, many are arged by business, but most of them are in pursuit of relasation or health. Delighted with the climate, and the beanty of the tropical vegetation, admiring the magnificent harbours, and struck with the natural advantages of the country, nothing is more common than to hear among them the expression that "the island ought to belong to us." If these, and kindred temptations alone eatered into the question, there would be very few American dissentients from sueh an opinion.

Yet, after lull consideration of the facts upon the spot, and the opinions urged on either hand, the clearest grounds are manilest to warrant the eonclusion that the annexation of Cuba to the United States would be fraught with questions aud consequences of infinite danger to the peace and wellare of the Repoblic, and especially to the people of the South.
Indeed, instead of paying for the island the price of from one to three nundred millions of money, or obtaining it at the cost of war, (a much more likely alternative) if Spain were willing to make us a present of this "Flower of the Antilles," there would be serious reasons for deprecating its acceptance. It would prove to us like the poisoned shirt of Nessus.
The motley population of Cuba is composed ol various races, so greally intermingled that the lines of demarcation are not perfectly distinguishable.

The Spanish Creoles probably are the chief proprietors, and form the upper classes, both in the cities and upon the large plantations. With these our countrymen have very little intercourse. They appear to be kind and courleous-but inert, uneducated, wholly unaequainted with political matters, and untitted in every way for what we term "self-government:" not one of them is permitted to hold the smallest office. They are heavily taxed, and cordially detest, not without reason, their military masters. If there is among them any sympaliy with the annexation projects, or any desire for independence, it is probably
than to any real affection for the United Siates
With the exception of the foreign residents, the trading classes are chicfly compored of Catalans from old Spain. These are held in humble estimation.

The creole peasantry (white, par complaisunce, ) commonly denominated " monteros," appear to bo descended from the Cuary Islanders, intermingled with the old Spanish ruce, and possibly also with some nberiginal blood. These people very rarcly own slaves. They occupy small bits of ground, about the great estates. The humble dwellings are often cunstructed of the burk of the cocoa palm. Platanas, banauas, canes and maize grow almost spontuncously, and without attention, afford pereanial support to uncombed wives, and regiments of nakied children. The maintenance of such a family thus cests nothing. The " montero" is almost a stranger to werk or care. Where is the necessily? IIe mounts his hardy scrubby peny-clad in pantalouns, nnd shirt outside-secured with a handkerchief-sash, that sustains a long straight-silver hilted sword-and with a game cock under his arm, he ambles away to the nearest village, where billiards and cock-fights while away the time not consecrated to slecp.

The negro slaves upon the plantations are more than hall of them savages, natives of Africa. These are marked in the face with the figures of the Alrican tribes to which they belong, and as such are easily distinguishable from the rest. Until within a few years past, it has not been the general practice to breed slaves upon the estutes. It was cheaper to work them to death, and buy iresh importutions. At present, you may see a lew women upon the plantations, and some native slaves. At the far eastern cud of the island, the French fugitives frum St. Domingo, and the Spanish inhabitants have so greully intermingled with the negroes, and these agnin with the aboriginal Indians, that, to the eye ol a stranger, it would appear, in the city ol St. Jago de Cuba, at least ninetenths of the population are of this mongrel des. cription. The writer was there doring a lestival of the "Holy week," which aflords the best opportunity of seeng the whole population, and it may salely be said, that hardly one-tenth appeared to be of unmixed Spanish blood. There are very lew French or Spanish creole proprieturs of colfee plantations and country estales, who have not, of their own, a more or less numerous mulato progeny. The prejudice ayainst the coloured race, so general in the United States, hardly seem to be obscrvable at the eastern cod of Cuba. Many of these people, of mixed descent, are wealthy proprielors and highly respectable. Some of them are slave owners. A very large proportion of those denominated zchites, are, in lact, of partially iatermangled parentage. The census relurns, in this particular, certanly camot be relied upon. The Spanish creules nie obliged to treat theso people with consideration. (\%o be concluded.)

Improvement in New Zealand.-In 1822, there was not a single convert among the natives of New Zealand. Nuw, there is no impropriety in ther being called a Cliristian people. Canmbalism is extinct ; the spear nod club have been exchanged lor the ploughshare and the reaplug hook; and the tribes which wasted the lands of their nemghbours are diligently cultivating their own.

Freaks of Trace.-Sugar is now cheaper than fluar in New Orleans. A barrel of the best sugar at the present price-say 200 pounds, at three nind a hall ceats, is seven dollars, whila flour weighing 196 pounds, sells at eight dullars.

After people have known something of the cross, and gained a little experience of the good. ness of God, they may go back into Egypt in the indulgence of their own wills, and thereby lose the innocent life and the tenderness of spirit they had known.
"Dear hearts, brethren and babes of Christ, wait to feed on the immortal food, and walk in the Troth, and God Almighty be among youl In it ye will see Him; stand naked and bare betore the Loril. And take heed of your wills, for that, as Herod slayeh the jost, and shipurccks the faith, and runs you into the flesh. Return back, and stay yourselves upon the Lord in every particular, to have your minds guiled by his Spirit. Growing up in that which is precious and immortal, there is no feigned love. So, the elernal God keep you in his eternal love pure unto himself, and kinit your hearts together! God Almighty bless you, and water you with the shouers of his mercy, and with the dew of heaven." G. F.

Self confidence and self-will mistaken for revelation, pave the way for shipwreck of faith and of a good conscience.

Extract from Samuel Scott's Diary.-"First Month 30, 1707. The day was passed mote luminously than some: in the evening divers Friends were with us; but little conversation passed which tended to edification, or a forwarding one another in the faith of' Christ, 'that faith which works by love.' When we are together, nutward and verbal opposition may be measurably avoided, but tumults and swellings may be felt within, which ought to be suppressed. We may esteem some of our fellow-men and fellow-niembers, overzealous, and others too lax and indifferent; yel
both parties may in degree be actuated by the both parties may in degree be actuated by the same spirit and love of truth; although by natural complexions and prejudices, they may in some respects be perverted from a perfect rectitude of judgment: in those cases we ought to forgive, as we desire to beforgiven, and to bear with the errors of those we may esteem mistaken; at the same time desiring all may be priserved from that mammon of unrighteousness, which leadeth men to justify themselves, and to despise others."

## THE $\boldsymbol{F} \boldsymbol{R I E N} \mathbf{D}$.

## EIGHTH MONTH 26, 1854.

We have received two long communications, onc from Columbus, New Jersey, on the cause and cure of Cholera, and the other from Otsego county, N. York, on the "Fuurth of July." W'nle we leet obliged lor the interest in our Journal manifested by the respective authors, we think neither production adapted to its columns.

## SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE-Liverpool dates to the 9th inst. Flour had advanced, the price of P'biladelphin and Baltimore being from 32 s .6 d . to 33 s .6 d .

The War.-Un the 30tb ult., the Russians, it is stated, attacked the Turks and French at Giargevo, nad were defeated with a loss of 2000 men, killed and wounded, aud a large number of prisoners. The evacuation of Wallachia is at length completed, and the Rossian forces were being conceutrated on the south. The Turkish army was moving towards Bucharest. The Austrian force on the frontiers amounts to $3 \Xi 0,000$ wen. The cholera has broken out amung the British troops, but not as yet to any great extent; it was increasing at
Constantinople. The London Times says that a lorce of Constantinople. The Londou Times says that a force of
80,000 to 100,000 British, French aud Turkish troops will immediately iuvade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights that command Seba-
stopol. In Asia the Turks had been defeated by the Rassians at Kars. There is a report of the captare of the Russian island of Aland, in the Bultie, on the 3d inst. The French admiral, De Hilliers, had had an interview with the King of Sweden, who declared his willingness to unite with the western powers on certain conditions. The expenses of the war in the meantime press heavily on the finances of the various goveroments, and England, France, Russia, and Austria are all in the market as borrowers of money to an immense amount, thas interfering serionsly with the interests of the mauufacturing and commercial classes.

SPAIN.-Esparteto has entered upon his duties as President of the new Conucil ; he appears to enjoy the confidence of the Spaniards, and all was quiet.
1TALY.-The harvest is stated to be abundant.
DENMARK.-The King has issued an edict abrogating the popnlar Constitution of the last few years, and decreeing a new political organization. It is supposed this arbitrary proceeding will not be quietly submitted to by the Danish people.
MEXICO. - The northern departments are said to be suffering grievously from the predatory incursions of bands of Indians from the territory, belonging to the United States. Clonds of locusts were committing great ravages in the departments of Oajaca, Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Mexico. The government appears to be naable to suppress the revolutionary movement in the south, which for some time past has been slowly advancing under the lead of General Alvarez.

CUBA.-The city of Havana is more bealthy, but Matanzas and Cardinas are sutferiog severely from Yellow Fever. Slaves from Africa have been recently introdnced in large numbers, but the Captain General is endeavouring to stop the trade. Many of the negroes landed have been captured by the government agents.
MADEIRA.-The vintage has again failed in this island, and as the grape is almost the sole reliance of its popalation, mach suffering will probably ensue.
NEW BRUNSW1CK.-Cholera has been very fatal in portions of this province. There were 207 deaths by it in Portland and St. John during the five days ending

## he 12 th inst.

UNITED STATES.-The reports from various parts of the country show a diminished number of deaths from Cholera.
The appropriations made by Congress at its recent sessiou show the vast cost of warlike preparations, even iu time of peace, and with an army and navy quite insignificant in size compared with those of other large nations: they were for the army, $\$ 10,375,000$; for the navy, $\$ 9,851,000$; West Point, $\$ 140,000$; fortifications, $\$ 940,000$; for bnilding steam war vessels, $\$ 3,000,000$. Total for war purposes, $\$ 24,306,000$.

Minesota.-Agriculture appears to flourish in this territory. The wheat this season is said to be very good eraging 35 to 40 bnshels per acre.
Maysville, Ky.-The magazine at this place containing 800 kegs of powder, exploded on the 13th inst. about 2 o'clock, A. m., cansing a terrible scene of confusion and dismay. Several buildings beside the magazine were demolished, and every botse in the town more or less damaged. A large number of persons were iojured; some serfously, but no lives were lost. The explosion is attributed to an incendiary.

New Orleans.-There were 212 interments dnring the week ending the 6th inst., of which 29 were from Yellow Fever, and 9 from Snn-stroke.

Buffalo, N. Y.- $\ln$ the weck ending the 12 th inst., there were 129 interments, 58 being from Cholera.

New Sork.-There were 816 interments last week, 212 being from Cholera.
Philadelphia.-There were 328 interments last week, 33 of which were from Cholera. The reports now include the whole consolidated eity with a population of about half a million.

## FRIENDS' SELECT SCHOOLS.

The committee having charge of the Select Schools in this city desire, before the re-opening of these seminaries for the Fall Term, to call the attention of their fellow members to some of the adrantages which these schools offer for the Education of the children of Friends.
In that for Boys, situated ou Cherry street, between Righth and Ninth streets, the studies parsued are Reading, Writing, (under a teacher particnlarly employed for the purpose, spelling, Defining, and Derivations from Latiu and Greek Roots, Grammar, Geograplay Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Book-keeping, History, Mental Philusophy, Chemistry, Auimal aud Vegetable Physiology, the Latin and Greek Laaguages, English Composition, Astronoruy and the higher branches of the Mathematics.

Occasional Lectures are delivered on Chemistry, $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ turnl Philosophy, \&e., illustrated by appropriate Exper ments; and with the view of increasing the interest an volue of this department of instruction, large and rali able additions bave been recently made to the Chemia and Philosophical Apparatus.
Nearly the same course of instruction, exce Greek, is parsued in the Girls' school on St. Jasa street, with the addition of the French language so Botany.

Both of these departments of the Institution are anp plied with competent instructors, and particular care taken that the teaching shall be thorough, and the papil well grounded in the essential radimeuts of a good wo liberal education.

In the St. James's Street School is a primary depary ment for the elementary instruction of younger childre of both sexes-ard similar schools are kept io th Nurthern District, at the Meeting-house on Sixth stres -and in the Western Distriet, at the Meeting-houso er Twelfth street, which are under the sapervision and ar of the committee.

The IIoly Scriptures are daily read in all the schook and endearours are used to make the pupils acquaiow with the contents of the saered volume, and with th Principles and Testimonies of our religious Society
The charges for Tuition in all these schools are no moderate, as to be within the reach of onr membe generally; and we would earnestly invite Friends 4 secure for their childred a participation in the benefu of a religiously guarded education thus provided for them.
As the irregular atteudance of pupils at school mox retards their progress in learning, and is a great disas. vantage to the school at large, it is snggested to pareat and care-takers, that they will consult the real intems when in health. It is also hoped, that they will encoo age the pupils to a cheerfol compliance with the rale which have been establisbed for the goverament of the schools, especially those which require the dress, lisguage and deportment of the children to conforra to the plainness and simplicity of onr religious profession.

On behalf of the Committee,
John Caterer, Clerk.

## RECEIPTS.

Received of Abner Lewis, Ind., \$8, for vols. 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Died, of disease of the heart, on the 30th of Sirth month last, Manis simita, in the 49 th year of ber agt; a member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friend for the Northern District. From aear the beginniag of her last illness, which was of about three weeks' dur tion, she seemed impressed with the nacertainty of het recovery, and was concerned to set her "house in or-
der." Her sufferings, which were very great, were boron with much patience; and the desire she felt to hare her mind preserved, clear, was mercifully granted. She wis enabled to leave her friends the consoling assurance, that, through mercy, the work was fiuished, and all would be well.
at his residence in Tuckerton, Burlington $\mathrm{Co}_{3}$ New Jersey, on Second-day, the 14th of Eighth month, 1854, Timotuy Phazo, in the 62d year of his age. Ho was impressed, during his serere and protracted illoes, with the nothingness of earthly riches, nad often espressed this conviction to his children, warning them, "that there was little worth living for in this world, and that they should commence early to lay up their tres sures in beaven." When requested by his family to have additional medical advice, he said, "Do as yon think best, my children ; but I feel that there is but ona Pbysician that can do me any good-the Physician of souls." He was a member of Little Egg Harbour Moathly Meeting, and his residence being near the Mleeting-house, be took satisfaction in entertaining travelling mioisters and Frieuds, sparing no pains to make them comforto. ble. Althongh actively engaged in business until withis two or three years past, he was ready to devote a por tion of his time to those things, which he believed would condnce to the interest or advancement of the principles and doetrines of Friends, and he was himself a consistent and steadfast supporter of those doctrines. From his resignation to the will of his heavenly Father, and his calm state of miud, during his last severe illoess, friends is his eternal gain.

PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Cbestnut sireeh

# THE 

 FRIEND.A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## PUBLISIIED WEELILY.

two doltars per annnm, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
john riciardson,
vo. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP \&TAIRS, PIILADELPHIA.
to any part of Pennsy[vania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any e United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

## tie britisil hirdudines. <br> Gilbert White.

(Concluded from page 393.)
and-martin arrives much about the same h the swallow, and lays, as she does, from six white eggs. But, as this species is $m e$, carrying on the business of nidificaubation, and the support of its young in , it would not be so easy to ascertain the oreeding, were it not for the coming forth oods, which appear much about the time, r somewhat earlier than those of the swalenestlings are supported in common like their congeners, with gnats and other sects; and sometimes they are fed with , (dragon flies,) almost as long as themIn the last week in June we have seen a hese sitting on a rail near a great pool as , and so young and helpless as easily to by hand; but whether the dams ever $m$ on the wing, as swallows and housedo, we have never yet been able to deteror do we know whether they pursue and irds of prey.
they happen to breed near hedges and es, they are dispossessed ol their breeding the house-sparrow, which is on the same a fell adversary to house-martins.
hirundines are no songsters, but rather aking only a little harsh noise when a approaches their nests. They seem not a sociable turn, never with us congrevith their congeners in the autumn. Unly they breed a second time, like the artin and swallow; and withdraw about mas,
gh in some particular districts they may to abound, yet, in the whole, in the south land at least, is this much the rarest
For there are few towns or large vilIt what abound with house-martins; few s, towers, or steeples, but what are hauntsome switts; scarce a hamlet or single chimuey that has not its swallow; while $k$-martins, scattered liere and there, live a ared life among some abrupt sandhills, and anks of some lew rivers.
Swift.-As the swift, or black-martin, is ;est of the Britush hirundines, so is it unly the latest comer. Fur I remember but ance of its appearing before the last week ; and in some of our late frosty harsh it has not been seen till the beginuing of This species usually arrives in pairs. swift, like the sand-martin, is very defec.
tive in architecture, making no crust, or sliell, for its nest ; but forming it of dry grasses and feathers, very rudely and inartificially put together.
Swibis, like sand-martins, carry on the business of nidification quite in the dark, in crannies of castles, and towers, and steeples, and upon the tops of the walls of churches under the roof; and therefore cannot be so narrowly watched as those species that build more openly; but, from what I could ever obscrve, they begin nesting about the middle of May; and I have remarked, from eggs taken, that they have sat hard by the ninth of June.

This hirundo differs widely from its congeners in laying invariably two eggs at a time, which are milk white, long, and peaked at the small end; whereas the other species lay at each brood from four to six. It is a most alert bird, rising very early, and retiring to roost very late; and is on the wing in the height of summer at least sixteen hours. In the longest days it does not withdraw to rest till a quarter before nine in the evening, being the latest of all day birds. Just before they retire, whole groups of them assemble high in the air, and squeak and shoot about with wonderful rapidity. But his bird is never so much alive as in sultry thundery weather, when it expresses great alacrity, and calls forth all its powers. In hot mornings several, getting together in little parties, dash round the steeples and churches, squeaking as they go in a very clamorous manner; these, by nice observers, are supposed to be males serenading their setting liens; and not without reason, since they seldon squeak till they come close to the walls or eaves, and since those within utter at the same time a little inward note of complacency.

When the hen has sat hard all day she rushes forth just as it is almost dark, and stretches and relieves her weary limbs, and snatches a scanty meal for a few minutes, and then returns to her duty of incubation. Swifts, when wantonly aod cruelly shot while they have young, discover a little lump of insects in their mouths, which they pouch and bold under their tonguc. In general they feed in a much higher district than the other species; a proof that guats and other insects do also abound to a considerable height in the air; they also range to vast distances, since locomotion is no labour to them who are endowed with such wonderful powers of wing. Their powers seem to be in proportion to their levers; and their wings are longer in proportion than those of almost any other bird.

At some certain times in the summer 1 had remarked that swifts were hawking very low for hours together over pools and streams, and could not help inquiring into the object of their pursuit that induced them to descend so much below their usual range. After some trouble, 1 found that they were taking phrygance, cphemerce, and libel. luke, (cadew-fles, may-flies, and dragon-fles,) that were just emerged out of their nurelia state. I then no longer wondered that they should be so willing to stoop for a prey that aflorded them such plentilul and succulent nourishanent.

They bring out their young about the middle or latter end of July; but as these never become
perchers, nor, that ever 1 could discern, are fed on their wing by thio dams, the coming of the young is not so notorions as in the other species.

On the thirtieth of last June I untiled tho eaves of a house where many pairs build, and found in each nost only two squab, naked pulli: on tho eighth of July I repeated the same inquiry, and found they had made very little progress towards a fledged state, but were still maked and helpless. From whence we may conelude that birds whoso way of life keeps them perpetually on the wing, would not bo able to quit their nest till the end of the month. Swallows and martins, that have numerous families, are continually feeding them every two or three minutes; while swifis, that have but two young to maintain, are much at their leisure, and do not attend on their nests for hours together.

There is a circumstance respecting the colour of swifts, which seems not to be unworthy our attention. When they arrive in the spring, they are all over of a glossy, dark soot colour, except their chins, which are white; but, by being all day long in the sun and air, they become quite weather-beaten and bleached before they depart, and yet they return glossy again in the spring. Now, if they pursue the sun into lower latitudes, as some suppose, in order to enjoy a perpetual summer, why do they not return bleached? Do they not rather perhaps retire to rest for a season, and at that juncture moult and change their feathers, since all other birds are known to moult soon after the season of breeding?

Swifts are very anomalous in many particulars, dissenting from all their congeners not only in the number of their young, but in breeding but once in a summer; whereas all the other British hirundines breed invariably twice. It is past all doubt that swifts can breed but once, since they withdraw in a short time after the flight of their young, and some time betore their congeners bring out their second broods. We may hero remark, that as swifts breed but once in a summer, and only two at a time, and the other hirun. dines twice, the latter, who lay from four to six eggs, increase at an average five times as fast as the furmer.
But in nothing are swifts more singular than in their early retreat. They retire, as to the main body of them, by the tenti of August, and sometimes a few days sooner; and every straggler invariably withdraws by the twentieth, while their congeners, all of them, s'ay till the boginaing of October; many of them nll through the month, and some occasionally to the beginang of Nuvember. This early retreat is mysteriuts and wonderful, since that time: is offen tho sweetest season in the year. Bat, what is must ex:raordinary, they begin to retire still earlier in the must southerly parts of Anlalusia, where they can bo nowise inlluenced by any delect of heat ; or, as one might suppase, delect of liod. Are they regulated in their motions with us by a falluro of oood, or by a propensity to moulting, or by a disposition to rest alter so rapid a life, or by what? This is one of those incidents in natural histury, that not ouly bafles our researches, but almust eludes our guesses !

On the fifth of July, 1i55, I agoin untiled part of a roof over the nest of a swifi. The dam sat in the nest; but so strongly was she affected by natural love for her brood, which she supposed to be in danger, that, regardless of her own safety, she would not stir, but lay sullenly by them, permitting herself to be taken in hand. The squab young we brought down and placed on thic grass plot, where they tumbled about, and were as helpless as a new-born child. While we contemplated their naked bodies, their unwieldy disproportioned abdomina, and their heads, too heavy for their neeks to support, we could not but wonder whon we reflected that these shifiless Leings, in a litte more than a fortmight, would be able to dash through the air atmost with the inconceivable swiftuess of a meteor ; and perhaps, in their emigration, must traverse vast continents and occans as distant as the equator.

## Fir "The Frnend."

Rentarkable Journey in Africa.
Letters from the British and American consuls at St. Paul de Loanda, Portuguese possessions, Angola, mention the arrival at that plaee of Dr. Livingston, of England, after a journey from the Cape Colony, through the interior, and, hitherto, in great part uncaplored, regions of Africa. Dr. Livingslon arrived at Loanda on the first of Sixth month last, having started from one of the mis. sionary stations in the vicinity of the Cape, about twenty-seven months beforc. His ruute was north until he got into the latitude of Loanda, when ho directed his course westward for that place. IIc describes the interior as very pleasant, and with a good climate, the land being high; but soon after turning to the west, the elevation diminished, so much so that in a few days he descended two thousand feet. Ilis health was good until be eommenced nenring the coast, after which he was unwell a great part of the time. Dr. Livingston brought wih him to the coast twenty-seven men, who were furnished him as a guard by one of the chiefs in the interior; and it is his intention to return to the Cape by land with the twofold objeet of making further discoteries, and of returning the negroes to their own country. "For many days he was in a forest so dense that the light of day could hardly be discerned, and he was obliged to set the guard to work cutting down the trees so that he could sce the stars to take an observation. He started with many catte, but lost all by flies. He was obliged for many days to live on the fruil of some of the trees, which fruit resembled the gourd. He has the latitude and longituc'e of every place of importance that he has seen." In the interior where white men are entircly unknown, he was received by the ehiefs with respect, and offered much hospitality ; but on getting among the natives towards ihe coast, he was very differcnily treated, and he found them disposed to plunder him of everything he possessed. "It is understood that a report of his travels will be forwarded to the Gcographical Suciety of London as soon as the opportunity offers, and the doctor is able to put his notes in a proper shape." He is mentioned by the British consul as a man of much crudition, and zealously devoted to the attainment of a better knowledge of the geography of Africa,-an olject which has been materially advanced by the recent toilsome and perilous journey. Should a full account of this joumey of exploation be publishod, we may justly expeet a work of eatraordinary interost.

Profanity and politeness never associate together.

From the North American \& U. S. Gaz.
TIE ARNEXITHON OP CUBI.
(Colechded from page 399.)
These coloured races, of necessity, must eventually possess the land. Although there seems to be but very little mercy either for human animal or beast in Cuba, the slaves possess by Spanish law some rights unknown in the United States. A negro, if dissatisfied wilh his master, can demmend permission to go in scarch of another. And if another can be found willing to buy him for a certain sum, fixed by law, (represented to me at 8300 , the master is compelled to transfer his rights. Many a time I have been asked by blacks to buy them. A female, encionte, may purehase the freedom of her unborn child by paying twentyfive dollars to her master. A vegro may acquire by purchase the full legal privileges of a Spanish sulject; and thenceforth it is an actionable olfence io call the freed man "a negro." It is in derogation of his leral rights.
The commonity of feeling among the coloured people is observable even to a stranger, and the whites are not without apprehensions. Undeniable proofs of this could be mentioned. The apprehensiun, too, of political troubles, drives many of those who have acquired fortunes away to old Spain or elsewhere.
Besides the tribes alluded to, there are some unmixed descendants of the aboriginal Indians still to be met with in the interior. They occasionally work a little for wages for the large proprietors. They have the reputation of a readiness to shed blood. Among the mountains there are roving families and dangerous bands of runaway negrocs, who cannot be retaken by their masters.

This medley population is kept in order by a military force supposed to amount to thirty thousand men. The conviction prevails that the actual returns are nut to be depended upon, and that the real number of regular troops is kept a secret, and greatly exceed the statement. The soldiery swarm in every village. At Holquin, an inland town, the name of which was almost new to me, 1 found a regiment of probably twelve hundred bayoncts. In Havana alone there used to be quartered about a dozen regiments. At St. Jago, the soldiery are kept continually on the alert-artillery horses harnessed, and all in actual readiness for batle.
In the United States it has been the practice to depreciate the Spanish troops. Compared with the British infantry, they certainly are inferior; but in statue and appearance they far exceed the French. The time has been when the Spanish were formidable soldiers. It properly officered, that time may eome ngain. It may be even now -for the Spaniards, individually, are not cowards. The forces in Cuba are exiremely well clothed, well fed, well lodged, well armed, well drilled, well paid, and in defence of their immense strongholds and inland fastnesses against invaders, some better evidence should be required than fillibuster braggadocio to induce the belief that they would run away. Can the Spanish resistance to Napoleon be forgotten? Are there no inaterials and fields for guerilla warfare? Amony the many Moors in Cuba, could not one Saragossa be found? Nothing could be in worse taste, nor more ridiculous and contemptible than the recent slatement of a leading No.. lork paper, that " 5000 American riflemen wort be an overmateh for all the Spanish suldiers in Cuba"
The entire Cuban population, military and civil, Spaniards; Creoles, Monteros, Mestizos, Mulatoes, Indians and Negroes, appear to unite in unmingled dislike for the Britisli and American people. There neither is nor ever can be any aflinity be-
tween us. If the island population were like thi of Canada, in any degree homogeneous and simila to our own, the case might be entirely altener But here is a race essentially forcign to ours language, in religion, in tastes, princíples an habits of thought, in domestic life, in dwelliog and all appliances, in politics, (accustomed ool to a military despotism) ; in almost cevery respec, in which a people can be regarded, there are ver! few, if any, points of similarity or sympathy be ween us.
When the Floridas were purchased by thi United States, the Spanish inhabitants almos universally left the country. 'To be sure, the: were not many, nor so well established as if Cuba. Nothing can be more selfevident that would be impossible to eause a fusion of the Spanish race, even if pure blood, with the Ame ricans of the United States.
But with the motley population of Cuba, wha, should be done if annexed to us ?

Should we send away, (and where?) the entir mass, after paying them for their possessions, as well as Spain for her sovereignty?
Superior force may sometimes, in the histor of the world, for a time bave caused a subjuga. tion, but not the complete expulsion of any nume. rous people. The day must surely come when the subducd shall repossess the land. Of thin Spain herself is an example.

Shall we make American citizens of the mongrel races, who cannot be sent away?-who areat this monent irce-owning much of the soil, and equal before the law? Thesc listless, inert aliens, shall we give them votes? Aye, and representation, and seats in Congress? Why we have never ye been willing to receive even an envoy from St. Domingo!

Shall we deem these unoffending people into bondage, and sell them at action to the highest bidder?

Would the South demand it? Would the North consent? [Why, after the Nebraska bill, perhaps they might.]

Should we maintain an army of even the half of 30,000 men to keep these people in suljection ! Would the North consent, and would the South desire it?

A few years since we possessed all Mexico-so perfectly, that our great trouble was to find a gorernment strong enough to make a treaty of peace. These very questions then presented so many dif ficulties, that we rejected the uninviting conquest, and retained only that portion of the territory which was comparatively unincumbered with an alien population, and inhabitants unfitted to become citizens of the United Stater.

But further: Would South Carolina desire to export her slaves to Cuba, to be sold for 8300 apiece? or does she want to import Africans from the island paying a better price? Would Virgiain consent to this? For be it remembered that the monetary exchanges of the Old Dominion are affected, and her pecuniary ease depends upan the risc and fall in the price of slaves. Has she not the monopoly of slave breeding? Will she "siub mit" to any interference with her "dearest rights?"
But there is a deficiency of slaves in Cuba. In 1819 the planters were talking seriously among themselves of an application to England, France and the other powers, to permit the re-opening of the-African slave trade! This bright conception did nut origimate only yesterday in South Caro. lina.

The sugar grown upon the richly-productive soil of Cuba, although subjected by us to heary duty, competes with the production of the less
imate of the United States. Annexation The loss would fall chicfly upon the people of the one on ench side, you would have found it dfi-
ost probably destroy the sugar cultivation
ana. Cuba could well nigh supply the w of all these questions-and a good many ald be propounded-it does not require a nor the son of a prophet, to fortell that nust ensuc, whenever the people of the tates shall be mad enough, ey
"re-annex the island of Cuba."
are to enter upon a career of war and con:us understand the motives and objects, ossible, count the cost, and ascertain who it. That such an intention does exist, on of Southern men, who have obtained cone government, and " with fear of change the nation," is undeniably and unblushtain.
10th of June, in the House of Represen1r. Chastain, of Georgia, speaking on our with Spain, delivered a spech that is in the Daily Union of the 13h inst. of his speech he said as follows:
ical considerationš, Mr. Chairman, de. ompt action on the part of our governsecure the posscssion of Cuba. It is idle, iste words in connexion with this branch bject. American policy must prevail on of the Atlantic. Spain must yield Cuba ited States, and England and France must

Such concession cannot but be for the the commerce of the world; and who , of all Europe, greater advantages from ese two powers? If cupidity tempt them, to induce Spain to barter her rights to them take the consequences! And spain be weak enough to refuse liberal ation for Cuba, she also must take the nees! It is necessity that demands the on her part, and that sacrifice will rethe benefit of the whole human family. these views, Mr. Chairman, 1 ardently those to whom is intrusted our diprith Spain will direct their attention at d without delay, to the acquisition of rat there shall be no dallying, but a frank diplomacy, calling upon Spain to name , and if within the bounds of any thing like , accept them. If not, to make her the ral proposition; and if that be refused, ing else will do, as a matter of self-preI go for an undisguised, open war, for ba by force of arms!"
this speech the government organ ob
spirited and patriotie specch of Mr. Chas'eorgia, upon the Cuban question, which this morning, will be read with much His positions are such as will be heartily I to by the country."
explicit. England and France must
They are probably finding sufficient n with the Russian fillibuster for the mout should the Czar be wise enough to ise with Western Europe, (which from ces may all soon be in arms against hinı, rould tell a different story to the United Have we had no warning? Did they not ffer to send fleets to protect the Spanish ity against our previous fillibusters? Do now their sentiments? The inmense England and France would like no better than to forage upon the rich Amcrican e, scattered unprotected in every sea. ald be delighted with the opportunity. cio in Congress, (that "arsenal of as Commodore Stockton well termed


#### Abstract

Norlh. The South might not be grieved, for it is


 very difficult to discover any fellowship with the North in Southern patriotism, or any strength or means to fight the battle they would brimg upon us. Nothing can be more absolutely certiinin than that, in ense of intervention by Eugland and by France against American aggresession upon Spanish rights and Spanish-sovereignity in Cuba, the Nition (as we eall it) would be humbled, and what is worse, we would deserve it.July, 1854.
a phladelphin.

## The Wild Beast Show. <br> by old hempirey.

Ho who has heard the growl of a bear and tiger without thank fulness, that he lives in a country where such fearliul animals are not to be found in the woods, has visitcd a wild beast show in Thankfulness is a lesson worth learning, whether it be obtained from a human being or a wild beast.
When Precece, the errand-man, eame back to the village of Upper Clayfield one Thursday morning from the neighbouring town, he was laden with parcels. He had brought two parcels for the parsonage-house, newspapers for the squire, a new pair of boots for the churchwarden, a packet of garden seeds for Captain Hawker, a basket of grocery for widow Wilkins, and two fur caps for young Willian and Thomas Baker.
Now William and Thomas, who expected that Preece would bring home their new caps, were waiting at the end of the orchard, from which place they could see along the lane fur some dis. tance: no sooner did they get sight of the old errand-man than off they ran, scampering as fast as they could towards him, and nothing would do, but they must carry their caps themselves. So Preece let them have their own way; and he came up the village with the rest of his parcels with William on one side, and Thomas on the other. Precce had generally some news or other to speak of to the young foils; and he began to tell William and Thomas Baker that, as he came out of the town, three large caravans, full of wild beasts, came in, and that he belicved they were going to make a show of them; four or five men dressed in crimson, were blowing their trumpats in front of the caravans. Now, pleased as the boys were with their new fur caps, they were much more delighted with the news of the wild bcasts; for their grandtather, who set his face against wakes and fairs, on account of the drinking, gambling, and other evil practices indulged in at such seasons, had promised whenever a favourable opportunity occurred, he would take them to see a wild beast show; and they knew that what their grandfather promisod he was sure to perform. Their grandlather talked of the distance, spoke of the rheumatism in his hip, pointed out to a little cloud in the sky, and observed that it might not be a good collection of wild beasts; but this he did only to make his grandsons happier when he agreed to accompany them; and never sure were two boys more delighted when it was a settled thing to go and see the wild beasts. It was not long belore they were dressed in their green jackets, new fur caps, and clean frills, and they were soon joined by their grandfither in his well brushed black coat, black silk stookings, and silver knee buckles. He had a stout hornhandled eane in his hand, with a leathern tassel hanging from the hole in the horn; and if you had seen the cheerliut countenance of the old gen. Iteman as he walked along with his grandsons,
cult to decide which was the happier-the boys, who thought of nothing but being happy them. selves, or the old man, who having enjoyed his wild benst shows long ago, now lound lis greatest plensure in giving bappiness to others.

When they entered the bustle near the wild beast show, it was as much as ever old Mr. Baker could do to answer the quirstions of his grandimens, and to make his way through the erowd. First, he had to look on this side, and explain sonnethng to William, ond before he had dono speaking, Thomas would give him a pull on the other side, to tell him something which he wished to kanw.
On entering the slow, the first thing that caught William's cye was the great elephant as the further end; so he pulled his Lrother, who was staring at a dromedary, and pointed to the clephant; but the old gentlemnn took hold of their hands, and led them to the lion's den.
"This is the king of the bensts," said he; " so we will have a luok at his mingesty first."
The lion was lying down with his head towards them on his paws: and while they were lorking at him, he stretched himsolf out, and gave sueh a gape that William and Thomas both agreed they had never scen such a month belire, in all their lives. William now pulled his grandpapa by the sleeve, to come up to the elcphant, who was very busy receiving cakes with his lony trunk Trum the people who stood ronnd.
" (irandpapa," said William, "I never saw such a large animal; I cannot think how any man could master him."

I wonder," said Thomas, " he does not get loose; 1 am sure he is strong enough to break down the den."

That he is strong enough," replied Mr. Baker, "I have no doubt; but he has been tamed and brought into subjection ; so he does not atternpt to do it."
While they were looking at the elephnnt, the lion set up such a roar that William and Thomas were quite frightened, and caught hold of their grandpapa. Next they looked at the bear, and then at a beautilul panther, walking backwards and forwards along its den. The keeper deseribed all the animals, rousing some of them up with his stick.
"Here is the royal stripped tiger from Bengal in the East Indies," said the keeper, touching him with the sick. The tigor growled, and looked fierecly with his large bright eyes; an. 1 the savage looks of the untamable hyena fixed tho attention of William and Thomas lor some time. At onc end of the show was a large boa constrictor, and Willian lutched his brother to look at it; ior Thomas was laughing at the monkeys, who were cracking auts and making faces in tho uppermost pens. There was also a number of smnll animals, such as jackals, benvers, and foxes, and a great many birds.

Come, boys," said Mr. Baker, afier they had been in the show full half hour, taking out his watch, "it is time for us to be going;" so Williann and Thomas gave nnother look round at the wild beasts, and then followed their grandpapa out of the show. They had enough to talk about all the way home, though they could not say much until they had cleared the crowd.
" Well, and how have you enjoyed the wild beast show?" snid old Mr. Raker, as soon as they turned inte a quiet street.
"Oh, very much indeed," they replied; " but grandpapa," said William, "I cannot help thinking what a terrible thing it would be if any of those savage animals were to get.loose."
" It would indeed," replied Mr. Baker, " and a9

I have often teld you we may learn $n$ uscful les- too. It should be managed as an ordinance of son from almost everything; let us see if we can. God, sanctifed by his Word, ind prayer. What not learn one from the wild beast show: we He brings, He will bless. But what God 'blows should endeavour to obtain wisdom in the midst of our pleasure. 'The wild and firious nnimals we have scen, remind me of our sinful and unruly passions; and it would be well if we were careful that the evil inclinations of our wicked hearts were as securely confined as the wild beasts in the show," William and Thomas listened attentively to their grandpapa, and he went on, speaking. "The ferocity of the lion and the tiger, the untamable fierceness of the hyena, the guile of the serpent, and the cunning of the fox, are not so destructive as the envy, hatred, maliec and unchariableness of the human heart; and unless these are repressed by Almighty power, they will break out $n$ s furiously as the wildest animals in the world, for they are all the agents of that wicked one who walketh about as a roaring lion 'sceking whom he may devour.'"
"Otien have 1 told you of the mercy of the Redeemer to these who scek his mercy; but none do this until they are convinced that they are sinners. May you both be brought to know your sins, and find pardon through the merits and atoning sacrifice of Jesus Christ; then even your strongest passions will not be permitted to overcome you, but will be closely confined like the wild ueasts which you have seen.

> "Thengh, like the deep nnsettled sea, They rudely rage and roar;
> Your Savieur, your defence shall be, And bless you evermore."

Selected.
Advice of a Parent to his newly married children, 1687.
Dear pair, whom God hath new of two made ono Suffer a father's werd of exhortation.
In the first place see, that with joint endenvour You set yourselves to serve the Lord together.
You are yeked to work; but for work-wages write,
" His yoke is easy, and his burden light." Love one another, pray oft togetber, and see You never betb together angry be;
If one speak fire, the other with water come; Is one provoked? be the other soft or dumb. Walk low, but aim high ; spotless be your life, You are a minister, and a minister's wife.
Therefore as beacons set upoa a hill,
To angels and to men a spectacte.
Your slips, will falls be called, your falls, each one Will be a blemish to religion.
De good to all, be affable and meek;
Your converse must be preaching all the week.
Your garb and dress must not be vain and gay
Reckon good works your richest best array. Your house must be a betbel, and your door Always stand open to relieve the poor.
Call your estate God's, not your own, engrave "Holiness to the Lord," on all you bave. Count upon suffering, or you count amiss, Sufficieat to euch day its evil is;
All are born once to trouble, but saints twice, And as experience shows, ministers thrice. But if you sulfer with, and for, your Lord, You'll reign with Him, accordiug to His werd.

The same parent wrote thus to one of his daughters on her wedding day. "Weddings are likely to be comfortable when God brings the married couple to each other. All who come together, do so by his permission. A sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice. But there is a special providence to be owned when people marry in the Lord. The parties should not be too near in relation, nor too far off in age, quality, and protession, The more suitableness, the inore likely is it that they were brought together by God. Solomon missed it in marrying strange wives, and it was his ruin. Sons of God, should not match with the daughters of men. There should be free consent of both partics, and parents
upon,' cun never prosper."

## For "The Frienct."

ISTHMES OF DJRIEN.
tIIE D.ARIEN CANAL.
(Concluded from page 305.)
Leaving the "Veloz" in port, the party, com. prising three sailors, debarked at seven o'clock on the morning of the 17 th, and happily without being witnessed by the Indians. They took with them instruments, hammocks, blankets, changes of garme'nts, and provisions for a five days' journcy. "I went first," says Mr. Gisborne, "cutting a path through the woods with a matchetto; Forde, compass in hand, directing the routc. It took us nearly two hours to reach the first hill-top, which was determined by barometric observations to be 220 feet over the sea; alter a short rest, an hour's hard walking brought us on the next hill-top, which is 276 feet high. These hills are very abrupt, and from the last one a good view was obtained of the country; towards San Miguel, or s.w. from us, no high ground could be seen; and as we were evidently over the 'Loma Desideada' (Hill of Desirc ${ }_{1}$ ) marked by Dr. Autenreith on his map, I began to hope we had got into the water-shed of the Pacific." Continuing their course, under the pleasant excitement of anticipated success, they descended the precipitous side of this range, and fell in with a stream running in a westerly direction, which they took to be one of the tributaries of the Savannah river. Following its course for about two hours, they came to a much larger stream, deep, clear, rapid, and from twent $y$-five to thirty feet wide. At four o'elock in the afternoon they halted for the night, lighted a fire, refreshed themselves with beef, biscuits, and tea, and then made their primitive couch on a heap of banana leaves. The novelty of their position, and the important inte. rests at stake in the issues of their enterprise, kept them long in a state of wakelulness, during which in the evening stillness they heard a sound which Forde took for distant thunder, but which Gisborne thought resembled the roll of surf upon a pebbly shore. Upon the principle of the wish being lather to the thought he at once fondly concluded that it was the Pacific tide running up the Savannab to within a few miles of where they then lay an illusion destined to be cruelly dispelled on the following day, when they found that the route they had been pursuing was bringing them back again to the shore of the Atlantic. After a night of pleasant dreams, quenched at last by a drenching shower, the party woke at the morning call of the whistling grasshopper, the screeching of green paroquets, the varied minstrelsy of the woods, together with the hideous howl of a large baboon. At half-past five the kettle was boiling, and shortly after six they were en route, as they thought, to the Pacific. It was not long, however, before they were undeceived; for, on ascending a lofty hill to survey the country, they were surprised to find the river, whose course they had been hitherto follow. ing, turning norihward and eastward. Just at this juncture, too, our travellers fell in with the Indiuns, who soon put an end to their clandestine explorations; although, as will appear from the narrative which we cite, their compulsory return, under the guidance of the incensed natives, was the means of putting them in possession of the very lact which they were so anxious to ascertain.
' About nine o'clock,' says Mr. Gisborne, 'we saw an Indian woman and two children, one of
them an albino. She led us to understand ther whs an Indian village close by, nnd shortly afte we were overtaken by a canoe, containing thro men, two guns, and several javelins; we shool? hands, and gave them some cigars, and they motioned us to follow. The river had gradually turned to the eastward, so that thero could be net doubt we were going in a direction contrary to oul wishes. It could not, however, be helped, and wer followed in silence. $\Delta t 10 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~m}$, we came to at ${ }^{\prime}$ Indian village, situated in Caledonia Bay, on the Atlontic, about five miles to the north-weat of Pon? Escoces. Our presence scemed to astonish thot villagers considerably. After some parley, one of them addressed us in broken English, and asked who we were, and what we had been doing. Wof answered, Englishmen, who had lost our way in? the country. 'The village was on the opposite sids? of the river from us, and some consultation took place before a canoe was sent to ferry us ecross, On landing we were received with apparent cordiality, the Indian who spuke English being evideatly the head among them: he conducted us to the seaside, a little distance "from the village, and then commenced a scene which I can never ferget. This Indian was called Bill, nnd he told us that the rest were very angry at our having been into the in. terior, as they allowed no one to land. Weex. plained that we had arrived there in a briganties, and no Indians coming on board, we took a trip into the interior; that they never let us know this rule, and therefore we had not broken it wilfully. One young Indian, the eldest son of the old man, (as they call their chief,) and who will succeed his father in authority, got up and haranged the rest for half an hour. I never saw a finer sample of excited passion. . . . . Several other Indians apake, and then Bill smoothed them down by explaiaiag that we had acted in ignorance; that we were Englishmen, and as such ought to be their friends ; and advised that we should be allowed to go on board the 'Veloz,' if we promised to set sail at once. 'This we readily agreed to, and after some more opposition from the chief's son, a canoe was launched, and Bill and another Indian came with us.'

When about half way to Port Escoces, where the vessel was at anchor, they met a canoe retura. ing from the 'Veloz,' with four or five angry Indians in it. It appears that the exploring party had not left more than two hours on the morning of the 17 h , when a party of Indians, headed by Bill, who, having acquired a respect for the Eoglish by a short residence in England, acted as a aort of moderator, went on board the vessel and warned the captain off the coast immediately. He expostu. lated with them, and pointed out the torn rigging which the sailors were mending, but which had been intentionally injured to afford a plausible pretext for delay. He alleged, further, that he was short of water and provisions; but they told him it was no suitable place to look for provisions where there was only salt water and trees. After the conference, the captain promised to leave in three days, hoping by that time the engineers, if unable ta penctrate the interior, would have returned. Should such not have been the case, however, it was atranged that the vessel when getting under weigh should spring a leak, when, as if in great alarm, the captain would have sent for a number of Indians to assist in pumping. The altered circumstances of the party rendered the resort to this crouked and deceptive line of policy unnecessary.

Although thus prematurely arrested in their labours, yet the engineers found that the great object of their visit had been partially attained by discovering that the Cordilleras, which appeared from the sea a continueus range, had an inter.
alley of only forty feet above sea-level, the summit between the two oceans must r in the centre of the isthmus or nearer fic coast. It had been also ascertained edonia Bay would afford an excellent teror the contemplated design, while Port formed an admirable harbour for refuge. a next step to be taken in pursunnce of their as to cross the isthmus by the Panama , and sailing to San Miguel on the Pacific enew their operations from the opposite

This, by rapidity of movement and an of the party, they hoped to be ahle to lish without molestation from the Indians, erritories do not seem to extend beyond ces of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic. achored in Navy Bay in the afternoon of ind, and on the following morning left by ama train-for American enterprise has - started a railroad here-each individual 32s. for a distance of twenty-one miles. e originated with the requirements of the ia traffic, and, according to the American ondent of the "Times," has convcyed half a million of passengers since it was
It has, however, been the most fatal he world has ever seen, for of the vast les who have gone over it, very few have without suffering at the time or subseArrived at Panama, after experiencing ble inconveniences by the way, our travel. led upon the English consul located there, eeedily procured for their use a small er to convey them to San Miguel, a disr ninety miles.
the 30 th of June, the exploring party enterSavannah river at flood tide, the mouth of hey found to be about two miles wide. The re them nine miles inland, and on ebbing $m$ high and dry on a gravel bank. Shortly midnight they were afloat again, and soon rds reached the junction of the river Lara. point the country, which had hitherto been nd picturesque in the extreme, began to the character of a savanna, or flat plain. this locality the river's course was found ery tortuous, consisting of a succession of eaches, terminating in rapids and falls. herefore determined to leave their boat and ore the interior, which we are happy to ey succeeded in doing to within about six of the spot where their progress had been pted by the Indians. It is impossible for us ow them in all the hazards, privations, and ties of their journey ; but it is matter for 1 acknowledgment to that kind Providence atched over them in the wildernesses and $s$ and tangled thickets which they traversed, ey were preserved from the perils which on
aan one occasion threatened their lives, and een suffered to return and report favourably e practicability of an undertaking second that have signalized the present age. We from Mr. Gisborne's description that the I character of the country is that of a flat covered with valuable timber. The Savanver has a depth of six fathoms at low water istance of seven miles from its mouth, while ect of the tide extends eighteen miles from Harbour, thus leaving an interval of thirty o Caledonia Bay on the opposite side. This, must be observed, is the actual breadth of omus between the tidal action of the two , and which will have to be excavated. The summit, it has been ascertained, is only et, and as this elevation consists of a narrow of hills, the engineering difficulties in cutrough will not be great. The bulk of the
work to be exccuted will be in the plains themselves.
"With the various facts before him, gathered in the course of his survey, Mr. Gisborne has sug. gested two methods by which the object of his expedition may be accomplished. One is by the formation of a navigable ennal, with locks and immense reservoirs. The other, and that which finds favour among all competent judges, is to cut a channel from sea to sca, with a width of 160 feet, and a depth of thirly feet at low water. The cost of such a magnificent sea-route he estimates at $12,000,000 \%$. sterling, calculating wholly on imported labour, and making a liberal nllowance for the diminution of work to be expected in a tropicnl climate and the extra wages nccessary to induce persons to emigrate. Although the Pacific tide rises thirty-two feet, while that of the Atlantic is only of a few inches, yet mid-tide is about on a level in the two oceans, so that there will be alternately cvery six hours a current each way. This current will not exceed three miles an hour, and will act most bencficially not only as a scour to prevent deposit, but as an assistance in the transit of vessels. The passage will be effected in one tide, and thus the dangers arising from vessels ineeting and passing each other will be awoided. The material to be cut through being chiefly rock, the current will not wear away the banks, so that the navigation is not likely to be impeded by slips, while the cost of maintenance will be reduced to a mere nominal sum.
"Such are the chief features of this bold scheme for 'marrying Mr. Atlantic to Miss Pacific,' as a humorist has characterized it. A company has been formed for carrying it out, whose capital is fixed at $15,000,000 l_{\text {., a sum which it is believed }}$ will cover every expense. 'It must not, however, be supposed,' remarks a contemporary, 'that the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company propose to expend so large a sum without the most satisfactory assurances, based on the fullest inquiry, that, as a commercial speculation, the investment will meet with a remunerative profit. They bring forward this design on the scale proposed, as the only one which will meet all the requirements of maritime nations, both politically and commercially ; but should they feel satisfied, upon carefully-digested data, that the merits of commerce alone will not produce a sufficient revenue, the scale of the navigation will be reduced, so as to bring the capital within the scope of such revenuc; and the principal powers of Europe and America will bc invited to assist, cither by grants of money or guarantees of interest, in carrying out the larger project.' "

Ancient Relics.-The Swiss journals give the following details relative to the discoveries recently made in consequence of the extraordinary fall in the water iu the Lake of Zurich. About one bundred feet from the right bank of the Lake, opposite the village of Mellen, there have been found several rows of piles formed of trunks nad trees. The piles are about a foot npart, and with an interval of sixteen feet between the rows. These piles support enormous beams, which form a very large area. Detween these piles there have been found the skeletons of animals, which are no longer to be scen in Switzerland, but no trace of any domestic animals. On removing the mud there have been lound an immense number of heads of arrows and spears made of atone, enrefully cut and very pointed; poinards made of flint, with buckhorn handles, a battle-axe in stone, clay vases, evidently formed by the hnod, without the aid of any instrument, nind afterwards baked in
baked clay. A humnn skull lins also been found. These remains, which are considered to have belonged to the ancient Celta, are now under exam. ination by a commission of antiquarians.

The battle-axe, spear, and vasey seem to correspond with those found in the mounds of this country. The clay vases found in this country ore very numerous. These would seem to indicatc a similar origin.

## blographical shetches

Of Binisters and Elders, nad other concerned members of the Yearly Jiceting of Phitadelphia.
(Continued from poge $3 \times 3$.)
THOMAS DUCKETT.
Among the first settlers in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, was Thomas Duckett. Of his previous history I find no mention, but on the establishment of religious meetings here, he was soon active in those for discipline, and was found labouring in word and doctrinc. He took up lend, west of the Schuylkill, and a meeting for worship was held in his house; for a while, on every other First-day, but in a few montlis on every First-day.

He was much employed by his Friends on ap. pointments in the discipline. In the Fourth month. $16>3$, we find him one of a committee appointed by Philadelphia Quarterly Mecting, to draw up n "brief account of the good order of Truth," or in other words the substance of the rules and regulations, constituting the discipline under which the meetings of Friends in England acted.

From some of the minutes of Philadelphin Monthly Meeting, it would appear that he was a bricklayer by profession, as he was so employed in building the Centre meeting-house in Philadelphia, in 1686. In that year he married, in Philadelphia, Ruth Wood, who appears to have been a scrviceable woman in religious Society, and doubtless was a help and comfort to him through lile.
Of his labours in the ministry we have but little account; yet he travelled as his Master led, preaching the gospel of the kingdom, in his Master's authority, in many places. In the year 16s0, in company with Paul Sanders, he visited the mectings of Maryland. Ot their services no recerd probably remains.

Thomas Duckett was, for several years, one of the Council of Pennsylvania, in which station he demeaned himself to the satisfaction of those he represented. In 1692 he was one of the ministering Friends, who signed the testimony against George Keith issued by that body, and in the Seventh month following, he was one of a committee appointed to answer two epistles from the Second-day Morning Mecting in London, which scemed disposed to blame Friends of Philadelphla for their honest testimony ngainst the errors, in faith and practice, of that stubhorn apostate.
A concern for religious service in England, which had been Iclt by Thomas Duckett, now pressed more heavily upon him, and believing thnt the Truth called for prompt action, he oblained the unity of his Friends of the Monthly Meeting in the Ninth month, and of his Quarterly Meeting in the Tenth menth, and in company with Samuel Jennings and William Walker, soon after left his home.

He visited, as way opened for it, many meetings in England nud Ireland, being nt the Yearly Meeting held at London, in 169.4, where came Georgo Keith, strong in the belief that he would either enrry his own point, or rend the Society of Friends in pieces. But he signally failed. His
false assertions being met by Samuel Jennings and Thomas Duckcit, he became irritated, and manifested much passion and boistcrous self-will. After a patient hearing, the I'carly Mecting condemned George, and upon turning to the many Friends with whom he expected to make a party, and rend the church, he found few of any weight or character, who gave him any countenance. Friends in Englnnd found the visit of the Peunsylvania Friends seasonable and scrviceable. Several Friends, writing on behalf of the Secondday Morning Meeting to Arthur Cooke, Thomas Lloyd, \&c., say, " Our Friends, Thomas Duckett and Samuel Jennings, their coming over with intention to scrve Truth and Friends here, has been of real and acceptable services in divers respects, both to Friends in Pennsylvania, and here in EngIand." The same letter, after rehearsing the action of George Keith when he found the judgment of the Yearly Mceting, given against him, adds, the following account of the disposition he manifested. "Indeed Gcorge Kieith's cxtreme passion, insolent nod captious behaviour is such, that he plainly manifests himself to be a degenerate man from the spifit and charity of a true Christian. For ought we know he hath now left us, and goes and preaches at the separate meeting, as we hear, and is followed by John Pennyman, Francis Bugg, Thomas Crisp, and other apostates. We know not of one weighty Friend he hath, that follows him in his separating; though many have been very kind to him, to have regained him to unity."
In the Tenth month, 1694, Thomas Duckett and Samuel Jennings returned to Pennsylvania, accompanied by Robert Barrow and Robert Wardell, liberated by their Friends in England for religious service in America.

In the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, Seventh month, 1695 , Thomas Duckett was one of a committee appointed to prepare some minutes of advice for the use of its members, to be issued as an addition to a paper of the previous year, entitled "A general Testimony against all looseness and vanity ia youtl and others, and also a caution to all masters of families in Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, to answer their trust in these weighty matters, that the camp of the Lord may be kept clean."

The following are the additional advices :
"1st. That all who profess Tuuth, whether old or young, keep to plainness in apparel,-not wearing long lapped sleeves, and coats gathered at the sides, superfluous buttons, or broad ribbons about their hats, or great bushy periwigs. If any be necessitated to wear periwigs, let them be modest and suitable to the hair they had. Let all be careful about making, buying, selling or wear. ing striped or flowered stuff, as much as they can, -as also other useless and superfluous things. In order thereunto, let all tailors, professing Truth, be dealt with and advised accordingly.
"?ndly. That all superfluity and excess in building and furniture in houses be avoided for time to come.
"3rdly. That none trade by sea or land beyond their ability, and that Friends keep in a word in their dealings as much as may be. If any are indebted abroad or at home, and answer not the same, that such be admonished thereof, that Truth may not be reproached, and people, whether rich or poor, kept out of their just debts.
" 4thly. That such as come late to meeting, or when there fall asleep, or be restiess, and go lorth, not staying the meeting, or otherwise demean themselves unbecoming the Truth, as soon as the mecting is over, be admonished thereol by such as shall be appointed to take care of such things.
"5thly. That those appointed ndmonish mas- about the rotundity of the earth. Philosophy im ters and mistresses of families, and press them to be very enreful and circumspect in their familics, and several stations, places and concerns, to behave themselves in all things as becometh the Truth; that they may be good examples to all, nod that they suppress all the contrary in those that be under their care, as much as in them lies; then things will be done with ease.
"Lastly. It is our advice that two or more Friends men and women, out of their respective meetings, be, from time to time, chosen and ap. pointed to sec those things put in practice, and such as will not receive their admonition, make report thereof to the respective Monthly Meetings, to be there dealt withal as Friends in the wisdom of God shall see meet; that all things may be kept sweet and clean. Then the Lord will do us good, and bless us in all our undertakings."

After his return from Europe, we find Thomas Duckett, active and earnest in fulfilling the duties laid upon him by his Divine Master. In Monthly, in Quarterly, in Yearly, and in the various Select Mcetings, few were more frequently appointed on weighty scrvices. In the beginning of the year 1699, be visited Friends in New England, in part of which journey he had his old fellow traveller, Samuel Jennings, for a companion. He returned before the Ycarly Meeting, but it was but to put his house in order, and to yield up his sanctified spirit unto Him, who had chosen and qualified him for usefulness on earth, and who now called him to his eternal rest in heaven. A short sharp wrestle with the prevailing malignant fever, and then his earthly labour was over.

The Yearly Meeting of the next year in its epistle to London Yearly Meeting, say, "Friends, here away, through great mercy, are as well as formerly. Though it pleased the Lord last year to visit some of our parts with great mortality, in which fell many good and serviceable instruments, the loss of whom we cannot but sensibly lament, yet we desire cheerfully to submit to the will of God, who is all good and wise,-and who best knows how to dispose all things so as may conduce most to his honour. It hath pleased Him to be entreated again,-to heal our land, and re. buke those uncommon distempers that so lately raged to our great affliction and sorrow. We ofler to Him the contrition of our souls, the sacrifice of hearty praises and thanksgiving, imploring His divine assistance to [enable us] to improve these, and all other of His providences to us, to His glory and our comfort."

Medical Practitioners.-The statistics of the medical profession in England, Scotland, and the islands in the British Seas, as supplied by the census ol 1851 , have appeared in a parliamentary return moved for by Mr. Brady. The results are : physicians, 2328 ; surgeons or apothecaries, 15,162 ; druggists, 15,325 ; dentists, 1167 ; aurists, 4 ; oculists, 14 . Of the druggists, 3630 were under twenty years of age. A lew of the physieians and surgeons had reached long ages; 9 of the former and 29 of the latter being "eightyfive and upwards." The larger proportion were between thirty-five and forty years of age. In London alone there were 552 physicians, 3407 surgeons or apothecaries, 2670 druggists, 503 dentists, 9 oculists.

Appearance of the Earth from a Balloon.Mr. Eilliott, the aronaut, in a letter giving an account of his ascension from Baltimore, thus speaks of the appearance of the earth from n balloon :"I don't know that I ever binted heretofore that the aronaut may well be the most sceptical man
poses the truth upon us, but the view of the earh from the elevation of a bnlloon is that of a im . mense terrestrial basin, the deeper part of which is that directly under one's feet. As we asceod, the earth beneath us scems to recede-actually to sink away, while the horizon gradually and gracs. fuily lifts a diversified slope, stretching away farther and farther to a line that, at the highest elevation, scems to close with the sky. Thus, upon a clear day, the æronaut feels ns if suspended at aboul an equal distance between the vast blue, oceadic concave above, and the cqually expanded terres. trial basin below."

## PATIENT EXERCISE.

It was the chief concern of that eminent and devoted scrvant of the Lord, George Fox, to turn people from the Lo heres ! and Lo theres ! of the world to the inspeaking Word of life, the I and grace of the Lord Jesus Cbrist, which, believed in and obeycd, imparts true wisdom, power to overcome evil, and all the heavenly riches of the Redeemer's kingdom in the heart.

The necessity for patient, continued exercis and travail of spirit, in order that the blessing may be known to descend upon the sceking soul, is feelingly impressed in the following extracl from one of his epistles. "And, Friends, though ye may have been convinced, and tasted of the power, and felt the light, yet afterwards, ye may leel a winter storm, tempest and hail, frost and cold and temptation in the wilderness. Be patient and still in the power, and in the light, that doth convince you, to keep your minds to God; in that be quiet, that ye may come to the summer; that your flight may not be in the winter. For if ye sit still in the patience, which overcomes in the power of God, there will be no flying. The husbandman, after he hath sowed his seed, is pa. tient. And by the power, being kept in the patience, ye will come by the light to sce through, and feel over winter storms and tempests, and all the coldness, barrenness and emptiness: and the same light and power will go over the tempter's head; which power and light was before he was. So standing still in the light, ye will see your salvation, ye will sce the Lord's strength, feel the small rain, and the fresh springs, your mind being kept low in the power and light: for that which is out of the power lifts up. But in the power and light ye will feel God revealing bis secrets, inspiring your minds, and his gifts coming in unto you; through which your hearts will be filled with God's love, and praises to him that lives forevermore; for in his light and power his blessing is received. So in that, the eternal power of the Lord Jesus Christ preserve and keep you! Live every one in the power of God, that ye may all come to be heirs of that, and know it to be your portion; even the kingdom, that hath no end, and the endless life, which the Seed is heir of. Feel that set over all, which hath the promise aad blessing of God forever." G. F.

A Civilized Condor.-In Valparaiso I first sum condor. The one in question had been a coostant resident in and about the port for a considerable time. Nobody knew how he came there; but it seems that he came of his own accord, and seltied in those parts. He never got out of tha way for any one, but might be seen basking in the sun at the corner of a butcher's at the port, day after day, quite a Diogenes. Sometimes he would go away, I suppose to visit his friends for a day or two, but always returned to his old post, the butcher's. He was of a dusty lead colour,
out the head and neck, and stood a yard
is beak and claws were formidable in the , and, altogether, he seemed an ugly cuso attack. I noticed that the dogs always im a wide berth.-Recollections of $a$ e from Sydney to Southampton.

## Hinis abont avoiding Fires.

eopy the following judicious remarks on jeet from a late number of the American

They are doubtless from the pen ge Judd, a practical chemist, and one of ors of that paper :-Ledger.
many large fires, as well as many severe may be avoided by understanding that air ssary to produce combustion, and that lusion of air is as effectual as an applicaIndeed, in extinguisling fire, water acts by shutling out air, and any other of slutting out the air is just as effectual. ve shown this frequently in lecturing on y pouring upon upon the table a quantity is of turpentine, alcohol, or ether, and when ire so as to produce a large flame, we have y extinguished it, by quickly spreading a silk handkerehief or piece of paper, whieh instant shut oot the air.
eek or two since a young lady in Danbury, set a camphene lamp, the contents of which over her dress and enveloped her in flames, seized a blanket from a bed, and imme. wrapped it closely around her, and thus red the fire, shut out the air, and escaped injury. Five years since we were trans. from one vessel to another, two gallons of ulphuric ether and chloroform-both very rable substances, which burn with a great -when a person in the room carelessly a lighted lamp near, and set the whole on We instantly snatched a table-spread from near by, and with this entirely covered mes and extinguished it. We sacrificed res and food upon the table, but saved the perhaps the block of buildings, and perhaps ss, as a moment's delay would have enve. ne whole room in flames.
years since a servant girl, contrary to oftd and positive directions, undertook to fill a mp while burning, and, as was certain to case, the can of liquid took fire, (" not ex. ') and was dropped upon the floor, setting der garments on fire. She ran for the door, other domestic happened to catch hold of er clothes in such a way as to draw them around her, and thus unwittingly smotherflames, while a member of the family ex. hed the borning lamp, ean, and fluid upon or by spreading an ironing eloth over it.
e dozen years since, one of the boys on our as at work in the horse and carriage bari, light one winter morning. When called to rst he left the lantern where it was knocked y one of the horses, a large mass of straw ding was set on fire. When discovered, the mass-four or five feet in diameter-was in , that nearly reached to the hay hanging rom a mow above, contaiuing several tons.
case a horse blanket was at once thrown case a horse the flame, and others quiekly and the fire extinguislied withoul damage, th large volumes oil smoke poured forth de doors and other openings, and almost ed any one from entering. have known of instances of rooms being in hire, where, by closing them up, the fire in confiued and kept in a smothered state,
ifficient help with abuudace of water could
be procured to at onee extinguish the flames. In a great number of instances, extensive conflagrations could have been avoided, had the fire been kept where it originated till efficient aid arrived. This could have been done by simpty elosing up the doors and windows, instead of throwing them all wide open, as is usually the case.
We have thus given a few instances, and we might add many others, where serious injury has been averted by applying a simple preventive, llat of shutting out the free access of air which is neeessary to feed the flame. Let every person fix it in their minds, and in the minds of every member of their fimilies, old and young, that other means than water may be used to smother fire. Do not teach this by precept only, for in the excitement of a fire mere precepts will be forgotlen, but let a few experiments be made belore the family, to illustrate the prineiple.

For example, pour upon the hearth-ar better, upon a flat stone or board out of doors-a quantity of alcohol, turpentine, burning fluid, oil, ether, or other inflammatle substance, set it on fire, and extinguish it by spreading a cloth quickly over it. Relight it and extinguish it with a newspaper, and repeat the experiment with a bandkerchief, an apron, a dress, a cloak, a table cloth, bed quilt, \&c. It would also be well to make the experiment with burning shavings, straw, \&c. The experiment may be varied by smearing an upright block, barrel or post with oil, alcohol, or otherwise, and when on fire, extinguish it with a cloth or old garment.
Some simple experiments like these are always interesting ; they develope thought, and prepare one for acting coolly and effectually in an emergency. They are like drilling and manceuvring soldiers previous to a battle.

## unibportant differexces.

It is a very noticeable fact that atmost all variations of theological views have, at some time and by some persons, been regarded as unimportant differences, and in accordance with this, it has become a convenient phrase in controversy, that we are not to make a man an "offender for a word." Shall the church be agitated for a shade of opinion? Shall we disturb iis harmony in the attempt to make every man pronounce the $S / i$ ibboleth aright? Is no allowance to be made for free inquiry and honest expression of opinions? The popular ear is readily eaught by such catchphrases, aud many are intimidated by them from a fearless discharge of their duly. No one covets the charge of being etther a bigot or a heresyhunter, and advantage is taken of this to introdace into the church those novelies or revived errors whiel endanger the true faith and awaken controversy, if, indeed, there be any bold enough to contend for the truth. If there be a true faith, as we presume no believer in revelation will deny, then no deviation from it can be either unimportant or innoeent. It is with doctrinal belief, as it is with moral conduct, that the first step from the strait and narrow way is the most dangerous one. The most vicious conduct has its beginning in what some would term slight deviations from virtue ; and equally true is it, that the most pernicious heresies have originated in what have been called harmless speculations. A doctrine is known from the terms in which it is stated, bot it soon becones obscured when the well-cetablished meaning of those terms is changed, or new terms of equivocal meaning are invented. It will uniformly be found that when a doctrine is to be discarded, it is done under the pretence of alfis. ing a new meaning to its terins. Thus a man
disguising his real sentinents, may subseribe an orthodox creed, and nay convey a falso impression by tampering with words. If suspicion of his real sentiments is aroused, lie attempts to evado convietion by alleging that he differs only in words, althoogh in such a conuexion, words are emphatically things. Those conversant with past theological controversies, will not have failed to have remarked that the abettors of error, when subjected to trial, have uniformly endeavoured to shield themselves under the plea that their differences are merely verbal, althongh in the first publication of their opinions, they have insisted upon them as importanl, if not original views. Well tmay we hesitate then, when we hear one characterizing any deviation from the long-establisliced symbols of faith as too unimportant to disturb the peace of the Church. What is not true is erroneous, and no error can be inconsiderable, becauso its tendency must be to unsettle the truth. Infidelity in its grossest forms is never adopted by a sudden impulse of the miod, but by a slow process of doubting and questioning.-Pres.
"Friends,-That which is set up by the sword, is heid up by the sword; and that which is set up by spiritual weapons, is held up by spiritual weapons, and not by carnal weapons. The peacemaker hath the kingdon, and is in it, and hath the dominion over the peace-breaker, to calm him in the power of God.
"And Friends, let the waves break oyer your heads. There is rising a new and living way, which makes the nations like waters. Hurt not the vines nor the oil, nor such as know that the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof. Tho days of virtue, love and peace are come and coming, and the Lamb had and hath the keys of the earth to war withal, and to fight withal, who will overcome with the sword of the Spirit, tho word of his mouth; for the Lamb shall lhave the victory." G. F.

Glass Wolls.-One of the most beautiful appliances of glass and its application to practical purposes was made twelve months since by Mr. Ewing of Bodorgan, in the county of Anglesea, by the invention of glass walls, for the growing and securing crops of the first-class fruits against the variableness of the British climate, nad, trom their adaptation to any style or order of architecture, their adoption, as a matter of course, must follow throughout the country. From the report of the London Horticultural Society's Garden for the present month, the following favourable report is given of the wall by the Society :-"Both the Howering plants and fruit trecs ngainst Mr. Ewing's glass walls are succeeding ndmirably. Figs grow well, and even promise to ripen fruit on them this year. The peaches, too, on a tree of considerable size, which was moved and put in, aro now swelling fruit very well for a tree so recently transplanted. Tomatoes also produce finely in them, and their fruit is free from disease, whielt is not the case with the erops ootside. The long violet-fruited aubergine is ripening beautifully, although it has always been thought that this variety required more moisture than theso walls could be expected to furnish. C.ppsieums, too, both the largo tomato sort and the common kind of fruit, come to great periection in glass walls, and whose trial in the parden has, ns yet, been most satisfactory."-N. Wakes Chronicle.

Prayer was the distinguished mark of the Lord's people in the day there began to bo n sceparation between them and the world. "Then began men to call upon the name of the Lord."

Seining Bass.-The Newport Mercury gives the following description of the method adopted by the Rhode Island fishermen for capturing bass in Point Judith and Ninegret ponds.
"In the fall of the year tho bnss enter the large ponds connecting with the sea, where they quietly rest during the winter, and in the spring they returu to the salt water agnin. When in ponds they rarcly take the hook, and the only way to capture them is by seining. To ascertain the whereabouts of a shoal or 'school,' as the fishermen have it, an effort is made to capture a bass, and as soon as this is effected, a cord with a cork to the end of it is tied to his tail, and he is immediately returned to the water. The pond is not deep, the cork consequently floats, and the fish is sure to swim in a direct line for the shoal, the fishermen quietly following in the boats. The practiscd eye can tell the moment the fish has emtered the shoal, and the net is dropped and spread over a wide surface, gradually drawing to the centre, and enclosing all the fish within its reach. In this way sometimes twelve hundred bass are taken, for which a market is found in various directions. Tautog are alsotaken in thesc ponds, and the sea or black perch, at certain seasons, is found in great quantities. The fishermen, however, are not always fortunate, and in some seasons, afier expending large sums on their boats and seines, they realize nothing for their labour. Much depends upon the 'breach;' if that is free, the fish enter readily, but if slightly obstructed they are shy, and they become very wild if it is often visited at the time they are running in."

In the midst of life we are in death. Ha, is the interjection of laughter. $A h$, is an interjection of sorrow; the difference between them is very small, consisting only in the transposition of what is no substantial letter, but a bare aspiration. How quickly! in one minute, in the very turning of a breath, is our mirth changed into mourning. Thus it was with upwards of seventy (mostly females) who were burned to death in the sudden conflagration of the theatre at Richmond, in Vir. ginia. "Ah," said the narrator of the dreadful catastrophe, "how little thought the fair one whose curls were adjusted, whose garments costly and elegant, were disposed so as to produce on the spectator the most impressive eflect, that those curls were that same night to be crisped with the devouring flame, and those garments, to perform the services of a winding sheet!"
"Truth.-Truth is strong next to the Almighty. She needs no policies, nor stratagems, nor licensings to make her victorious; those are the shilts and the defences that error uses against her power. Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously to misdoubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter? There may te much expression of desire for light and clear knowledge to be sent down among us; yet when that new light which we beg for shines in upon us, there be those who envy and oppose, if it come not first in at their casements."

A sufferer said, after six ycars of pain and confinement to her bed, "I longed to go to heaven, that I might be happy, but the Lord has brought heaven down to my bed; for I am so happy, so full of his presence!"

- He that lives in $\sin$, and cxpects happincss hereafter, is like him that soweth cockle, and thinks to fill his barn with wheat or barley.


## THEFRIEND

## NINTH MONTH $2,1854$.

Since the account of the drought printed in this paper was prepared for its pages, information has been ruceived from various parts of the United States, of the occurrence of refreshing rains, which have occasioned a more cheerful tonc in the public papers, relative to the fall crops.

The most marked and lovely feature of the church of Christ, after love to its Holy Head, is love to the brethren. There is, in the redeemed heart, a love to all men, -an outgoing of affectiouate interest, which would not only gather all into the haven of eternal blessedness at last, but which wishes the comfort and welfare of all, in this life. The whole body of the Christian graces, in more or less fullness, must be found in every true Christian; "patience - meekness - long-suffer-ing-brotherly kindness," \&c., and he will exercise thein towards all. But the "love, which becometh the followers of Christ," the love, of which unity is a precious element, cannot exist except amongst those who are in Christ. The true way then, to restore unity in the visible church, is not to be urging the members to exercise love as a cure for every distemper,-it is to cndeavour to bring all to Christ, in whom all who are living, must necessarily be loring.

## SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE.-News from Liverjool to the 12th ult. The cbolern was increasing in Liverpool. Eighty thousand Turkish troops are now stated to be in Wallachia. The Russian government has announced to Anstria that the Rnssian forces will be immediately withdrawn from both Moldavil and Wallachia, and this movement appears to be aetually going on. The first body of French troops, 3000 in number, are reported to have effected a landing at Perecop, on the isthmus connecting the Crimea with the mnin land. The same number of French troops and 600 British marines bad Innded near Bomersund on the Baltic, to commence operations against that place. The King of Saxony has been killed by the overturning of a carriage, and his brother has sueceeded to the throne. In Spain the Queen mother, Christiana, was about to depart with her fumily when she was detained at the demand of the populace, who insist that she shall be tried by the Cortes. This was acceded to by the ministers.
ChiNA. - At the latest advices the revolution continned to make progress. A great emigration of the Chinese was going on ; 15,548 persons bad left Hong Kong, from First month 1st to Sixth month 1st lnst, their destination being California and Anstralia.
MAURITIUS.-The island, bat principally the town of Port Louis, has been desolated by cholera.
BARBADOES,-The cholera continnes its ravages in this devoted islnnd; it had somewhat abated in Bridgetown, but was awfully destructive in the interior parishes.

ST. LUULLA and GRENADA.-In these islands, also, the cholera at last dates was making fearful progress. In Grenada, abont two thonsand persons had already fallen.

CANADA.-In Montreal, 1186 persons died of cholera during the recent visitation; in Quebee the number is given as 693 ; in Iamilton, 469. Lord Elgin has informed the state department at Washington, that pending the actiou of the Provinces on the Reciprocity Treaty, the St. Lawrence river would be thrown opon to American vessels.

UNITED STATES.-The receipts of the U. S. treasury for the last quarter were $\$ 16,800,000$. The operations of the Patent office department at Washington are indicative of the great mentul activity and inventive ingenuity of our people. Last year the applicntions for patents nambered 2673 ; the caveats filed were 901 ; the patents issned 958 . These inventions relate to improvements in almost every branch and division of labour, to which human skill is applied, or that haman necessities requirc. The business of the office has so increased that with a board of eighteen examiners, and a large foree of clerks, it is found impossible to aet upon the applications with the requisite promptitude, and not-
withstanding the enlargement of the publie buildiogh there is not sufficient roou for the constantly accumolating thousands of models.
The Drought.-It would appear that during the latter portion of the summer, and up to the hast week in the Eighth month, there had been an umnsual deficieney of rain over a large part of the United States; and hath some considerable sections of country, the dry woather bad continued abont two months. Extensive fires bare prevailed in the forests of Ohio, New York, Vermoon,
and Maine, burniag over largo districts, and involving mach loss of property.
The Chotera.-The alarm oceasioned by this diseame, appears to bo subsiding. It is diffused over a greatesestent of territory, but is not now very fatal at any poiotes, from whieh there are pablished reports.
Oregon.-Further discoveries of gold have been made, and as the diggings are snid to be very rich, the people have become much excited on the subject. Mauy persons have gone to the mines, leaving crops unharvested and business unsettled.
California.-The latest accounts state that sbipments of Hour in large quantities from San Franeisco to A0. stralia, had nlready commenced, it being thought thas mach more bread staffs had been raised this year than would be required for home consumption. Wheat had been as low as $\$ 1.50$ per bushel, and barley, 60 ceous. Considering the lessened cost of living, mining eoatioued in general to pay well. The feeling throughout the State against the Chinese is said to be unfriendly, and in some distriets the miners refase to allow them to work. Superintendent Beale, who has laboured so zeslously and suecessfully for the benefit of the Indians, bas surrendered his charge to Col. Henly, the new ageat of the government.
Lowocl, Mass.- Some idea of the size of its manoface. turing establishments may be formed by the amouat of yearly tax paid by a few of them ; the assessment beiog at the rate of 72 cents in the hundred dollars. The Merrimack Company pays $\$ 14,000$ taxes ; the Massachnsetts, ten thousand; the Lowell, nine thonsand; the Lawrence, eight thonsand; and other companies smell the amount to nboat seventy thonsand dollars. Tho population of Lowell is now abont forty thousand, and the assessed valne of real and personal property, twentyfour millions.
Troy, N. $Y_{0}$-On the 25 th ult., a firo occurred which destroyed 250,000 dollars worth of lumber and a large number of factories, stores, and dwellings with their contents; the total loss is stated to be moro than a milllion of dollars.

New Orleans.-At last dates the Yellow Fever wss ioereasing.

Savannah.-This city for some weeks past, has suffered severely from the prevalence of Yellow Fever. Boston.-Interments last week, 135 , of which 26 wero om Cholera.
New York.-Interments last week, 832 , of which 130 ere from Cholera.
Philadelphia.-lnterments last week, 316, of which were from Cholera.

YARDLEE WARNER proposes to reopen his school on the 30th of Tenth month nest ; and can aceommodato six or eight Girls as boarders ; to these, with about the same namber of Girls as day scholars, the school will bs limited. For Terms, \&c., apply early.

Address, Warren Tavern P. O.,
Chester Co., Pa.

## A TEACHER WANTED,

For the Girls' secoud arithmetieal school at West-towa Boarding School. Apply to Anne Tatum, Woodhury ; Sidncy Coates, 330 Arch st. ; Eliznbeth Peirson, 254 X . Filth st. ; or Sarah Allen, 146 Pine st.

## Evening Schools for Adult Coloured Persons.

Wanteo.-A Priacipal and three Assistant Teachers for the men's school, and a Principal and four Assistants for the women's school. Appliention may be mado to either of the nudersigned. John C. Allen, No. 179 Fitth street; Willinm L. Edwards, No. 37 Arch street ; Samuel Allen, No. $13 \ddagger$ S. Frognt street.

Maramb, on the 10th ultimo, in Friends' Meetioghouse, at Middletown, Delaware colmty, Pean., ELrow B. Gifyoan, of Philadelyhia, to Demozay P., danghter of Enoch Yarnall, of Edgnont, Penn.

PRINTED BY kITE \& WALTON,
No. 3 Ranstcad Place, Fourth above Chestaut street.

# THE 

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, NINTH MONTII $9,1854$.
NO. 52.

## PUBLISIIED WEEKLY.

wo dollare per annnm, payable in advance.
Subscriptions and Payments received by
JOHN RICHARDSON,
o. 50 north fourth street, up stalrs, PHILADELPilia.
to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any United States, for three months, if paid in ix and a-half cents.

## From the Leisure dour.

## WIIT IS SAND?

estion as to the origin of those vast accuof sand, so white and pure, which reneaches of our island-home so beautiful to and pleasant to the feet, has no doubt the minds of many of those who have returned from a sea-side sojourn or a able, and led to many guessings on the nore or less in accordance with scientific o the young especially, the clear, smooth, of powdered crystal that fringes the land, which the crested waves are ever play-
and day, is an object of unceasing wonand day, is an object of unceasing won-
sentent, and delight. And many, in all $y$, are the ingenious speculations tha n hazarded by these little sand-excava-shell-hunters, if we could but learn them, If for the origin and perpetuation of these sea-walks. All who are interested in inquiry will read with pleasure the folmple and lucid explanation of the matter, extract from an admirable work on Physical Geology, designed expressly who are unacquainted with this growportant science. The transparency of
r's style will be best appreciated after the extract which we subjoin, on the livinely ordained agencies which are at actively employed in the furmation of gravel.
e reader will examine a handful of sand id of a lens, he will find that it is comgrains, or minute, irregularly-shaped of a hard, shining, often semi-transparent . These particles are, if not round, very unded, often having on the surface a ppearance, as if they had been worn and gaiast each other. As to river or sea s obvious that this rabbing must actually en place, because, as the moving water juently wash the sand about and roll it in its course, the particles must be conxposed to lriction against each other, or whatever substance it may be that lies at m of the water. It is clearly possible, , that all river or sea sand may have duced, or brought into the state of sand, action of the running or moving waters away fragments of rock, breakiug them constantly diminishing particles, and, by I friction and rolling, grinding those par-
ular Physical Geology." By J. Beete Jukes, ., M.r.I.A., \&c., \&c. London: Reeve \& Co. 1853.
ticles into small rounded grains. If this mode of formation be true for all sand found now bencath or on the margin of any moving water, it is, i priori, lighly probable that all sand whatever, even that of the wild deserts of Sahara, the sands of Arabia, or those of the centre of Australia, have been thus formed.

It is, however, by no means necessary to suppose that the water always detached the sand directly from the rock as sand, that is, in small grains. On the contrary, if we cxamine the action of moving water now, whether we go to the rapids and cataracts of rivers, or to the breakers of the sea battering against a rocky coast, we shall everywhere sce large blocks of rock lying about, often but newly detached from their original site, with all their angles sharp and their fractures Ircsh, the yet unhealed scar perhaps plainly visithe in the cliff above. We should see also blocks having every gradation of form, from this newly. broken angular fragment to smaller and smoother well rounded boulders and pebbles, having every projecting angle ground off and all the surface worn as smooth as a billiard-ball. This has been effected by the frequent moving and rolling of all these blocks one against the other on the pebble beach or in the bed of the torrent, every roll removing some little corner, chipping off some little projection, each separated lragment being itself smoothed and rolled into a pebble or shingle, and all the waste of this process being carried off by the moving water in the shape of sand. Thus we come to look upon not only all sand as a water-worn material, but also upon every pebble and every detached stone, of whatever shape and size, whether found in river, lake, or ocean, if it has at all a worn and rounded outline, as having prubably acquired that outline by the action of moving water, and as having beea probably trans. ported by that action from its parent site to the place where we now find it.

There are two mineral substances which enter more largely into the structure of all rocks than any other: these are silica and alumina. The most common form of silica is quartz, which is almost entirety pure silica. Rock-crystal is a common name for quartz in its crystalline form ; in this state it is quite transparent; it, however, is often found in veins in the bard rocks as an opaque milk-white stone, very hard and brittle. When quariz is coloured dull white or brown by the slight admixture of other substances, it is called flint. All non-crystallized quariz, and most rocks that are made of it, when broken by the hammer or in any other way, commonly split into squarish or cubical lumps, which, when acted on by moviag water, soon get their corners rounded off so as to be casily rolled or moved, either as large pebbles or as small round grains. It is partly for this reason, and parily on account of their superior hardness and uayieldingness to chemical or mechanical force, that the gruat majority of all pebbles and sand consist of quariz. If we re-examine with a lens our handiul of seasand, we should find all the little glassy-looking or semi-transparent grains, and inost of the opaque ones, to be made of quartz, mingled perhaps with grains of a few other substances, and, in the case
of sea-sand, with grains of broken shell or coral, or other sea creatures"
'Tle author then gnes on to describe the nature of alumina, which, it appears, is a substance that docs not commonly occur in any pure form, as silica dues in quartz, but which enters into the composition of many minerals, and gives them the property of foroaing clay and mud, by much the sume natural prucesses that lavo been described as taking place in the production of sand. As this is a brauch of the subject, however, upon which we have not now space to enter, we pass over the writer's observations on this topic, and come to some of the other agencies, which aro mentioned as being incessantly engaged in the work of grinding down the solid rocks and gradually triturating them into sand or mud. Foremost among these, for the universality of its action, il not for its violence or power, is rain.
'There is not a shower of rain that falls, whe. ther on the crowded street, the dasty road, the plains, the hills, or the mountain summits, that does not cause a multitude of rills and streams of muddy water to flow trom higher to lower levels. The mud borne along by that water was once part of a solid rock. Even if it be but the waste of the bricks and tiles of our houses, this is still true; and it is equally true for every other case, except for those particles of it that may be the result of the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter. Even the gentlest rain that soaks silently into the most richly carpeted meaduw of grass, contributes to the stuck of water contained below ground, which liere and there bursts forth in springs, carrying momently some grain of mineral matter to the brook, the river, and the ocean. Who has not seen the springs discoloured after heavy rain? Who has not watched in wet weather the swollen brook or the roaring mountaintorrent, with its thick, muddy, coffee-colored water? Whoever has seen these things, has seen one of the multitudinous actions of nature, which are for ever and everywhere in operation, perlorming slowly, and in the lapse of ages, mighty works by means apparently inadequate, and it first sight perhaps not especially adapted to the purpose.
"There are, however, other agencies at work —arencies acting with greater local power than mere rain, in wearin:g awny solid rocks and trans. porting the waste to other localities. We have alluded to the action of brooks and rivers; but if we were to trace them more minutely and in detail, and follow them up to where they acquire a switier stream, or where rapids and cataracts occur in them, we should estimate still more highly their destructive power on solid rock. Rivers are, in lact, great natural saws or planes, tor ever grooving lurrows in the land. Let any one look at tho b:d of a mountain torrent, where it lits cut a deep raviae through hard rock, and he will see the amount of its force perpetually actiag.

Again, on mountain tops, or in high latitudes even on lower ground, frose is another great agent of disintegration. Any one who ascends the mountains of our owa islands for the first time, will often be surprised at the multitude of angular
fragments and fallen blocks he sees seattered over their summits, or piled at the foot of their precipices. Of these, many, if not most, have been detached by the action of frost, causing the water contained in the joints and crevices to expand and rend them asunder, just as in a cold winter's night the jugs and water bottles are apt to be burst by the trost in our bedrooms.
"Of all agencies, however, the most (fficient in the destruction and degradation of rock, because it is both lically powerful and very widely diffused, is the action of the sea breakers. In ail elimes, in all latitudes, along all shores of all seas and oceans, this action is ceaselessly at work day and night, summer and win'er, gently nud imperceptibly even in calms, furiously and vigorously in storms, gradually hut steadily in moderate weather, wave after wave is launched from the sca against the land, eating and tearing it away. No one can have visited the soft cliffy shores of the east and south of England, without having been almost an eyc-witness of this action. It is nowhere, perhaps, better displayed, than on the coast of Yorkshire, near Scarborough. I well remember many years ago being struck, when attempting to walk under the elifis from Scarborough to Filey Bay, with the enormous slices or square pilaslers of eliff that, having been undermined by the aetion of the breakers at high water, had fallen forward headlong into the sea, the empty space they had once filled in the precipice above showing its still freshly exposed and jagged surface, gaping from the wound. Any one, it may be added, who has visited the southern side of the Isle of Wight, or rambled along the eastern coast, will be familiar with other iflustrations of the encroaching power of the sea. The disappearance of the ancient city of Dunwich, with its numerous churches, is matter of notoriety.
"But if we leave these soft and easily destroyed rocks, and come to the hard and rugged promontories of the west of England, of Wales, of Ireland, or of Scotland, we still have evidently signs of the same action. Let any one, however, traverse any of these coasts when a wild western gale is stirring up the Atlantic from afar off, hearing its waters into huge mountainous ridges, crested with foaming breakers, and bringing them up rank after rank to fall madly on the land, dashing the white spray high over cliff and headland, and making even the solid rocks on which he stands to shake and quiver with the blows. He will then have no difficulty in understanding the reason of the broken and indented coast, of the jagged cliffs, of the pinnacles of rock jutting out here and there, and of the projecting lines of reef showing often like black knobs far out among the foam of the breakers. He will see that wherever there is a bay or indentation, the rock was originally softer, or the land was lower, than ordinary; wherever there is a promontory, the rock was harder, or was so placed as to be able hetter to withstand the waves; wherever there is a projecting reef or line of rocky islets stretching out to the sea, there the rock was of the hardest and most unyielding character. What is this but to say that the sea has worn all these indentations, has eaten away the sides of the promontory, has destroyed the land that once covered and protected the reef, or that once connected the line of islets with the main, and that it would have destroyed them also had they not in some degree resisted its power, standing up as yet to mark the amount of destruction that has taken place around them, but ultimately themselves to disappear beneath the waves like their brethren before them?"

Hlow to mainain Cnily in For "The Friend."
In the foilowing selection from Penuington's works, vol. ii. p. 439, we see how the writer and others of his day were enabled to build up one another on our most holy faith; viz. by submitting to the crueifying power of the cross of Christ; thereby witnessing the reduction of self; and in this state of submission following on in obedience from one degree of knowledge to another, and from labour to labour, unwearied in well-doing; unwearied in suffiring; bringing forth the fruits of the spirit "in love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentle ness, goodness, laith, meekness, temperance ;" so richly did the Word of the Lord dwell in them.

And whilst the author of these extracts was endued wih a sharp and excellent diseernment of things likely to harm the Lord's heritage, or rend from the body, he was, according to T. Eillwood's testimony of him, " very tender and compassionate, full of sympathy, and ready to speak a word of eneouragement to the weary, of confort to the afllicted, and of consolation to the wounded spirit." It was in the meekness of the "wisdom which is from above," that he was moved to give forth these "considerations concerning unity."
' 1. Unity in the spiritual body, which is ga. thered into and knit together in the pure life, is a most natural and comely thing. Yeapit is exceeding lovely to find all that are of the Lord, of one heart, of one mind, of one judgment, in one way of practice and order in all things.
$" 2$. The Lord is to be waited upon for the bringing forth of this in the body; that as there is a foundation of it laid in all (the life and spring being over all), so all may be brought by him into the true and full oneness.
"3. The Lord is to be acknowledged and praised in the bringing of it forth (so far as it is brought forth), and to be waited upon for the further perfecting of it.
4. A watch is to be kept (throughout the whole body, and in every heart) for the preserving of it, so far as it is brought forth, that the enemy, by no device or subtlety, cause disunion or difference in any respect, wherein there was once a true unity and oneness. For the enemy will watch to divide; and if he be not watched against, in that which is able to discover and keep him out, by some device or other he will take his advantage to make a rent, in those that are not watchful, from the pure truth and unity of life in the body. For he that in the least thing rends from the body, in any respect or particular which was brought forth by the life, he in that respect hearkens to another spirit, even the dividing spirit, and by its instigation rends from the life itself, and so doth not keep his habitation, nor his unity, with that which abides in its habitation.

- Now it is also in my heart to mention a lew things, in the same love and tenderness, which I have found helpful to me, towards the preserving of me in unity with the body. Perhaps it may please the Lord to refresh some olliers by the mention of them, and to make them useful and helpful to them also.

1. The first is, the pure fear of the Lord. This poiseth and guardeth the mind, keeping down fleshy confidence and conceitedness, which is very apt to spring up, making it wary and considerate either of what it reccives or rejects; of what it practiseth, or forbeareth practising ; causing it to wait much, try much, and consult much, with the Lord and with his ministers and people, and preserves out of that suddenness and inconsiderateness of spirit, at which the enemy often enters. For truth is weighty, and will bear trial;
and the more it is tricd in the balance, the more manifest its nature and ways appear. But the enemy's appearances and likenesses are not so; but their deccit, by a thorough trial, comes to bo made manifest.
" 2 . The second is, humility of heart. This is very precious, and of a preserving nature. Ye, in this state the Lord belpeth ond teacheth; and the soul also, in this state, is fit to receive the help and teachings of the Lord. That which is lifted up and conceited, ready to justify its on way, and condemn cuen the whole body, is nither fit to be tuught by the Lord, nor doth the Lord delight, but rather disdains to teach it. Avi so, not being taught by him, it must needs be liable to err: yea, to hearken to that spirit, whoce voice is more pleasing and suitable to the erring mind, than the Lord's voice is.
2. The third great help, which in the tender merey of the Lord I have had experience of, 1 solricty of judgment. Not to value or sel op, mine own judgmeent, or that which I account th judgment of life in me, above the judgment of others, or that which is indeed life in others. For the Lord hath appeared to others as well as th me; yea, there are others who are in the growil of his truth, and in the purity and dominion of his life, far beyond me. Now for me to set y or hold forth a sense or judgment of a thing, ie! opposition to them, this is out of the sobriet? which is of the truth. Therefore, in such casse, I am to retire, and fear befure the Lord, and wir upon him for a clear discerning and sense of bin truth, in the unity and demonstration of his Spini with others, who are of him and see him. Anl this will prevent the rents which the want of this sobriety may occasion.
3. The last thing which I have now to mestion, is tenderness, meckness, coolness, and silit ness of spirit. I wrap up these together, becaum they are much of a nature and go much togetbers These are of an uniting, preserving nature. He that differs and divides from the body, cannot bo thus ; and he that is thus, cannot rend or divide This is the pure heavenly wisdom, which is peaceable and keepeth the peace; but the other wisdon is rough, stiff, hard, clamorous, ready to tath offence, ready to give offence; exceeding deep in the justification ot itself, exceeding deep in the condemnation of others; and dares in this temper appeal to the Lord, as if it were right in its wass, but wronged by others; as if it did abide in tion measure of his truth and life, which others his
departed from. And how can it be otherwis? How can the wrong eye, the wrong spirit, wrong wisdom, but judge wrong, justifying tid wrong practises and condemning the right? Bu such shall find, if they come to the true touch stone, even the measure of life indeed, that thry are not in the true tenderness which proceed from the life, in the true meekness and gentleness in the true coolness and stiltness; but ratheri the reasonings, noises, clamors, and disturbanos which arise Irom another spirit, mind, and natur than that which is of the truth. And in comiv back from this wisdom to the pure wisdom, froin the pretended measure of life to the true meastme and becoming tender, meek, cool, and still io it they shall then feel their error from the spirit on power of the Lord, and therein own their cort demuation therefore from him; and also jusir) them who have abode in the power, and ber guided by the Spirit and pure measure of liie which is from God and in God, while they han departed from it. For, though the spirit of enon wherewith they have been doceived and entangled hath made tbem believe that they have faithfully
ve departed; yet that will soon vanish,
comes again to be felt and heard speak comes again to be felt and heard speak and the measure of life to live ngain in
d to redeem them afresh imo its holy d to redcem them afresh into its holy
dd pure living sense. And blessed is he ot deceived about truth, but is of the pure ad in the pure pazer of it; in whom the sees, the true ear hears, the true lutart ads; who is of a right spirit, nnd walketh before the Lord and among his people. sing of the seed, the peace, comfort, and $h$ is from the Most High, shall descend a, fill his vessel and continue with him, tisfying of his heart, and the overflowing , in the midst of his brethren and in the tof his enemies. The Lord God of his tercy, who is the great Shepherd of the ttel over, preserre, and mightily defend om all devouring spirits and inward end deceits of the enemy, earrying on eting the work of his goorness, love, and them, to his own glorious, eternul, everraise. Amen."

## Why Epidemies Rage al Xight.

in one night that four thousand persons of the plague in London. It was by t the army of Sennacharib was destroyed. England and on the continent, a large of of cholera cases, in its severe forms, n observed to have occurred between one o'elock in the morning. The danger of to the night air has been a theme of as from time immemorial; but it is ree that they have never yet called in the emistry to account for the fact.
$t$ night that the stratum of air nearest the nust always be the most charged with the 1 deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid product of respiration, and sulpharetted n , the product of the sewers. In the day, d various substances of all kinds rise in y the rarefaction of the heat. At night, is rarefaction leaves, they fall by an inof gravity, if imperfectly mixed with the ere, while the gases evolved during the stead of ascending, remain at nearly the vel. It is known that carbonic acid gas, temperature, partakes so nearly of the f a fluid, that it may be poured out of one ito another. It rises at the temperature it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tens towards the floor, or the bed of the in cold and unventilated rooms.
amburg, the alarm of cholera at night in ris of the cily, was so great that many to go to bed, lest they shonld be attacked es in their sleep. Sitting up, they proept their stoves or open fires burning for of warmth, and that warmb giving the on to any deleterious gases present, which vest promote their escape, and promote Iution in the almosphere, the means of were then unconsciously assured. At Leone, the natives have a practice in the
eason of keeping fires constnolly burning huts at nights, assigning that the fires ay the evil spirits, to which in their ignosey attributed fever and ague. Latterly, ans have begun to adopt the same pracd those who have tried it assert that they ,w entire immunity from the tropical fievers a they were formerly subjected.
e epidemics of the middle ages, fires used hhed in the streets for the purification of
fires in the streets were nt one time kept borning incessantly, till extinguished by a violent storm of rain. Latterly, traius of gunpowder have been fired, and camnon discharged for the sume object, but it is obvious that these mensures, although sound in principte, must necessarily, though out of doors, be on too small a scale, ns measured against all ocenn of atmasph ric air, to produce any sensible effect. Within doors, however, the case is differont. It is quite possible to heat a room sofficiently to prodace a rarefiction and consequent dilution of any malignant gases it may contain, and it is of course the air of the room, and that alone, at night, which cones in contact with the lungs of the person stepping.-West. minster Review.

## A Rohin in biffitullies.

While Charles Newall, granite hewer in Dalbeattie, was plying his vocation lately at Cragnair Quarry, his attention was suddenly arrested by cries strongly indicative of distress proceeding from one or other of the feathered denizens of the wood. On throwing from him lis tools and hurrying to the spot whence the sounds proceeded, he discovered a robin apparently in a state of great agitation, whose movements immediately certified him of the true cause of alarm. An adder, twenty inches long, and one inch in circomference, had managed to drag itself up the face of the quarry, and was at that moment in the very act of protruding its ugly head over the edge of a nest built among the stumps of the cut down brushwood, and containing the poor mother robin's unfledged offspring-her maternal instinct prompting her to the only defence of which she was capable. She was engaged, when Mr. Newall first got his eye upon her, in alternately coming down the one moment upon the spoliator, darting her beak into bis forehead, and anon rising on the other to the height of a yard or so above the scene of danger. It was the act of a moment for Mr. Newall to dislodgo the aggressor. But in doing so, two of the little birds were thrown out of their nest, where, however, they were speedily and carefully replaced. While Mr. Newall was killing the adder, the joy of the parent bird was so excessive that she actually perched on the left arm of her benefactor, and watched with ãn unmistakeable and intense delight every blow inflicted by his right arm on her merciless and disappointed enemy ; and when that enemy lay dead, she alighted upon and pecked the lifeless trunk with all her vigour, and revenge thus taken, entered her nest, and having ascertained that all was safe, swiftly repaired to a neighbouring branch, and piped, as she best could, what was no doubt meant for a hymn of gratiude and a song of triumph. When at work since, Mr. Newall has been evidently recognized by the tiny biped, and we do hope that nothing may occur to interrupt a friendslip originating in circumstances so specially interesting.-Dumfries (Scotland) Couricr.

> For "The Prr.-.14."

Encouragement to the Sced of the Rightrous.
When religious parents are removed by death, and the places they filled up and adorned must know them no more, it is a most cheering and conforting circumstance to see their children rise up in their room, a generation of humble, holy, serious Christians ; tollowers of them who, "through faith and patience inticrit the promises." It is to the honour of God's promises concerning "the seed of the upright," and of His covenant with them ; it is to the credit of good example,
and an nuswer to many prayers nnd exereises of soul, when the children of religious parents are religious. But, if it should be interrupted, or cut off in some such fimilies because of disub dience, and revolting on the part of the children, we may with combort nsaure ourselves that the: sicred line of testimony-bearers is the truth, ns it is in Jesus, will be contimued. For, ns our holy Redeemer declared, "Many slatl come from the cast, and from the west, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, nud Jacob, in the kingdom of Iteaven; white the ehildren of the king fon" (those who are the offspring of believing, Godly parents, thoso who have hal great opportunitics, nn' many s;iritual blessings; but who would not bow to the cross of Clurist, being deternined to take the government upon their own shoulders, and to show themselves uriser than their lowly-minded, watchful, careful, cross-b baring parents, " shall be cast ont into outer darkness." And this condition of darkness is not reserved altogether for the end of the lives of these rebellious children; but they are sometimes left without light, or right direction upon their path even as resprects temporal movements, as well as of those things which belong to their everlasting well.being.
Chidren will be raised up to bless and praise the Lord, if not our children; and though there be a degeneracy in some families, there will be an improvement iu others to balance it. The Sun of David shall not want those who will be Hls witnesses, though not always alike numerous, or alike conspicuous. For it is emphatically declared in holy writ, "One generation shall praise His works to another." Children shall ba raised up of stônes to Abraliam, even of the stones of Jerusalem, to cry llosanna.
The name and kingdom of Christ shall endure forever, so that as long as the world stands, there shall be a people in it, in one place or other, that shall fear God and work righteousness, and be accepted of Him. God shall work, and who shall let it?
The present is a time of conflict and discouragement, to the straightiorward Christian in our religious Society; miny havin't become enamoured and captivated with the riches, and honours, the fashions and friendships, of this lower world, so as to induce them to turn the back and not the face when " the Lord hath need of them" in the holy warfare ; and for the support of the ark of the covenant given this people to bear. And many faithful soldiers, and watchmen, and watchwomen upon our walls, who counted not their lives dear unto themselves that so they might win Christ and be found in Ilim, hive been gathered, and are steadily gathering, to their blessed and everlasting reward. So that the younger and more inexperienced members are made to mourn over their own compurative loneliness, and the breaches made in our rauks, which the removal of these, their elders in the Truth, occnsions. But it was the remark of a good man, "The dying of old Christians should be the quickening of young ones." When our faithful members of the church are removed, and an end put to their usefulness, it is time for us to be the more earaest and resolute in striving against sin, and is serving the Lord, that so we may do something towards making up tho breach, and repairing the luss ; that those who are gone may be the less missed. "Moses my servant is dead, saith the Lord, now therefore, Joshua arisc." Many good examples have been removed from us, let us thereforo that are left behund take the more care and pains in our religious walk; comforting and streogthenn! one nother by our steadlastuess in tho truth.
Breaches have been made in our borders besides
those made by death, which have caused us astonishment and griel! But shall we sit still in as tonishment and despair, and thus prevent the work of the Lord lrom going forward? By no menas. The innocent should stir himself up against the hypocrite: and acither desert the cause, nor des. pair of success, but be so muelh the more vigilant and diligent for the glory of (God ; that so 1 ll is righteous cause may not sink for want of hands to support it. Job said, in his aflicted and loathsome condition, "Upright men will be astonished at this," and so they were. And those who were not apright gloried on that occasion, and spake great swelling words over Jub, and over the state of things by which he was surrounded: not remembering that Gud was able as in a moment of time to turn the captivily of Joh, and of the discouraged supporters of the cause of truth, "as the streams in the south," "hen Ilis time is come.

The religaus Society of Friends was not raised up to be "the creature of a day," and then die and be no more remenbered.

Can we persuade curselves to believe that "the sons of the morning of the rise of this people were required or permitud to suffer all the persecu. tions, and imprisonments, and death, which they eadured with such unflinching integrity, and exemplary patience, as a " thing of course?" Or to become in a couple of centuries as "a tale that is told?" Surely not!

We are now as a socicty, wherever situated, enduring a severe conflict: and enemies within our own borders, as well as those without, are watching for our downfall. They do not like the restraints which our Christian profession leads into. The self-gratifying (not self-denying) members who are longing to see the standard of rigid Quakerism lowered, and the way to the kingdom of Heaven made a little broader than that troddea by our eminent forelathers, and which the singlehearted of the present time believe it salest to be found walking in, are catching at everything like an approach to our decay; and these are busy with their endeavours to persuade our dear children that they have discovered that many things which our ancestors thought to be duties, and scruples for conscience sake, were self-imposed, and altogether needless.

Whilst we are sileatly and patiently, though not without griel and sadness of heart, observing the movements and the writings of these, and their attempts to lay waste our goodly heritage, and rear up another of their own devising in the room thereof, our faith is renewedly strengthened from time to time, in the belief, that it will be witb all such, as it was with a people formerly of whom the Lord said, "Ye louked for much, and lo! it came to little; when ye brought it home, I did blow upon it. Why? sath the Lord of hosts. Because of mine house that is waste, and ye run every man unto his own house."

The Lord cannot be deceived, neither will he be mocked. He knows who they are that are serving Him, and who they are that are serving themselves even under a guise and profession of religious zeal.
"Such as ye sow, such shall ye reap."
Penan., Eighth mo., 21st.

## How Can I Gtt 6at?

"Many have puzzled themselves," says Joha Newton, "about the origin of evil. I am content to observe that there is evil, nod that there is a way of eseape from it; and with that! begin and end." One of the most exquisite mechanisms of torture devised by the Hohenstaulen family, during the height of their desputic control, was a
cell which gradually shrunk in upon itself, the walls day by day contractiag, till the prisoner was finally crushed in the pressure of their embrace. For a day or so he would perecive no alteration-at first he would doubt the evidence of his senses; but at last the fearful truth would burst upon him that day after day the dimensions of his cell became smaller, and that in its slow hut certain contraction he weuld, if he semained, be finally des royed. Suppose that a door opened to hum, and a voice said: Recape for your lifenow is the time. To-morrow will be too Inte." Is it likely be would sit down and say, " 1 do not understand the princizle of this complex picce of mechunism. 1 prefer investigating it, and will slay bellind for the purpose?" And yet what does the man around whose heart sin is gradunlly winding itself closer and closer do but this when he rejeets Christ's gospel? Human reason alone tells him that a heart swathed in the bandages of wrath or pleasure, or passion, can never until released be lit for the peace and love of heaven. Experience tells him that the terrible thraldom is every day becoming closer and cluser, so that soon he must be crushed in its folds. The Iloly Spicit says, escape for thy life! And why, oh, reader, when thy only thought should be about such escape, witt thou sit dowa and speculate upon the causes of thy imprisonment-causes unto which whea thus confined thou canst never penctrate.-Epis. Rec.

> For " The Frend."
"Then said Jesus unto them again, verily, verily, I say unto you, I am the door of the sheep: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out and find pasture." John x. 7, 9 .
Cannot many of us acknowledge we have been refreshed" by the "few inspirited words" which appeared in last week's number of "The Friend," entitled "Divine Inspiration and Miracles?" To me they were lively, timely, and good; and I remembered whilst reading them, and many times since, our blessed Saviour's testimony, "1 am the bread of life." "Lord, evermore give us this bread." Greatly have I desired that we may be fed with that bread which satisfies; which cometh down from God out of heaven, and which alone giveth life unto the world.

Eighth mo. 28th, 1854.

## To the Flock of God.

"Every one in your measure wait upon God, who is the true shepherd, and leads his flock into the green pastures, and fresh springs he opens daily; this ye will see and experience. And mind that which is pure in one another, which joins you together; for nothing will join or make fit, but what is pure, nor unite nor build. Therefore every particular, fear God ; for whatsoever ye build of yourselves will not stand, but will tumble down again, although it be as gold, or silver, or brass, or iron. The strength of all these things, which is above the pure in you, will come to nothing, and this will not unite with the pure. Theretore wait every one in the measure which God hath given you; and none of you be sayers only, but doers of the word. And so walk in the Truth, and be ye all servants to it, and it will lead you out of the world. The world would have the Truth to serve them to talk of, to trade withal, and to contend withal. These are the wells without water-these are the trees without fruit. But those who dwell in the Spirit of the Lord, which is pure, which joins together, and unites and builds up all in one spirit, see all these
things, and are separated from them. So if live in the Spirit, and walk in it, ye will hot fo the lusts of the flesh, which will lead into uncle ocss, and into adultery, and into that which piseth dignity, which defiles the flesh, and tiom the pure. Thercfore the pure faith is 10 contended for; and those who are sanctified God the Father, did contend for it, and were it served by it in Christ Jesus. Therefore upon God for the living bread that never fit away, which he that cats of lives for ever. God Almighty bless you, and keep you in measure of his gift, faithful to himself.
"Dear hearts, to that which is pure in you spenk, which the presumptuous mind would n that God alone may be exulted, and all flesh st lered down. And all to take warning, and one to exalt himself above another, but that 6 alone may be exalted among you all, and ia) all, who alone is blessed forever. And ye n sce from whence your heavenly food alone co and grow up by it; for God hath dune things in these northern parts, and the Lord doing great things to the exaltation of his name, and astonishing the heathen, notwithst ing the raging of the beast, and the opening of mouth, to the blaspheming of God and his tem Therefore, all be valiant in the Lord God, and fare ye well! And the Lard God of power k you.
G. F.

## "YOUR Fathers, WHERE ARE THEY?"

Where are they, who, a few short years ago, Peopled this busy world, and in the strife Of buman toil aud passion, joy and woe, Discussed their parts upon the stage of life? $14 l$, all departed, while their hopes and fears Lie buried in the abyss of by-gone years.
They sojourned here, and in this changing dream Passed the brief moments of their fleeting day; As shadows flit across the mountain stream, Rest for a little while, then pass away, So mortal man, his earthly mission o'er, Slips from the platform, and is seen no more.
Where is the beatiog heart that throbbed with pain
Bonnded with joy, or burned with jealous ire, The enterprising mind, the active brain, Wild and insatiate in their rast desireWhere are they now ? go, ask the silent earth, Who bore them on her breast, and gave them birth
Where lies the statesman-be, whose giant mind Planned its vast schemes of enterprise and might, Who left his meaner fellows far behind, And smiled upon them from his dizzy height? To quell thy force, oh death ! his glowing strain Of fire aud eloquence alike were vain.
Where the proud warrior, who, with flashivg eye,
Marshalled his hosts upon the tented plain, Then led them forth to fame and victory,

And wared his laurels o'er the valiant slain? His arm is powerless now; a nation weeps; Now in his narrow bed the hero sleeps.

The hoary miser, gloating o'er his gold,
Must leave his hoarded treasure, and depart; Though vast bis glittering store, his wenlth untold,
The shaft of death must quiver in bis heart. Gold cannot parchase life, death takes no bribe, But claims his prey from every state and tribe.
Beauty must fade before thy chilling brenth,
And talent wither when thy form appears, Great arbiter of life 1 relentless death I
The same grim tyrant through unnumbered years ; No throb of pity moves thine icy heart, When thy stern voice exclaims, Depart, depart !
Yet art thou conquered! When a Saviour broke
The iron chains that bound his sacred clay, of life unqueuchable his victory spoke;
For death, he gave us immortality.
This hope shalt cheer us through life's shadowy gloo And gild the shrouded portal of the tomb.

## From Armistead's Select Miscellanies.

## SAMUEL GEORGE.

el George, of the parish of Landew ybrevy, ganshire, lived there with his parents till about twenty-one years of age. In this e excellent truth being despised by many, that place in the hearts of the people ought to have; and he was careless like going on in the broad way, playing and therein, and unconcerned for the everwelfare of his soul. But the Lord met $n$ in the prime of his youth, opened his d sealed instruction to him in a dream or the night, as he lay slumbering upon his which he thought he snw a man winnow, which seemed to him to be good and ut when raised to the wind it was blown tered away like chaff towards the north; looked behind him, he saw a man, who im whether he knew what that meant. vered, no. Then said the man, "The presents ungodly men, who are as the lich the wind driveth away." By this $r$ visions he had become under great cond cried out, "What shall I do to be saved?" pleased the Lord in his infinite love and so to visit the heart ol this young man, came to know the Lord, and was nade to bear his indignation herause he had gainst him. And the Lord by his invisiwrought his deliverance, notwithstanding ed him to be tried many ways, and when reat exercises, both inwardly and outthe Lord was pleased to help him in the need, of which he was sensible, and expethe truth of what the holy prophet dehat "Zion shall be redeemed with judg-" and her converts with righteousness;" d like him.
customed himself to frequent retirement, be night season, as well as at other times, d upon the Lord, pouring out his soul in tion, and fervently prayed unto him in and the Lord rewarded him openly, and mes gave him the oil of joy for mourning. 11 , his mouth was opened to bear testigainst unfaithfulness and disobedience to d. And the Lord made him also sensible was but short to work in his vineyard. ough his service was hard, he laboured
i six months after, he visited Friends at etings in Radnorshire, and in about two he again did the like in several counties nethshire and Mcntgomeryshire; and when finished his service for the Lord in those e returned heme.
ort time after, he went to the yearly meetVales, at Llanidloc, Montgomeryshire, and return had but three meetings; the last the 4 th of the Third month, 1712 , where sople came in, and in great tenderness to ho had true desires in their hearts after $d$, he preached unto them in much love vency, and his words and doctrine were dew falling on the tender grass; altern great concern of spirit and in trembling, dered against the light, airy, and hardones, who slighted and reprouched the d its followers, and spake evil of that they ot ; telling them the Lord would plead ch in his righteous judgments; and he dhem to repent speedily, lest the Lord ut them off in his fierce anger.
he 6 th follo ing, it pleased the Lord to $s$ zealous young man with an indisposition
house in erder, for thou must die.' Ile declared he was willing to give up all to the Lord, to dispose of him as it seemed good in his sight. And feeling the Lord's power ever all, his heart was refreshed, and he declared, "Blessed are the dend who die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works lollow them." He charged his brother John, that these things should not be forgotten and fall to the ground; and bid him give up freely, adding, if he and Friends continued laithful, the Lord would be their helper and sulfi. cient suppert.

Afterwards he called for his parents, and spoke to them, saying, "I do not expect to recover from this sickness, but be not overmuch concerned, for I have peace with God, and had rather, if it is the Lord's will, die than live any longer." He desired them to prize their time, and seriously consider how precious a thing it was to know peace with God their Maker, on a dying bed. Ile also bore testimony for the truth in their presence, and showed the barrenness of men-made ministers, who plead for sin and imperlection; advising his parents to beware of hindering any of their children (his brothers or sisters) from coming into the way of truih, but rather to encourage them therein. He further exhorted his parents, saying, "Give up all, that you may have an inheritance in that kingdom wherein there is no trouble nor sorrow, but eterna! joy and peace." He exhorted his brothers and sisters to be faithful to that which the Lord had made known to them of his will, and olten prayed for them unto Almighty God, that nene of those who had turned their faces Zionward might look back into the world again, but might all press forward. Some days before his departure, he said, "Remember my love in Christ Jesus unto all my faithful friends and brethren in the incorruptible Seed;" to which seed the promise is, and wherein peace and acceptance with God are livingly known.

He finished his course on the 18 th of the Third month, 1712 , aged twenty-five years, a minister about nine months.

## The Ginger of Commerce.

The ginger of commerce is the produce of a plant growing in both the East and West Indies. In its appearance it resembles a reed, but the stems arise from a root similar to the root of the garden sweet flag, or oris. Like the root of this Hower, that of the ginger plant spreads and increases in size every year. From the upper surface of the ginger-root arises, in the spring, a green, reed-like stalk, about two feet and a hall high, which bears narrow, lance-shaped leaves, The flowers of the plant, which are white and liliac, grow on a separate stem. The ginger we employ as a spice, is the root, to obtain which the plant is cultivated in much the same way potatoes are, and when the stalks have withered, the roots are dug up. The best and soundest of them are selected, scraped quite clean, and carefully dried in the sun, when they are ready for exportation and use. The inferior roots are scalded in boiling water instead of being scraped; and these when dried form what is called black ginger, a very iaferior kind.

The colour of black ginger, as it is termed, is yellowish grey on the outside, and orange brown within. In shape it is thick and knotty. The best or white ginger, being scraped in preparing it , is less in size, not being so thick or knotty; its colour is of a light yellow, nad its laste is much more pungent and aromatic than that of the black kind.

## Love of the World.

How in the love of the world, the honour and the glury of it, swallowing up the lime, the theughts and the alfections of many, by which the ineomparable excellency of the blessed Truth is eclipsed, and shut out from their view. Pride, imaginary importance, and contempt of others, take the place of the humility of the Christian, and the love and honour of God. If self is but henoured by worldly men and women, such caro little for the ark of God, whether it be is the hands of the Philistines, or in the house of Obededom. They wish to have no charge or trouble about it. What shall we eat, what sliall we drink, wherewithal shall we be clothed, and how shall wo make the most of our money, are the main concerns of their hearts. "Friends, serek the king. dom of God first, and the righteousness thereof, and those things, what ye shall eat, and what yo shall drink, and wherewithal ye shall be clothed, will be added, and will follow. Therefore tako no thought for these things, for the Gentiles seek after them, who scek nol after the kingdom of God, and the rightcousness thereof. Consider the lilies of the field, and who clothes the earth with grass, nud who feeds the young ravens when they cry. The kingdom of heaven being sought, and the rightcousness of $i t$, he that is here lives out of the creatures up to the Creator, which makes him differ from the people of the world, who take thought, which thought they live in, what they shall cat, drink, and what they shall put on. They that are here, are out of the wis. dom of God, which the saints are in, that have sought and found the kingdom of God and his righteousness. This wisdom brings them to use the creatures to his glory; whether they eat, or whether they drink, all is done to the praise and glory of God. Such as abide there, can do nothing against the Truth, which 'Truth hath made them free indeed; who are come into the kingdom of the dear Son of God, which is without end, and who reigneth over the kingdoms of the world."

- G. F.

This would be the condition of the professors of the Christian religion, were they acquainted with the eross of Christ in themselves; not satisfied with a bare assent to His doctrines, but living in daily communion with them, acting under the restraining power and guidance ot his Spirit, and bringing forth the heavenly fruits of it.

## Disinfecting of Pulrid, Noxions Gases.

A simple, cheap, and easy way of disinfecting putrid, noxious, feetid and mephitic cases, aod putrid animal matter, may be accomplished by the free use of soda ash and quick lime. Dis. solve twenty-five pounds of soda ush in five buckets of boiling lot wuter, and while hot slake twenty-five pounds of quick lime, and as soon as slaked, (which, if the lime is good, will not exceed five minutes,) mix the fresh slaked lime while hot with the solution of soda ash, stirring it thoroughly for five minutes, by which time the lime will have taken up the carbonic acid of the soda ash; then pour the hot mixture into the privy vault, and it will in a few hours convert the im. pure and fertid gases into ammonia, and en'irely divest the premises of any unpleasant ettluria, and render the atmosphere perfectly salubrious and healthy. Soda nsh of eighty per cent. free alkali is sold at the soap houses at three dollars per hundred puunds, and Athens lime can bs bought by tho barrel at seventy-five cents the cask.

Every practical chemist knows, that putrid aai-
mal matter can be converted into ammonia by the mixture (in n heated state) with eaustic alkali. Such is the process, and such the result in this casc.

In large vaults a greater quantity than twentyfive pounds is required; the quantity should be inereased in proportion to the size of the vault.

The use of one hundred pounds of soda ash, per annum, in a vault, prepared and used as direeted above, will prevent accumulation, and render the services of a scavenger wholly unneees. sary.

Bilgewater may be parified by the same process.

The preparation is more economical than chloride of lime-is fifty times more effieacious, and ten thousand times more healthful.

I have used this preparation for more than twenty years, with the most complete success.New York Couricr.

## For "The Friend."

## A Word to the Church.

Mnny have been the exhortations of the Almighty to his people, in the different ages of the world, through his servants, to press onward in their heavenly journey, in humble confidence and living faith in His divine power. One remark. able instance of this oceurred in the journey of his chosen people from Egypt to the promised Iand, (a lively emblem of the Christian's travel.) In the course of their journey, after it had been their lot long to compass a mountain in the wilderness, He, through his servant Moses, said unto them, "Ye have compassed this mountain long enough, speak to my people that they go forward." It was doubtless in condescending mercy that the will of the Lord was thus elearly made known to them, to press forward. There are divers very pressing exhortations through several of the holy apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ, unto their fellow believers, to press forward toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus our Lord, that they might in all things adorn the doetrine of the Gospel to His glory and the benefit of His Chureh. The watchword of the day appears to me to be, "Press onward P' It has in a remarkable manner been the duty of the faithful followers of Christ, for several years past, earnestly to contend for the faith once delivered to the saints, and which was in a very clear manner opened to our warthy predecessors, and against a spirit that would modify it to modern views, and whieh would also lay waste some of our well known Christian tes. timonies. As these have kept, through Divine help, their loins girded and their lights burning, being actuated by a rightly tempered zeal for God's glory and the good of His church and people, they have been found in the line of Divine appointment. Truly there was a cause for the church to lift up a standard against the enemy that has invaded her borders, and so far as she hath done it, or is doing it, faithfully, it will be a blessing to succeeding generations. Let us press onward ! Let us not suffer the many diseouragements of the day to create a distrust in that Divine power which has been the strength and aupport of the righteous in every generation! Let nothing cause us to negleet any duty which we are called upon to periorm. There are many weaknesses within our borders, and the language of the Spirit as formerly uttered is imperative to us, "Strengthen the things that remain that are ready to die." Were all the memters of our re. ligious society rightly engaged to press toward the mark, with that energy which its great impor-
tance demands, having an eye to His glory who is the blessed Head of his own church, the npproach of our annual assemblies would have a very solemn effect upon our minds. Fervent desires would, in the first place, be felt for ourselves that we might be kept in our places, whether in silently bearing the portion of the weight of the ark of the testimony which belongs to us for the body's sake, or in being more actively engaged. In the next place, our eare would be that all might be so kept under the blessed influence of our holy Head, that the erown of glory and diadem of beauty, whieh is the blessed portion of the residue of the Lord's people, might be witnessed as a portion from Him. That through the quickening virtue of his life and power, the things peeuliar to his chureh in this militant state might be conducted to the lasting benefit thereof, as well as to his praise who is God over all, blessed forever.

As we are happily favoured in our Yearly Meetings to experience the solemnizing influence of the blessed Shepherd of the sheep, we shall individually be preserved from everything that would obstruct the progress of the Lord's work, or lessen the dignity which rightfully belongs to these deeply interesting oecasions. Hence all lengthy diseussions will be avoided, with all ereaturely heat and zeal, or refleetions one upon another. These things being entirely contrary to the designs ol our blessed and holy Head, who earries on his work not by elaborate discourses in the time, will and wisdom of man, however nicely framed together the words may be, but by the gentle illumination of his holy Spirit upon the heart, whereby he becomes a "spirit of judgment to those who sit in judgment, and strength to them who turn the battle to the gate."

As the Lord's power is known to be over the assemblies of his people, a holy care will rest upon them, that all who are called upon to speak in the great name, whether in the exereise of the ministry of the Word of Life, or on subjects relating to the discipline and good order of the ehureh of Christ, may be kept under the limitations of his holy Spirit, who, when He putteth his own sheep forth, goeth before them, and they follow him. Dwelling under this, all would be preserved from running into a multitude of words, which often darken counsel without inereasing knowledge. We should always remember, that in these large meetings there are many exereised members, and if any should occupy more than their proper portion of time therein, they not only burden the living, but may prevent others whom the Head of the church has qualified for his service from performing it. O that all our dear Friends might come to experience the healing virtue of the Prince of Peace, that the wound of the daughter of Zion might be effectually healed, and we become a faithful people as in days past. Realizing when convened in a Yearly Meeting, capacity, the wings of ancient goodness overshadowing us, and the Lord's blessed Spirit uniting us together in the one bundle of love and life, to the rejoicing of our hearts, and calling forth the humble acknowiedgment, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."
Belmont Co., Ohio, Eighth mo. 25th, 1854.

Natural Wonders of Florida.
A writer in the Floridian Journal says, the up. per stratum of Florida rests on one vast net work of irregular arches of stupendous magnitude, through which innumerable rivers, creeks, and !mineral waters in silent darkness perpetually
flow. Walkulla, Ocilln, Wareissn, Crystal, I mosassa, Chesiouitska, Wickawatcha, and Sill Spring, are the prineipal rivers. The ereeks this denomination are too numerous to meatia most of them alford fine mill sites. They an too, partly or wholly navigable for the small elass of steam and sail vessels throughout it entire distances of their subterrancous cours Those that aro not, ean be made so with col paratively small trouble and little expense. TI same writer also says, that the number of miner and thermal springs in Florida is more than in thousand. Their prineipal solid iogredients a the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda, oxic of iron and some iodine. Their volatile ingre ents consist of sulphuretted hydrogen, carbon acid, and nitrogen gases. These gases soon evi porate if the water be exposed in an open vess to the atmosphere; its taste then becomes insip in some instances either magnesian or acrid, Florida be so thickly imbedded with mineral ore will it not clash with the theory of Prof. Agossi who says that Flaridn was built by the cor worm, and other marine animaleule? and that took them upwards of one hundred thousand year to accomplish it ?

Asparagus Seed as a Substitute for CoffeeAsparagus sceds are thus recommended by gardener as a substitute for coffee:-"Aspan gus," he remarks, "eontains, aceording to Liebig in common with tea and coffee, a principle wbic he calls 'taurin,' and which he considers essen tial to the health of all who do not take exercise this led me to think that asparagus might be mad a good subslitute for coffee. The young shoo: $\}$ which I first prepared were not agreeable, haviog an alkaline flavour. I then tried the ripe seeds ? these, roasted and ground, make a full-flavoureo coffee, not easily distinguished from fine Mocha The seeds are easily freed from the berries by drying them in a cool oven, and then rubbinet them on a sieve." Try it, farmers.-Scientiju" American.

For "Tlie Friend"
Review of the Wealher for Eighth Month, ISil.
The Eighth month commenced with very warm weather. On the 1 st, thermometer rose to $90^{\circ}$ on the 2nd to $93^{\circ}$. The air was considerably cooled down and purified, however, by a heayy thunder storm about two o'clock, on the afternoon of the 2nd. A cloud was seen rising from the N.W., which, as it progressed, seemed to extead entirely aeross the northern heavens from W. to E., and presenting an unusual storm-like appearance. In the space of about half an hour, ooe inch of rain fell. There were then two or three days of fine weather, and another thunder gust on the evening of the 6ih. During this a barn in Downingtown was struck by lightning and coasumed.

It remained cloudy most of the next day, with Jittle sprinkle of rain occasionally. After that there was pleasant weather on till about the mid. dle of the month; -by which time the roads had become quite dusty, and vegetation needed raio. But however much to be desired a fine showet would have been, to lay the dust again, and re. fresh the thirsty earth, yet in this our wishes were not yet to be gratified. As day after day rolled on, we were more and mure impressed with the conviction, that a dry time had set in. The spell was broken, however, by a very refreshing shower between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 26 th. Some of us who were out noticed it thundering and lightning around, in the N. and N.W., but puting too much faith in the
"all signs fail in dry weather," we were ied on suddenly finding. ourselves in the of what might almost have been termed a ane. The wind blew very strong, carrying clouds of dust against us, which, however, on stopped by the torrents of rain that d. The darkness seemed to be complete, vhen the vivid lightning flashes illumined hole horizon. About threc-fourths of an of rain fell, but as it came so suddenly on lid earth, much of it ran off before it had o soak in. It was quite beneficial, howis it was. Upon the whole, it has not been here than it often is. Not so with other

It appears that the country has been by drouth, which, for extent and severity, paralleled in the history of the country. Maine to Texas, and all the intervening we have such accounts as these,-streams and drying up, pasture almost or entirely d up, corn and potatoes will not yield hali , \&e. In some places gardens have almost up, the shrubbery and even lorest trees, as $s$ cattle dying of thirst.
be sure there are some situations that do em to be much affected, but they are only ceptions. The drought has been most in the northern and middle States.
rything being so parelied up, it is not surto hear of another calamity, viz., by fire. ly have there been an unusual number of the cities and towns, destroying abundance perty, but also very extensive fires have iging in the forests through the N. E. States, fork, Ohio, \&c. A lighted cigar dropped, firing of a gun, has seemed sufficient to set hole country on fire; -in some places deig the timber for miles, running along and over the parched fields. A number mills, a great amount of lumber, and some and barns, have been burnt up, and others only by great exertions of the people of ghbourhood. Some villages were strongly ned. A correspondent of the N. Y. Triwriting from Buffalo, N. Y., says: "A ride cars to and from New York, will give one a of the desolations caused by the drouth, no pen can eonvey. The stinted, earless nd other erops-the dead potato tops-the d pastures and meadows-the lowing and attle-the autumn-like appearance of the leaves-and yet more, the fires burning on d in valley, consuming grass and ground, and trees, saddening to the sight, and filling - with smoke and with a smoky smell, and sing the intensity of the heat, ofien coming or the track as to be sensibly felt in the - these all speak a language sadly dising to the farmer, and of course to every man. Till I saw it, I thought the reports erated. Now I know the half is not told, annot be told in words. There will be a that can be realized, but it will be in high and seanty supplies of bread next winter." uquirer of the 30th speaks more eneouragIt says: "Accounts continue to reach us parts of the country, in relation to the

It has indeed been serious, and the ; has no doubt been considerable. The rains, bowever, extended to a very great e, and we cherish the hope that the crops ffer less than was at first anticipated." mean temperalure of the month was $71 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, ion higher than for Eighth month last year. age of thermometer was from $50^{\circ}$ on the $95^{\circ}$ on the 22 nd . punt of rain, 1.99 inehes; for the same last year, 1.643 inches.

The mean temperature for the three summer months was $711^{2}{ }^{\circ}$; amount of rain, 7.695 inches. Last summer the mean temperature was $70 \frac{1}{5}$, and amount of rain 10.435 inclies.

## West-town B. S., Nintlu mo. 1st, 1854,

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Far "The Friend."
R. Shaekictun to Abiah Darly.

Ballitore, 14th of 2 d mo. 1788.
I always think myself peculiarly favoured when [ receive a few lines from my dear and much re. spected friend, Abiah Darby, and I am ready to upbraid myself when much time passes before I make some sort of reply. I am greatly obliged to thee in thy advanced stage of life, and under the pressure of consequent bodily infirmities, for sending me these pledges of thy affeetionate remembrance; and I greatly desire as I also advance in years, and may expect accumulated weakness of body and mind, that I may be mercifully preserved, so walking blameless, so filling up my relative duties, as that I may happily witness the continuance of the precious unity of my beloved friends. Religious fellowship, the unity of the brethren, is indeed pleasant and strengthening, but unless we keep the unity of the Spirit, and walk in the Spirit, that spiritual intercourse with one another will die away, having lost that which was its source and supply. Many indeed are the dangers which await us, and great and manifold is the mystery of ungodliness, but the grace which was sufficient for the great apostle, remains to be sufficient for each of us, in our several trials, temptations, and buffetings. May we feel after its holy influence, submit to its operation, an, show forth the efficiency of it in our lives and conversation, and in all our denmanor, then shall we be preachers of righteousnéss indeed, magnilyers of the inward law, and spreaders and promoters of genuine Christianity among men; such, when a gift for the edification of others, in a more public line, is superadded and committed to their trust, have been, are, and will be of great service in the Great Master's hand. Annexed to thy lines I received a few from my dear friend and cousin, Deborah Darby. I was glad that she and her dear companion had returned in peace and safety from therr expedition. I trust by these laithful excarsions they will know an accumulation of spoil, and an increase of spiritual substanec, so that they will be rich in good works, ready to
communiente to the many poor starvelings that are anongst us. A fow roonths ago, 1 joined several of my betters (by appointment of our Half-Year's Mecting) in a visit to the sundry meetings of discipline in this nation. Through Divine eondescension, help was administered every way, nod the visit, I believe, rendered acecptable, and in some degree profitable. Thus, though we complain of low times and too general a declension, yot when there is a going forth in devotedness and simplicity, there is ofien experienced a returning with approbation and encouragement, to rencwed dedication and obedience.

Our dear aflicted friend, Anna T'averner, still eontinues in this place, is offen "much indisposed, yet on the whole has horne this wint $\cdot \mathrm{r}$ better than usual, and we cherish a hope that it may prove consistent with the Divine will yet to restore her to an ordinary share of health, and the walks of civil and social lite, trom which she has boen a long time seeluded. She is still the same sweetspirited, sensible friend, and lovely, edifying com. panion.

Farewell, my dear friend; "may thy last dnys be thy best and happiest, and the purest sweets be found by thee at the battom of the cup of life.
I um, with siucere esteem and regard, thy truly affeetionate lriend,
R. S.

Schoolmasters.-A point to which I altach much importance in schoolmasters, is liveliness. This scems to me an essential condition of sympathy with creatures so lively as boys are naturally; and it is a great matter to make them understand that liveliness is not folly or thoughtlessness. A teacher's business is with the young, the strong, and the happy, and he cannot get on well with them unless in animal spirits he can sympathise with them, and show them that his thoughtulness is not connected with selfishness and weakuess.

He who betrays another's secerts because he has quarreled with him, was never worthy the saered name of friend; a breach of kindness on one side will not justify a breach of trust on tho other.

A Christian should look upon himself as sacred and deveted, so that what involves but an ordinary degree of criminality in others, in him partakes of the nature of sacriloge; what is a breach of trust in others, is in him a profanation of a temple.-Hall.

Dr. Doremus, a chemist, is startling the New Yorkers with some new dangers to their health. IIe analyses the soda water gathered from a large number of lountains, and finds copper or lead, or both, in specimens taken from some of the laryest dealers, at this season, in the article. The result of his investigations he publishes in the American Medical Monthly for July.

## THEFRIEND.

## NHTH MONTH 9, 1854.

In looking back over the pages of the volume now closing, we feel thanktul in believing that the promotion of the blessed cause of truth and righteousness in the earth, has been the main object had in view by various comtribuiors, whase kindly aid has added varicty to our columns. We hopo and trust that this volume, which contains more
reading mntter than any of its predecessors, may be found not less worthy of carcful preservation than they. Of our readers we would ask, What benefit have they derived from its perusal? Have they, whilst nppreciating and praising the clear views of religious truth set forth in extracts from Fox and Penington, or freshly slated in the essays of our correspondents, been secretly and earnestly engaged that they might in themselves experience the holy verity of the doctrines advocated? Have they sought to know a coming to Jesus, that they might witness redemption through Him? Have they experienced the Light to be their leader, and thereby known right direction and safe guidance in thcir enthly pilgrimage? Do they witness that unity with the faillful followers of the Lamb, which is known by those who are united in Him? If so, the love of God, the love of the brotherhood, the communion of snints, the true fellowship of the Spirit, is their portion.

No benefit will arise to any from advocating the truth, if they are living in error. No praise of old fushioned Quakerism, however warmly expressed, will constitute him a true Quaker, who is living from under the daily cross, manifesting a worldly spirit, or setting nt naught in ony manner the testimonics our worthy forefathers were raised up to bear. Some consider themselves Quakers, and yet in their daily walk amongst men, they give little evidence of being under any more potent influence than the desire of gain. In some, a love of distinction in the world scems predominant. In others, conformity to the world's ways in daily intercourse with the living, in costly preparation in funcrals, in monuments for the dead. These all are but nominal Quakers, whatever they may call themselves.

Unless they witness a change wrought in them through submission to the cross of Christ, by which they will be led to condemn and forsake their departure from primitive practices, the profession they make will be of as little value as a recent biographical plea of attachment to Quakerism, pul forth on behalf of one whose well-weighed, maturcly considered, and frequenlly altered, if not amended, publications, manilest thal he did not hold the truth which our forefathers held.

## sumary of events.

ECROPE.-News from England to the 19th ult. The price of fleur was still from 32s. to 34 s . In the north of Ireland the accounts of the potate disease are more discouraging. The cholera was prevailing with considerable severity at Belfast.
The War.-The Englisb Parliament was prorogued on the 12 th ult. by the Queen in person. In relation to the war, she said in her speech, "In my cordial co-operution with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and nggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure futare tranquility to Europe." The fortress of Bomersund had been taken by the allies with little loss of life. Two thousand Russians bad been made priaoners at its capture. Bucharest was occupied by 10,000 Tarks.
FRANCE.-The accounts of the barvest are favourable. The cholera was decreasing at Marseilles.
JTALY. - The cholera is slightly subsiding at Turin, but there are still about seventy deuths daily. At Naples it is stitt sery violent.
SPAIN. - The Cortes have been convoked for the 8th of Eleventh month, on the basis of the clectoral law of 1837, a constituent assembly meeting in one chamber, with one deputy for every 35,000 of the population. It is atated that the French Ambassador at Madrid has been ordered to protest against any violence to any member of the royal family, or any attack on monarchical institutions, but otherwise not to interfere.
PORTUGAL. - The Portuguese government disavows all ides of a fusion between Portugal and Spain, and expresses regret that the name of the king had been used in the project.

Four Days Later.-The Pacific at New York brings Liverpoel dutes to the 23d ult. Flour bad declined about 1s. per barrel. Cotton also was lower. There was a speculative demand for cora, in consequence of the sprend of the potate disease in lreland. The expedition to the Crimen is temporarily delayed natil the abatement of the fever and cholera. The latter has been fearfully destructive among the French troops. The disease is said to be subsiding at Vurna, Shumla, and Constantinople. Oa the 18th ult. the Austrina forces entered Waltachia to commence the neutral occupation of the territory as heretofore agreed upon. The Vienna correspoadent of the London Times gives a frightful account of the ravages of the cholera among the troops. He estimates that from ten to fifteen thousaud were dead or disabled up to the time of their embrakation.
MEXICO.-Accounts from the city of Mexico up to the 20th ult. state that a famine is prevailiag in Chihuahua and Chiapas, and that many persons have died from starsation; that the crops in half the States were ulmost tetal failures, and that unless speedy relief was afforded, the ravages of famine will be frightful. The government was about attempting measures of relief. The ctolera and fcrer had nearly disappeared.

UNITED STATES.-Immigration.-The report of the Secretary of State furnishes the following statistics of this great movement, which bas such an important bearing upon the physical progress and future condition of the country. In the year 1853, the arrivals of foreiguers at the varions perts (exclusive of California) nmounted to 368,643 , of whom 208,023 were males, and 160,620 femnles. Ireland furnished 162,481 ; Great Britain, 35,572 ; Germany, 140,635; France, 10,770; and the remainder from many different nations; none, however, from Russia or Austria. It appears that nearly three-fourths of the emigrants were persons not excceding thirty years of age, nud that only about one-tenth of them were over forty years.
Utah.-The last Salt Lake mail bring information that peace had been made between the Normon government and the Indian tribes in the vicinity. The health of the country was good. Rains had been more abundant than ever known before, and a mucb larger quantity of land was under cultivation. Grass was scarce, owing to the great number of cattle dricen to California. It was estimated that 150,000 head had been driven to that state this season. Four thousnnd persons, it is stated, have emigrated to Salt Lake the present season.
New Mexico. - The crops this season were good. The Indians met by the mail train were friendly. Buffaloes were numerous all over the plains.

Milwaukie, Wis.-A fire occurred in this city on the 25 th ult., destroying a great number of buildings. The losses are computed at $\$ 380,000$.
Louisville, Ky.-On First-dny, the 27th inst., a violent tornado passed over this place, attended with much destruction of property, and a melancholy loss of life. A large Presbyterian meeting-house was blown down, while a part of the congregation were assembled within

About twenty persons were killed by the falling walls, and a number of others severely injured. A great number of honses were unroofed and others entirely demolished by the violence of the wind; much damage was also done to steambeats and other vessels in the harbor. The same hurricave was very violent in Dinwoodie county, Va. The rain descended in torrents, and was accompanied by hail of enormous size, which did great injury to the coro and tobacco fields.

New Orleans.-The Price Current's annual statement of the business of this great produce mart, gives the receipts of cotton for the year at $1,441,000$ bales, of the value of $\$ 51,250,000$; other articles to the value of $\$ 60,600,000$. Cotton and other goods exported the last year, $\$ 84,000,000$. In the week ending 28th ult., 187 persons died of yellow fever.
Savannah.-The yellow fever is very fatal in this city. A letter dated 28 th ult., says the malady is of a violent nature, and with rory few exceptions all those attacked have died. The stores are closed and business neglected. So many of the inhabitants had left the city that the population had been reduced to about seven thousand.

Charleston, S. C.-There were 42 deaths in the week ending about 31 st ult., 20 of which were from yellow Philadelphia.-With the growth of the coal business there has been a great increase of the coasting trade of the port. The arrivals constwise during the Eighth month, were 8 ships, 15 barke, 141 brigs, 8 t3 schooners, 342 sloons, 119 steamers, 870 weyes, and 1803 bonts.
Interments tslaw wich 23 were from cholera.

New Yort
New York.
130 were from Euvlera.

## RECEIPTS.

Received of Hannah Stapler, per M. R., $\$ 2$, for vol 2 from A. Garretsea, agt., O., for Edmund Bailey, $\$ 4, n$ 27, 28, for lsaac Lightfoot, \$2, vol. 28 ; from Samuel mith, agt., Ohio, for Jonathan Briggs, \$2, vol, 27, 1 Samuel M. Briggs, 82 , vol. 27, for David Stephen,
vol. 27 ; from Geo. IInatingdon, N. Y., agt., \$4, for Jone, Butley, vols. 27, 28, for Augustus Smith, S2, vol. 27, W. O. Tyrer, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 , for Moses Huntiagdon, $\$ 2$, 27, for Thomas B. Twining, \$2, vol. 27, for George Hi tingdon, \$2, vol. 27 ; from Jehu Fawcett, agt., Obio, 8 Joseph Whinery, $\$ 2$, vol. 28, for Rebecen W oolmso, \$ vol. 28, for Thomns Y. French, \$2, vol. 27, for Ste Cook, Jun., \$2, rol. 28, for $A$ mos Fawcett, $\$ 2$, vol. 1 for $\mathbf{W m}$. Thomas, $\$ 2$, vol. 27, for Anna M. Brantiagher $\$ 2$, vol. 27, for Jonsthan Fawcett, $\$ 2$, vol. 27; fro Jonathan Binns, $\$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from C. Bracken, agt, 0 for Isaac Mitchell, $\$ 4$, vols. 26, 27 ; from C. Perry, Ruth A. Foster, $\$ 2$, vel. 27, for John Peckham, $\$ 2$, ro 27, for Etizabeth Perry, $\$ 2$, rol. 27, for Ethan Fosk
$\$ 2$, vol. 27 , for John Foster, $\$ 2$, to 19 vol. 28 ; from Job $\$ 2$, vol. 27 , for John Foster, $\$ 2$, to 19 vol. 28 ; from Job
Sterenson, per $\mathrm{II} . \mathrm{S}. . \$ 2$, vol. 27 ; from Lewis Bedell, $\$$ vot. 27, and fur Stevenson Thorn, $\$ 2$, vol. 27; frem 8 Hubson, O., \$2, vol. 28, for Thomas Mubson, \$2, vol. 2 for Thomas Emmons, \$2, rol. 28.

YARDLEX WARNER proposes to reopen his seboc on the 30th of Tenth month next ; and can accomnodar six or eight Girls as boarders; to these, with about th same number of Girls as day scholars, the school will limited. For Terms, \&c., apply early.

Address,
Warren Tavern P. O.,
Chester Co., Pa.

## A TEACHER WANTED,

For the Girls' second arithmetical school at West-toni Boarding Sehool. Apply to Aune Tatum, Woodhor Sidney Coates, 330 Areh st.; Elizabeth Peirson, 254. Fifth st.; or Sarab Allen, 146 Pine st.

## Evening Schools for Adult Colourcd Persons.

Wanten.-A Principal and three Assistant Teacher for the men's school, and a Principal and four Assint-
ants for the women's school. Application may be made ants for the women's school. Application may be mas . Fifth street; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Areb street; Samuel Allen, No. 134 S. Front street.

## FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions.-Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 101 North Tenth street; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Eigbt street, and No. 56 Chestnut street ; William Bettle, No. 14 South Third street ; John C. Allen, No. 179 Sook Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street ; Horatio $C$ Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnuf stree William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 street, and No. 32 South Sccond street ; John M. talt, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street.

Visiting Managers for the Month.-Jereminh Hacker, N 144 S. Fourth street; William Kinsey, Frankford; C. Allen, No. 179 S . Fifth street.

## Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua H.

Matron.-Elizabeth B. Hopkins.
Died, on the 19th of First month, of consumptio Henry Baily, a member of Sunbury particular, Somerset Monthly Meeting, O., in the 59th yea age. He was favoured to bear a loug and very pai trengthened to give suitable advice to his family friends. A number of these being, a short time befo his departure, gathered around his bed, be directed the o that "Light within," which would eaable them to he will of the Father, the only way to rest and peace. With a full assurance that his day's work was done and that he would soon be at rest with his Saviour, he quietly departed as one falling asteep; leaving a nume rous tamily to feet the loss of a kiud father and friend
and we may safely add, that as he bad lived, so he died respected by his friends, and most hy these who be knew his unfliuching integrity in striving to fulfill h duties as a man and a Christian. Although full of charity and love to all, of every name, he was unshaken in bis attachment to the ancient principles of Friead and ulways ready in scason to bear a testimony thereto

## PRINTED BY KITE \& WALTON,

No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street.


[^0]:    * This is aadoabtedly trae, bat yet the onls saring

[^1]:    New York, Tenth mo., 1853.

[^2]:    * Extracts from this report will be published bere-

[^3]:    * Testimony of Settle Moathly Meeting.

[^4]:    ally. In Mn nufactures, the coiton, wuolta, linen

[^5]:    "So He ordained, whose way is in the sea,
    His path amidst great waters, and His sleps
    Unknowa; -whose judgments are a mighty deep.

[^6]:    Diso, on the 10th ultimo, at the residence of her brother, Isaac Jackson, in this city, Puebe Jackson; in the ith year of her nge, a member of the Northern District Mouthly Meeting.
    of palmonary disease, on the 6th instant, at the residence of his father-in-law, Joseph Larken, Grores J. Smedley, iu the 33 rd year of his age; a member of Concord Atouthly Mecting, Pa. His close was peaceful

[^7]:    * If the report is correct, in relation to the conteats of this epistle, it [the epistle] betrays a want of knowledge of " the provisions of the discipline," as there is nothing in the latter requiring either the writing or the receiring of epistles. To what the "otherwise" may allude we koow not, but it must be equally gronndless as the other elarge. It was a mistake in Lomlon lienrly Meeting to permit these unfonaded charges against iwo eoordiuate meetings with which il professes to be in unity, to be spread betore it. Bat this is not the first time those two Vearly Meetings have been misrepresented.

    Editor of "The Frasio."
    $\dagger$ Time was when being a member in nny one meeting of our religious society secured the rights and privileges of nembership in utl parts of the Cociety. Uwing to the divisions produced by tho ansound sentiments disseminated by J. J. Gurney and others, that is not tho case now. Within the limits of Philadelphia learly Neeting, the members of the smatler body in New kioglund are fully recognized as possessing those rights and privileges. The same justice was accorded to J. Wilbur by ver; many of the members of London Yearly Meling in difforent parts of Great Britaio, whilo ho was on the visit here alladed to.-Ibrd.

